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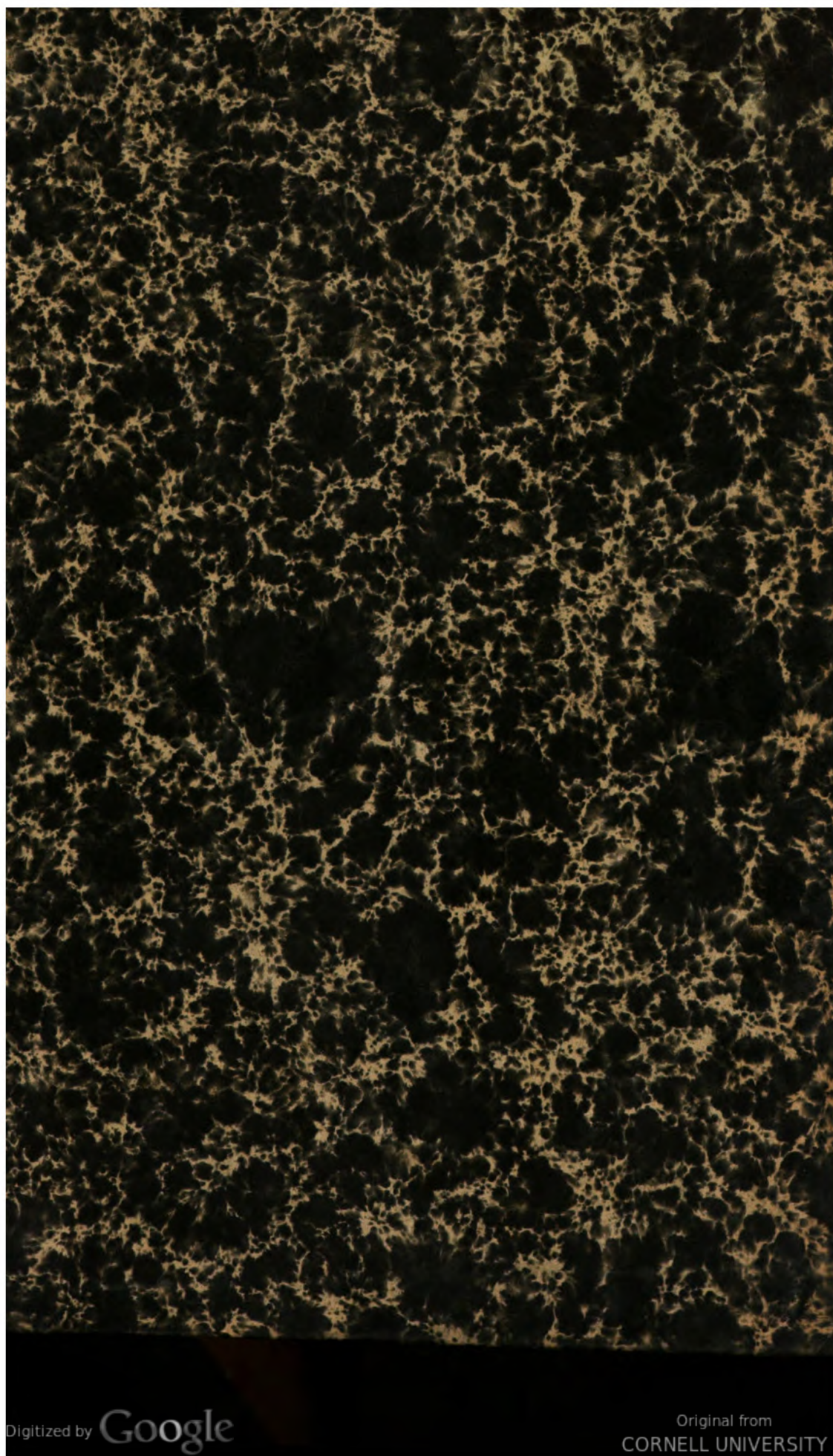


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AMERICAN
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AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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No. I.

BRITOMARTIS,

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*.¹]

HERE are few devices on ancient coins which have attracted so much attention from archaeologists and students of mythology as that of the so-called Europa upon a plane-tree, the type of the beautiful didrachm of Gortyna, a city of Crete. Scholars of the highest rank have devoted much time to the study of its meaning, and have written many essays on the subject. They have all reached the same conclusion, namely, that the goddess upon the tree represents Europa in her amour with Zeus. Having had occasion, in a work on the "Numismatics of Ancient Crete," to study all the coins bearing this type, I have become convinced that the explanation that the female is Europa, so generally given, is entirely wrong. I have stated this opinion in the first part of my work, published in 1890, and promised to give my reasons later. This I now

In the last number of our valued contemporary, the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, we find an article by M. Jean N. Svoronos, Director of the National Numismatic Museum at Athens, on the types of certain coins of Crete, which he illustrates by phototypes from original pieces. The Cretan coins are in many respects peculiarly interesting; and the question as to what goddess is represented on those of Gortyna, though frequently discussed, has never before received a satisfactory solution. In this memoir M. Svoronos discusses it with eminent ability; he completely demolishes the theory that the goddess is Europa, and in our opinion so satisfactorily establishes his own theory that she is Britomartis, that we have felt we could do no better service to the lovers of ancient coins than to translate it for our pages. At the same time we shall but voice the gratitude of students of these beautiful types when we express our appreciation of the obligations we and they are under to the editors of the *Revue*, — Messrs. le Vicomte B. de Jongh, G. Cumont, and Alphonse de Witte, — for the service they have done the Numismatic fraternity, in giving them so interesting and scholarly a paper from a gentleman so widely known as the leading authority on Cretan coins. The first portion, which we print in this number, gives the reasons which have convinced Svoronos that the goddess is not Europa; in our next issue we shall give the arguments by which he shows that the figure is the nymph Britomartis. — EDS.

proceed to do, in response to the invitation of many numismatists, since as yet it has been impossible to complete my work on the Cretan coins.

The myth of the carrying away of Europa by Zeus is well known. The god having seen and loved the beautiful Europa, daughter of Phoenix, or of the Phenician King Agenor, assumed the form of a bull of extreme beauty, and approaching the maiden as she was playing with her companions by the sea, won her confidence, so that she seated herself on his back; he at once plunged into the sea and carried her to Crete, where she became by Zeus the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthos and Sarpedon. The story has often been told in poetry and art, and on many ancient coins. Of the coins there are three classes:—

(1) The archaic didrachms struck about the end of the fifth century B. C., at Phaestos, which represent the divine bull pleasantly accosting Europa as she is seated on a rock, who caresses him. This is exactly the scene described by the Poet Moschus in verses 89–99 of his “Europa,” and by Lucian, in his Dialogue between Zephyrus and Notus. The same type may be, though with less probability, an allusion to Pasiphae, mother of the Minotaur.

(2) Didrachms of the same city of Phaestos, and especially of the city of Gortyna, struck in large numbers from the beginning to the close of the same century, representing the bull gently bearing Europa on his back towards the sea, or again hurriedly crossing the sea, shown by a dolphin placed beneath the bull.

(3) Drachms and bronze coins of Gortyna, and bronzes of Gnosus, of the third and second centuries B. C., as well as the Large and Middle Bronze struck under Trajan by the United Cretans, which represent the same type, with the difference that the *peplos* or mantle of Europa is filled with the wind, so that it floats above and around her, forming as it were a sail, just as described by Moschus in the passage already cited:—

*Κολπῶσθι δ' ἀνέμοισι πέπλος θαύς Εὐροπείης
ἱστῖον οἶά τε νηός. . . .*

“The broad mantle of Europa was swollen by the breezes like the sail of a ship.”

On this type a circle of rays is frequently found, the meaning of which may be easily understood from the explanation of the myth as generally accepted.¹ Europa, daughter of Telephaessa, beloved by Zeus, and finally the wife of Asterion, King of Crete, is the character symbolized in the various myths of Selene, Antiope, Io, Callisto, etc., and a personification of the moon; the story which describes her as being borne away, is a solar myth. Europa, the moon, is carried off in the morning by the sun, typified by the bull, and she appears again in the heavens in the evening, where he seems

¹ J. A. Hild, in Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités, Europa*.

to have borne her, thus having caused her [as it seemed to the islanders of Crete] to pass over the waves of the sea.

But there is another important series which in point of time comes between the second and third classes just described, and which is rich in didrachms, drachms, and bronze coins of Gortyna, belonging to the fourth century B. C., and on this I shall comment in this paper. That which characterizes all these types¹ is the tree on which the goddess is seated; but there are important differences on the pieces. Briefly they are:—

(A) A young woman—goddess or mortal—seated, as if concealing herself, in the branches of a large tree, resting her head on her hand in an attitude of sadness and reflection, while with her other hand she grasps a branch. Sometimes, though rarely, she grasps with both hands the branches above her, or those beside her; or again, leaning her head on one hand, she allows the other to fall upon her lap.

(B) Near the seated woman, on one of the branches of the tree, appears an eagle, whom it would seem the goddess has not discovered, as she remains in the same position.

(C) The eagle on the tree is replaced by an eagle's head, which is seen beneath the goddess, as if attached to the trunk of the tree.

(D) The eagle with wings displayed, forms with the goddess a *symplegma* similar to that of the well known group of Leda and the swan. The astonished goddess, while holding the bird with one hand, seeks with the other to cover with her *peplos* the upper portion of her body, which is nude.

(E) Below the group just described one sometimes sees the head of a bull, which like that of the eagle in Class C, appears to be fastened to the tree.

(F) The eagle has returned, to perch again upon the bough at the same place as in Class B, but now he does not seem to have just arrived; he is on the point of leaving. Before his departure he turns his head to take a final glance at the goddess, who, in turn, while gazing at the royal bird, adjusts her mantle in the manner in which it was worn by matrons and married women.

(G) The eagle has left the goddess, who continues to gaze in the direction in which he has taken his flight, while still arranging her mantle in the manner just described.

(H) Finally, the goddess, now the spouse of the eagle-god, is represented in all her glory, and as if she should be adored by mortals as she had been beloved by Zeus. She is seated among the branches of a tree which is just putting forth its tender leaves; her left hand holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird, which in ancient times was the symbol borne by kings and queens,

¹ Mr. Svoronos, in his paper, gives engravings of fifteen of the most important of these coins; illustrations of all the others—sixty-six in number—will be found in Plates XIII, XIV, and XV, of his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*.—EDS.

whether divine or mortal.' At the same time, and with the same hand, she lifts her mantle in the matronly manner, and with her right hand she holds at her side the eagle of her amour. Her head is adorned with a crown identical in form with that worn by Hera, the wife of the King of the gods.

Thus, in the *scenic* succession in which I believe they should be arranged, I have placed the various types which certainly belong to the same myth of a single goddess. *Chronologically*, the succession would probably vary slightly. Hence in my work on Cretan Numismatics I have arranged them differently; but this by no means changes the mythologic explanation, for the story is the same—the amours of the eagle-god with the goddess, represented on the coins at different moments of the story, by different engravers of the dies.

As I have already said, the explanation of these types is one of the most difficult problems of Cretan Numismatics and archaeology. Earlier numismatic writers, as for instance Mionnet, Ramus, Lawy, and others,² have given merely a general description of these various types, calling the personage figured a goddess, a nymph, a young girl, or a mortal woman. But many more,³ such as Sestini, Eckhel, Head, R. Stuart-Poole, Helbig, Lenormant, have advanced, sustained, or accepted the explanation that the device represents a divine marriage (*ἱερὸς γάμος*),—that is, the marriage of Zeus with Europa, on or under the celebrated plane tree of Gortyna. This explanation, however, is based solely on certain passages in ancient writers, viz:—

1. Theophrastus, (*History of Plants*, I: 15, 9) says: "There is one kind of a tree which has a different nature from others, being always in leaf. . . . In Crete, so it is said, there is a certain plane tree in the neighborhood of Gortyna, near a fountain, which never sheds its leaves (*οὐ φυλλοβυλεῖ*), and the myth is told that under (*ὑπὸ*, codd. *ἐπὶ*, i. e. *on*) this tree Zeus wedded Europa; but all the others near there cast their leaves."

2. Pliny (*Natural History*, XII: 11) says: "There is at Gortyna in the island of Crete, a single plane tree near a fountain, noted in the works of authors both in Greek and Latin, as never casting its leaves, and at once the fabulous tale was added by the Greeks concerning it, that beneath it Jupiter wedded Europa."

3. Varro (*Treatise on Husbandry*, [*Re Rustica*], I: 7, 6) says: "It is related that at Gortyna, on the island of Crete, there is a plane tree which does not shed its leaves in winter."

As the reader will readily see, all these passages give us nothing more than the statement that there was at Gortyna a famous plane tree, *on* or *under* which Zeus consummated his "divine marriage" with Europa. But that the female just brought to Crete by the divine bull is escaping from him and

¹ See Aristophanes, *Birds*, v. 510:—

Ἐπὶ τῶν σκήπτρων ἐκάθητ' ὄρνις . . .

"On the sceptres a bird was seated."

² Svoronos cites passages from all the above, fully substantiating his position.—EDS.

³ The writer cites names and gives references to eighteen in all.—EDS.

hiding herself in a tree, and that Zeus, to accomplish his purpose, changes his form anew and *into another animal* than a bull, — all this is merely a theory of the learned writers cited above. It is true this theory would be quite probable, if Zeus had originally consummated his marriage with Europa *upon* the plane tree, (as one of the manuscripts of Theophrastus has it,) and not *under* it, as the passage in Pliny gives it; for then it would have been necessary not only that he should have abandoned his form as a bull, but should also have changed himself into a bird; or again, this explanation might also be plausible if we could accept the theory of Overbeck,¹ that the fact that on one of the varieties of this type mentioned (see E), the bull's head which appears below the young girl, is designed to remind one that by the device which the coin bears it is intended to suggest not only what is actually represented, but what ought to have been shown (!) — that is to say, 'Zeus accomplishing his amour with Europa under the form of a bull,' according to the legend preserved only by Clement (Homilies, V: 13), *Ζεὺς Εὐρώπῃ δια ταύρου συνῆλθεν*. "Zeus wedded Europa under the form of a bull."

But all these learned arguments and researches simply afford another instance showing that the explanations offered have nothing to corroborate them but the ancient monetary types themselves which they *seek to explain*, and that these explanations are of such a nature that they cannot remove serious doubts from the minds of those who have carefully studied the subject. Thus we see that M. Froehner, the learned archaeologist of Paris, having studied the matter, cannot accept the theory that the goddess is Europa.² He says: —

This type has put all interpreters on the rack . . . Numismatists have always seen in this type the carrying away of Europa by Zeus transformed into a bull; but not being able to explain the presence of the eagle, some numismatists (Panofka, Ch. Lenormant, Wieseler, etc.) have fancied it was a mingling of the various traditions concerning Europa, Aegina and Pasiphae. But after mature reflection, I have been unable to accept either of their hypotheses. Briefly, if the coins represent one of the favorites of Jupiter, one finds it difficult to understand why the damsel should have seated herself on the branches of a tree to receive her lover. The plane tree of Gortyna had a wide renown throughout the ancient world; planted near a fountain, it never lost its foliage, and it was due to this quality that the Greeks entwined about it their religious creeds. The female seated upon the branches is therefore much more probably the tree-nymph; she is in the position so frequently used in frescoes and bas-reliefs, to represent the divinities of places, such as those of fields and meadows, of mountains and cliffs, and of the sea-shore, and other similar personifications.

Without accepting the explanation of M. Froehner, we entirely agree with him in his doubts; and in giving below our reasons for these doubts, we shall add some further considerations, not hitherto suggested, which we

¹ *Kunstmythologie*, I, p. 448. See also Jahn, *Die Einführung der Europa*, pp. 25, et seq.

² *Annuaire de la Société franç. de numism. et d'arch.*, Vol. III, [1868] p. 31, no. 6.

believe will be sufficient to completely dispose of the explanations which have until now been generally accepted.

(A) The tree figured on the coins is *not a plane tree!* In the first place, the leaves on the poorest coins shown in our plate,¹ as well as on all the others, will enable everyone who knows anything about the trees of Greece, easily to see that it is not a plane tree, but clearly an oak. Imhoof-Blumer in his *Thier und Plantztypen* (p. 63, 40), has recognized this fact; in speaking of the pieces first illustrated in the plate, he says: "The tree seems to me much more like an oak-tree than a plane." Again, Gardner (*Types*, p. 166) thinks that it resembles an oak, and M. Miliarakis, Professor of Botany in the University of Athens, who has examined the coins at my request, agrees entirely with my opinion.² And finally, while the plane tree of Gortyna derived its renown from the characteristic said to distinguish it, that it never lost its foliage, as stated by the authors cited above — Theophrastus, Pliny, and Varro — one sees on some of these coins just the opposite; that is, a tree completely deprived of its foliage, with its branches bare and leafless.

(B) The type is not, as all savants have believed, so peculiar to Gortyna that we must seek there for its explanation, and see only the sacred tree of that city. We have found it on the didrachms of Tisyros, another city of Crete, which was distant from Gortyna, of which more hereafter. Pliny, in speaking of the plane tree of Gortyna, adds, after the passage cited above, that as "mankind are ever interested in new things, the Cretans planted on their island scions from this famous tree; but the new plane trees which grew from these did not preserve the qualities of that from which they sprang; for, like common plane trees, they lost their foliage in the winter, and their chief value lay in the shade they afforded from the sun." How then shall we explain the presence of this same plane tree on the coins of a city so distant from (*si éloignée*)³ Gortyna?⁴

(C) There is not a single legend that Zeus, having brought Europa to Crete, laid aside the form of the bull which he had taken, to assume that of a *bird*, in order to obtain his desire. On the contrary, the only authors who mention the act itself, tell us that he resumed his human form on his arrival; thus Moschus,⁵ (verse 163 *et seq.*) and Lucian, who says (*loc. cit.*) that "when he

¹ The plate is that given in the *Revue*. — Eds.

² Svoronos also invites comparison with the Epirote money, which bears the celebrated type of the oak of Dodona (Kenner, *Die Munzsammlung St.-Florians*, Pl. II, 1), and the beautiful oaken crowns on the Macedonian didrachms (Imhoof-Blumer, *l. c.*, Pl. IX, 6). — Eds.

³ Svoronos elsewhere says that the geographical situation of Tisyros is not certainly known; it is mentioned only in the *Scholiast* on Theocritus III, 2 (Ahrens' edit.), and on its coins; but he gives reasons for thinking it was near Mt. Dicte: we therefore render the expression as in the text, though it might perhaps be translated "alienated from" or "hostile to," in allusion to the well known rivalries of the Cretan cities. — Eds.

⁴ Svoronos mentions that this type has also, but erroneously, been attributed to Myrina, in Crete. — Eds.

⁵ The passage is quoted by Svoronos as follows: —

.. Ζεὺς δὲ πάλιν σφέτερον ἀπελάβετο μορφήν,
λύσε δὲ οἱ μίτρην, καὶ οἱ λέχος ἔντυον ὦραι
ἣ δὲ πάρος κούρη Ζηῆος γένητο αὐτίκα νύμφη.

"And then Zeus resumed his own form, and loosened her girdle, and the Hours prepared her nuptial couch, and she, who was till now a [mortal] maiden, presently became the bride of Zeus." It is, however, interesting to note that in place of *σφέτερον* (his own) as printed in the text followed by Svoronos, C. H. Weise gives in his recent edition of Moschus (Leipsic, 1890), *ἐτέρον* i. e., another. — Eds.

gained the island' he laid aside his form of a bull." Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπέβη τῇ νήσῳ ὁ μὲν ταῦρος οὐκέτι ἐφαίνετο · ἐπιλαβόμενος δὲ τῆς χειρὸς ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπῆγε τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐς τὸ Δίctωνον ἄντρον, ἐρυθριῶσαν καὶ χάτω ὀρῶσαν, ἡπίστατο γὰρ ἡδὲ, ἐφ' ὅτῳ δόκειτο. See also Clement.

(D) The text of Pliny, in which we find the word *sub*, indicates that in the passage quoted from Theophrastus it is necessary to read ὑτὸ *under*, and not ἐπὶ *upon*, a point which has already been noticed by scholars.² But further, if Zeus, according to the Gortynian legend, gained his desire under the plane tree, his new metamorphosis into a bird was unnecessary. Hence the coin-types which present the youthful goddess and her lover *on* the tree cannot refer to Europa.

(E) Again, the coins bearing the device of a goddess seated on a tree are not so rare — whether Gortynian or Cretan — as to force the conclusion that this goddess must necessarily be Europa, and the tree the plane of Gortyna. Quite the contrary is the case. The money of no other country of antiquity presents so many instances of various deities, seated, or standing, on, beneath, or beside different trees, as do the coins of ancient Crete. We are able indeed to say that this fact is *the chief characteristic* of Cretan numismatics. Thus, for this very Gortyna we have a coin bearing on its obverse the Pythian Apollo seated upon a large laurel tree, and on the reverse another god or goddess seated on a tree; on one of Phaestos we find Zeus Dictæus seated on a tree identical with that on the pieces of Gortyna and Tisyros under discussion; those of Chersonesus have Apollo seated on a large laurel, exactly as on the Gortynian; those of Priansus, Hygieia enthroned beneath a palm tree; of Eleutherna, Apollo Styracites hunting in a thicket of the styrax shrubs, from one of which he cuts branches to make his arrows; Aptera has Ares (or the hero Apteras) beside a young olive; those of Tylissos, Apollo, who, while hunting the wild goats of the island, stands before a bush — probably the dittany [a plant common on Mount Dicte, where Zeus was brought up], or else between two large branches or trees of laurel; and again, Phaestos has coins with Herakles resting or standing beside the trees of the Hesperides.

Scholars have not yet been able to give a reason for this characteristic of Cretan coins; but Mr. Percy Gardner, in writing on the subject,³ says that the reason must be a religious one, and that we shall err, if we fail to see in all these trees examples of the love which the Cretan artists had for naturalness and for the picturesque; in this remark he has given us, I think, the truth.

¹ "When he reached the island, he appeared a bull no longer; and Zeus taking her hand led Europa to the Dictæan grot, blushing and with downcast eyes; for she understood now why she had been carried away." Neither Moschus nor the scoffing Lucian mention the plane tree.—Ebs.

² Hemsterhuis, on Lucian, 1, p. 336.

³ Types of Greek Coins, p. 164; and Wroth, Num. Chron., 1884, p. 9, says: "Those trees which he so often introduces are not inserted primarily as ornamental accessories, but integral parts of the type, to give an outward expression to a religious belief."

In brief, we believe that the presence of these trees on the Cretan coins can be explained thus: It is well known that, in the most ancient times of which we have any knowledge, trees were not only the objects of worship themselves, but were the sole temples of the gods. On them were placed, from the very first, the images set up for popular worship, and this custom long continued. Again we know that the Couretes, the prehistoric ancestors of the Cretans, a people essentially religious in their character, the first to introduce that religious faith which in Crete preceded the Doric, and who were said themselves to have been the descendants of trees (*δενδροφυεῖς*), inhabited, at a time when all structures, whether houses or temples, were unknown, mountain forests and places which afforded a natural shelter, that is to say, trees and grottoes. Diodorus expressly states (V: 657), *Κατοικεῖν δ' αὐτοὺς (μυθολογοῦσι) τῶν ὀρέων τοὺς συνδένδρους καὶ φαραγγώδεις τόπους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἔχοντας, σκέπη καὶ ὑπόδυσιν φυσικὴν, διὰ τὸ μήπω κατασκευὰς οἰκῶν εὐρήσθαι*. "They inhabited, so tradition tells us, the mountain forests and ravines; and in general, places having natural shelter and protection, as they had not yet learned the construction of houses." Consequently the images of their gods were erected and worshipped in the natural grottoes of the mountains, or in trees. It is for this reason, we believe, that in Crete, from the very first, the central point of the most ancient cult of Zeus was the grottoes of Mount Dicte and Ida (the latter had before its entrance a grove consecrated to Zeus), and that later, in historic times, the Cretans took up the custom of placing upon their coins the figures of the gods, seated on, under, or beside the sacred trees which, as we know in the case of the Gortynian plane, played so important a part in the mythology of the Island.

It is well to remark here that of all ancient coins, the only ones which resemble Cretan money in this respect are those of certain cities in Lycia and Cilicia; among these are pieces representing Dionysus seated on a vine (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. X, 35); Athene beneath an olive (*ibid.*, X, 33); one with an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, which she is protecting against wood-cutters, to which I shall refer later, etc. Mr. Gardner, the first who has observed this resemblance, says that the reason these Asiatic coins are so wonderfully like those of Crete, is an enigma. In his *Types* (p. 172) he remarks: —

As to the reason of these resemblances we are in the dark; something may be set down to the character of semi-barbarism (?) which attaches to both series, but this is itself not a sufficient explanation, and we must await one more probable.

We believe that if one will study the history and religion of this Island, he will see that the fact is explained by the Cretan cult, which the numerous Cretan colonies, from the time of Minos, carried with them into those parts of Asia.'

1 Hoeck, *Kreta*, II: pp. 215 *et seq.*

(F) There are some coins of Gortyna which bear on their obverse Europa on the bull, and on their reverse the type of the goddess in the tree, showing that the latter cannot be Europa; for it would be a new thing in Cretan numismatics to find *the same deity* on both sides of the same coin, and under two different forms.¹ This fact, however, is well known to scholars; Gardner, erroneously supposing that he finds Apollo on both sides of one of the pieces I engrave, remarks with astonishment, "Strange to say, they are obverse and reverse of a single coin!"

(G) The fact that all the pieces under consideration have a bull on the reverse, has been regarded by all savants as a proof that the goddess represents Europa — for they regarded the bull as that of the myth. This we do not believe to be the case, and it gives us no aid in solving the question; for the same Cretan bull is found on the reverse of other contemporaneous pieces which bear on their obverses types of Apollo, Demeter, Talos, Herakles, Zeus Dictaeus or Velchanos, etc.² And finally, the types on both sides of the Cretan coins do not invariably have a mythologic connection.

This brings us to the question, "Who then is our goddess on the plane tree, if she is not Europa?" The consideration of this portion of our subject must be deferred to the next issue of the *Journal*.

[To be continued].

SWISS MEDAL OF TOLSTOI.

A MEDAL of Count Leo Tolstoi, which has just been struck at Geneva, by the Usine G n voise de Degroississage d'Or, promises to take a high place in contemporary art, as much from its excellent qualities as from the few copies which it is proposed to issue. M. Georges Hantz, Directeur du Mus e des Arts Decoratifs, the medallist to whom the work has been entrusted, has presented a full-face bust of the Russian novelist, whose powerful head and strongly marked features have been admirably seized by the artist and successfully portrayed, dressed in his peasant costume. The reverse of the medal is of almost Spartan simplicity, for it records only a few of the most important of Tolstoi's writings; but the designer may have thought, and with good reason, that any allegorical design ran the risk of either being commonplace or inappropriate.

¹ Svoronos mentions that the only exceptions to this rule are those cases where the obverse bears the *head* of a deity, and not the whole type, while the reverse occasionally has the *entire figure* of the same deity; as for instance, the pieces of Eleutherna (see *Num. de la Cr te anc.*, Pl. XII, 1-5). To this we may add that the custom does not seem to have been confined to Crete, for among the rare Greek coins recently added to the collection in the British Museum, described in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1894, Part I, pp.

13, 14), we find, under No. 14, a drachm of Myrina ( olis), which has a laurel-crowned *head* of Apollo on the obverse, and a *standing figure* of the same god with accessories, in a laurel wreath on the reverse; and a rare gold stater (No. 15) of Ephesus (Ionia), with the *bust* of Artemis on the obverse, and a statue of Ephesian Artemis with fillets hanging from each hand, etc., on the reverse. — EDS.

² See the Plates in *Num. de la Cr te ancienne*.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SKETCH OF THE COINAGE
OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL
JOSE MARIA MORELOS.

IN the preparation of my paper on the Coinage of Morelos, read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York in 1886, no thought was entertained of its being put in type. I was afterwards induced by friends in the science to illustrate and publish it, and it appeared in the July number, 1886, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, from which I had 300 copies reprinted and distributed among collectors here and in Europe. Its arrangement was not well adapted for ready reference or recognition of types and varieties. Nevertheless, I have seen that its publication has worked some good results. I have recorded since 1886 some new types and marked varieties, without attempting to note the many minutely varying. To have drawn together all of this latter class which have passed through my hands, would have been a long and tedious undertaking, with little assurance that I could have secured all.

Dr. Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, has kindly expressed the desire to publish my brochure in Spanish, and I promised to give him a supplement of what I had acquired on the subject, to be included in his edition. I have rather reluctantly followed the same method of arrangement and descriptions, that uniformity may be preserved. The closing number refers to size in millimetres.

1811.

1. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of IV without punctuation; sud and feathered bowstring. From dies. I have seen but a single specimen. 35.

1812.

2. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XV. Large monogram, long bow, straight string. Heavy lines of milling around border, distant from edge. 23½.*

3. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XI. Counterstamped with monogram of Morelos; without period after date or sud. 37.

4. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XI. The dots stand in high relief. · 8 R · | . 1812. Counterstamped at monogram and at date. 37.

5. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XV. Long bow, resembling a pair of wings; dot on each side of arrow. 23.

6. 2 Reales. *Copper*. General type, with an eye above the monogram; value and date small. Long, low bow; bottom of arrow (without feathers) shows below bowstring. Fine, broad milling. 25.

7. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Larger bow and letters, straight bowstring. Large pointed milling; obverse shows 31 points. 21.

8. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Long, low bow; dot on each side of arrow. 17.

9. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Copper*. m between monogram and date. Reverse, usual type. 14.

10. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Copper*. A similar piece to preceding, with m instead of m . 15.

1813.

11. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Gold*. Similar type to Supplement No. 9; rather better work; small, well-shaped bow. $14\frac{1}{2}$.*

12. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Silver*. From same dies as last. $14\frac{1}{2}$.*

13. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XXX. Small monogram, round top 3, short bow, curved string, broad, coarse milling. 24.*

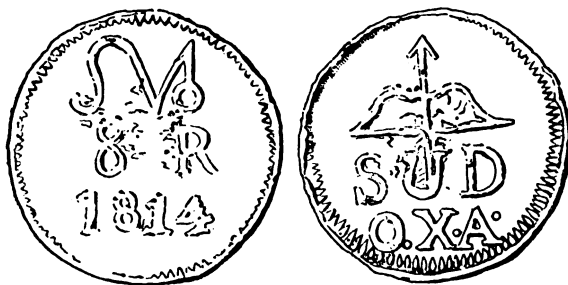
14. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Type of Supplement No. 5. Monogram large, value and date small, square top 3. Bow, resembling wings; arrow between dots; period before and after SUD . 23.

15. 1 Real. *Copper*. Type of XVIII. Letters and figures large; round top 3; milled borders. 18.

1814.

16. 1 Real. *Silver*. 1814 | Monogram of Morelos. Reverse, $\text{v} \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{R} \cdot$ Wreath around borders, less than one half of which shows, planchet being too small. I interpret the v to be for *valor* (value). $16\frac{1}{2}$.*

17. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XXV. 35.



18. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Usual type; large monogram. Reverse, square top bow, $\text{SUD} | \text{O} \cdot \text{X} \cdot \text{A} \cdot$ milled borders. There seems little doubt that the letters are an abbreviation of Oaxaca, notwithstanding the punctuations. In the collection of Mr. Benjamin Betts, and I do not know of a duplicate. 36.

Those marked with a star * were in the Collection of the late Prbto. Agustin Fischer, and I have never met with duplicates of them.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

18 East 23d Street, New York.
June 1, 1894.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 86.]

An additional British-American medical token has recently come to my knowledge, which I will describe before proceeding with the British Medals.

I. CANADA.

F. *Pharmacists' tokens.*

734. *Obverse.* BAUME RHUMAL | THE GREAT | (scroll) | FRENCH | COUGH SPECIFIC | PATENTED IN FRANCE IN 1891 | L. R. BARIDON | PROPRIETOR | (scroll) | MONTREAL, QUE.

Reverse. Within beaded circle: PATENTE | AU CANADA (scroll) | EN 1891. Inscription: SI VOUS TOUSSEZ PRENEZ LE | BAUME RHUMAL 18. 27 mm. Edges beaded. Breton, *Coins and Tokens relating to Canada*, 1894, p. 96, No. 664, fig.

The British personal medals are now resumed.

Dr. William Hunter (1718-1783), of London.

735. *Obverse.* Bust to left, in cap and robe. At sides (Edward) BURCH. (R. A.)—FEC. Inscription: GVL · HVNTER · ANATOMICVS ·

Reverse. A two-handled vase, bearing representation of an anatomical demonstration. At sides of its stem 17-74 Legend: OLIM · MEMINISSE · JVVABIT · Bronze, lead bronzed, iron, tin. 51. 80 mm. Renauldin, p. 544; Rudolphi, p. 79, No. 329; Kluyskens, II, p. 53; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCVI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 764; Durand, p. 92, No. 2; Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 29, pl. XXI, fig. 1a; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., XX, 1880, p. 260; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316, pl. XVIII, No. 12.

In my collection.

736. As preceding, but without date on reverse. Bell metal. 51. 80 mm. Durand, p. 92, No. 2, pl. VI, fig. 4.

In the collection of Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

737. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, in wig. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank. Silver, electrotpe. 24. 37 mm. (Struck in 1783.) Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 30, pl. XXI, fig. 2; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 302; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316.

In the British Museum.

738. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Below shoulder: N. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription; GULIELMUS HUNTER MDCCXVIII · MDCCCLXXXIII.

Reverse. As those of Dr. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and No. 728 of Dr. John Hunter. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 11; Cat. of medals of Royal Society, No. 39.

Prize medal of University of Glasgow.

Dr. John Ingenhousz (1730-1799), of London.

739. *Obverse.* Bust, in high relief. Inscription; J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. ET ARCHIAT. CAES.

Reverse. Blank. Lead. Duisburg, p. 183, CCCCXCIII; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1889, No. 907.

740. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. AUL. ET ARCHIAT. CAES. REG. SOC. LOND. ETC. SOCIUS. 1779.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 57. 90 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 102, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 183, note; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 908.

A medal was struck upon the inoculation of the Crown Princes of Austria, with small-pox, in 1768 by Dr. Ingenhousz, upon which, however, his name does not appear. It will be hereafter described under Austria.

Dr. John Inglis (1663-1740), of Lewisham.

741. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, M. S. (Massimiliano Soldani.) Inscription: IOANNES INGLIS M. D. Beneath, MDCCIII.

Reverse. Salus and Minerva grasping hands. Legend: REDDUNT. ALTERNAM. VICEM. Bronze. 64. 100 mm. Rudolphi, p. 83, No. 344; Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 40; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 741; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 250, No. 41.

Dr. Inglis was Fellow of the Royal Society and Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies in the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I and II. His date of birth has been hitherto unrecognized, but Mr. Herbert C. Kirby of Eydon, Lewisham Park, has kindly ascertained it from the records of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, and sent it to me through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London.

Dr. Arthur Jacob (1789-1874), of Dublin.

742. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: W WOODHOUSE F Inscription behind head and facing outwards: JACOB

Reverse. Within laurel wreath, tied by ribbon: IN | COMMEMORATION | OF | EMINENT SERVICES | RENDERED TO | SCIENCE | AND | THE MEDICAL PROFESSION | IN IRELAND | ——— | 1860. Inscription: ARTHUR JACOB. M.D. F.R.C.S. | . PROF. OF ANAT. & PHYS. ROY. COLL. OF SURG. IN IRELAND. Bronze. 41. 64 mm. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 191; Cameron, Hist. of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, p. 392.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own, through the kindness of Dr. J's distinguished son, Dr. A. H. Jacob, of Dublin.

743. *Obverse.* As preceding, but without inscription.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 41. 64 mm.

I have its description from Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin.

Dr. Fife Jamieson (1854-1882), of Aberdeen.

744. *Obverse.* Arms of the University. Upon a scroll below: INITIUM SAPIENTIAE TIMOR DOMINI

Reverse. THE | FIFE JAMIESON | MEMORIAL MEDAL | INSTITUTED 1882 | FOR DISTINCTION IN THE | ANATOMY CLASS | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | GAINED BY | | SESSION ——— Gold. 29. 45 mm.

I have the description from Mr. P. J. Anderson of the University, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee that founded this memorial medal.

Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai (1783-1859), of Bombay.

745. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with pendant medallion of the Queen, and high oriental cap. Upon truncation: B. WYON. Inscription: SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOBART 1857

Reverse. Arms; a shield, with peacock, helmet, hand, bees, sun, mountains, etc. Legend: INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY. Inscription: GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE | PRIZE MEDAL. Bronze. 32. 51 mm.

In my collection.

Besides the above endowment, Sir J. J. founded a hospital connected with the College, and for this received a medal, with bust of Victoria, set in diamonds, from the British Government in 1843.

Rev. Richard Wm. Jelf (), of London. Late Principal of King's College.

746. *Obverse*. Bust. Inscription: IN HON : RIC : GUL : JELF S.T.P. | AMICI COL-
LEGAE DISCIPULI.

Reverse. Arms of King's College. Bronze.

I owe the description of this as medical, to Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley, of London.

Dr. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

747. *Obverse*. Apollo presents a sailor who has been preserved by vaccination, to Britannia, who holds a civic crown bearing JENNER. Legend: ALBA NAUTIS STELLA REFULSIT · 1801.

Reverse. An anchor. Above: GEORGIO TERTIO REGE. Below: SPENCER DUCE (Viscount Althorp, First Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently Earl Spencer.) Gold. Schlichtegroll, *Annalen der gesammten Numismatik*, I, p. 156; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 338; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Numismatique Jennérienne, No. 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 1; Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 139, No. 385; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 926.

Presented to Jenner by the Surgeons of the British Navy. Its locality is now unknown.

748. *Obverse*. DON. SOC. MED. LONDON. ANNO SALUT. 1773. INSTITUT. E. JENNER M.-D. SOCIO SUO EXIMIO OB VACCINATIONEM EXPLORATAM

Reverse. Apparently blank. Gold. Biographie Médicale, V, p. 574; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 339; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 2; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 2; P. and R., p. 139, No. 386; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 927.

Presented by the Medical Society of London, March 4, 1804. This also is no longer to be traced.

749. *Obverse*. An allegorical group.

Reverse. EDUARD JENNER, DOCTOR IN DE GENEESKUNDE, | GEBOREN DEN 17 MEY 1749 TE BERKLEY IN HET GRAAF | SCHAP GLOCESTER IN ENGELAND EN ALDAAR OVERLEDEN | DEN 26 JANUARIJ 1823. UITVINDER DER KOEPOKINENTING | IN HET JAAR 1775. DOCH EERST IN 1798 DOOR HEM | BEKEND GEMAAKT. Copper. By A. Bemme, at expense of H. Westhoff, Jr. Dirks, Nederlandsche Penningen, 1889, I, p. 169, No. 210.

750. *Obverse*. Between a rose bush and a cornucopia, an infant with rose in its hand points to its arm. At right of bush: L(OOS) Inscription: EDUARD JENNER'S WOHLTHÄTIGE ENTDECKUNG Exergue: VOM 14 MAI | 1796

Reverse. ZUM | ANDENKEN | AN | ERHALTENEN | UND | MITGETHEILTEN | SCHUTZ | (a scroll) | GEREICHT VOM | DOCTOR BREMER | IN BERLIN | 1803 Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 786; P. and R., p. 141, No. 393; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 928.

In my collection.

751. As preceding, save upon reverse there follows after SCHUTZ:—, and after BERLIN:— | 8L. 6 GR. Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 6; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 791; Bremer, Die Kuhpocken, Berlin, fig.; P. and R., p. 142, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 929.

In my collection.

752. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: F. LOOS Inscription: EDUARD JENNER ENTDECKER DER SHUTZIMPFUNG D. 14 MAI 1796

Reverse. An angel, from clouds, garlanding a cow, around which seven children are dancing. Legend: EHRE SEY GOTT - IN DER HÖHE Exergue: UND FREUDE | AUF ERDEN Silver, bronze. 23. 36 mm. Thick and thin planchet. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 341; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 4, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 3; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 6; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 788; P. and R., p. 140,

No. 387, fig. ; Wroth, *Numis. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 303 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 930.

In the Government (Lee) and Oettinger Collections, and my own.

753. *Obverse* as preceding, save that engraver's name is in exergue.

Reverse. Hygieia, with serpent upon her right arm, protects by a shield bearing a cow, an infant against a flying demon. Legend: TRIUMPH! GETILGET IST DES SCHEUSALS LANGE WUTH Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 18. 28 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 342 ; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 5 ; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 13 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 4 ; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 7 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 789 ; P. and R., p. 140, No. 388 ; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 931.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

754. *Obverse.* A child, between a rose tree and the rising sun, exhibits its arm ; at its feet a serpent. Legend: DANK DER GUTIGEN VORSEHUNG. Exergue : KRUGER.

Reverse. Within a pearled octagon: WOHL | THATIGE | ENTDECKUNG | DER | SCHUTZPOCKEN | DURCH | ED: JENNER. Silver. 20. 30 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 8 ; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 8 ; P. and R., p. 142, No. 397 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 932.

755. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, within palm branches. Inscription: EDWARD JENNER. To left: HAMEL ET LECOMPTE Beneath: 1749 (the date of Jenner's birth.)

Reverse. Between laurel branches: MEDAILLE DE 1^{re} CLASSE. Inscription: COMITE CENTRAL DE VACCINE DU DEPARTEMENT DU NORD. Silver. 25. 40 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 9 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 5 ; P. and R., p. 145, No. 416 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 933.

756. *Obverse* like preceding, but bust somewhat towards left, and on pedestal, on base of which the date.

Reverse. A laurel wreath, beneath which: MEDAILLE DE 2^e CLASSE. Field vacant for name of recipient. P. and R., p. 146, No. 417, fig. of obv. ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 934.

757. *Obverse.* Bust, upon an oval shield, between two females holding over it a crown Beneath, an elongated shield, upon which a cow, to right.

Reverse. Blank. Plaster of Paris. 24. 37 mm. Unique. By Charles Wiener of Brussels. Alvin, *Revue Belge de Num.*, April, 1888, p. 243 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, p. 935.

Reference to Jenner is also made upon the medal of Dr. Vrancken, of Antwerp, and the two of Dr. Sacco, of Milan, to be hereafter described. I possess, from a Spanish source, an engraving of the obverse of an additional Jenner medal, with cow-pox in the exergue. It may, however, have never been struck. Dr. Erastus Wilson of Havana is investigating the question.

Dr. J. W. T. Johnstone (-1848), of Madras.

758. *Obverse.* Crest (a winged spur), and scroll with motto: NUNQUAM NON PARATUS. Beneath, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: THE JOHNSTONE MEDAL 1848.

Reverse. PRESENTED | BY 91 SUBSCRIBERS & | WITH THE SANCTION OF | GOVERNMENT TO THE MOST | DESERVING STUDENT IN THE | MADRAS MEDICAL SCHOOL | IN GRATITUDE AND | AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF | DR. J. W. T. JOHNSTONE | WHO DIED AT MADRAS ON THE 19 AUGUST | 1848. Copper. 24. 37 mm.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. William Keith (1802-1871), of Aberdeen.

759. *Obverse.* Head facing, and to right. Below, to left: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: WILLIAM KEITH. M. D. | * 1802-1871 *

Reverse. THE KEITH MEDAL | • ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY • Within field : AWARDED
| TO |—| FOR PROFICIENCY IN | SURGERY | FOR THE COURSE Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm.
Cochran-Patrick, p. 162, No. 5.

In my collection.

Dr. Wm. Senhouse Kirkes (1820–1864), of London.

760. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath : J. S. & A. B. WYON. SC. Inscription :
WILLIAM SENHOUSE KIRKES M.D. DIED 1864

Reverse. Two laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription, upon raised border :
S^T BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSP : | ∴ FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE ∴ Gold, bronze. 24. 37 mm.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir William Lawrence (1783–1867), of London.

761. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath : A. B. WYON. Inscription : GULIELMUS
LAWRENCE, BARONETUS. NAT : 1783 OB : 1867 (rosette).

Reverse. Between crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, the hospital arms.
Beneath, at left : J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription, upon raised border : S. BARTHOLO-
MÆI HOSP. ET COLL. INST. 1123 (rosette) Upon rim, name of recipient and date
(engraved). Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Cat. of medals of
Royal Society of London, No. 40; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, No. 2045.

In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. Conferred for
excellence in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

I learn from Dr. Weber that a second medal of Dr. Lawrence, by A. Gilbert,
R. A., is now being prepared.

Dr. John Coakley Lettsom (1744–1815), of London.

Founder of the Fothergill medal of the Medical Society of London, No. 642.

Dr. Karel von Linné (1707–1778), of Upsala, Sweden.

There are several British medals of Linnaeus. That of him and Cuvier, struck
by the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, will be described under France, Cuvier.
Those of the Linnaean and Pharmaceutical Societies of London and the Liverpool
Botanic Garden will be given in their respective places, and the others under Sweden.

Dr. Robert Liston (1794–1847), of London.

762. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath : L. C. WYON. Inscription : ROBERTUS
LISTON. NAT : 1794. OB : 1847

Reverse. Palm leaves, above and below. CLINICES | CHIRURGICÆ | INTER ALUM-
NOS | COLL : UNIV : LOND : PERITISSIMO. Gold (value £8), bronze. 27. 42 mm. An-
nual, for original observations in surgery or pathology.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. David Livingstone (1813–1873), of Glasgow and Africa.

763. *Obverse.* Bust to right, three-quarters facing. Beneath : ALLAN WYON SC.
Inscription : DAVID • LIVINGSTONE • BORN • BLANTYRE • 1813 • DIED • ILALA • 1873

Reverse. St. Paul preaching at Athens. Upon the side of the altar, partially
concealed by his robe : ΝΩΤΩ | ΘΕΩ At right : A. WYON Exergue : ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ
ΚΟΣΜΟΝ | ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Gold. Edge of obverse beaded.

Prize medal of the London Missionary Society. I owe an engraving of it to Mr.
Arthur H. Lyell.

764. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to right. Below, at left : A. B. WYON. Inscrip-
tion : DAVID LIVINGSTONE • BORN 1813 • DIED, ILLALA, 1873.

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches : TO | THE GREAT | CHIEF | CHITAMBO |
BY | ALLAN WYON | F.R.G.S. Inscription : PRESENTED IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE THE
NOBLE AND THE GOOD Exergue, a Maltese cross. Bronze. 21. 38 mm.

In the Oettinger collection.

[To be continued.]



THE BLUCHER AND VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

THE VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Robert Sneider, the well known Medallist and Designer, of New York,, we are enabled to give our readers an engraving of one of the best executed Columbian Medals which has yet been struck in this country. The preparation of the dies, as well as the design and striking of the Medals, was intrusted to Mr. Sneider by the authorities of the United States of Venezuela, for the purpose of commemorating the part taken by that nation in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The suggestions made to Mr. Sneider, in a letter from Señor P. Ezequiel Rogas, dated at Caracas, Feb. 18, 1893, which proposed that the obverse should bear a bust of the great discoverer and the reverse the national arms of Venezuela, were most happily carried out, and the workmanship is of the highest character, and most creditable to American numismatic art.

The obverse has a bust of Columbus, which follows the same original as that which served as a model for the "Milan Columbian," so-called, and of which we have previously given an engraving; it is from a relief in Genoa, Italy, and was on exhibition at Chicago. Beneath the bust are two anchors, the stocks appearing at the right and left near the shoulders of the bust, and their flukes, which approach each other diagonally, partly concealed by a scroll, which bears the word COLON. Just below the anchors, in very small letters, R. SNEIDER, N. Y. Above the bust is the legend IV CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMERICA. [Fourth Centennial of the discovery of America.]

The reverse has the devices characteristic of the arms of Venezuela; at the top are seven symbolic stars, the centre one surrounded by rays; on the field immediately below the stars is the inscription in five lines, VENEZUELA | EN LA EXPOSICION | UNIVERSAL COLOMBINA | DE CHICAGO | 1893. [Venezuela in the Columbian Universal Exposition at Chicago 1893.] Below the inscription is the heraldic horse of the Republic, galloping to the right, unrestrained by bit or bridle, his head turned backward to the left; below the horse is a ribbon bearing the word LIBERTAD [Liberty]; its ends fall across the bases of two cornucopiae, nearly erect; over that at the left, is a large sheaf of wheat, and over the other a trophy of swords, banners, and a sprig of olive. These various devices have the same relative position as the charges on the Venezuelan arms, the national escutcheon being divided per fess, the chief per pale, with the sheaf on the dexter and the trophy on the sinister side, and the horse in base. Our engraving is phototyped from the original.

Mr. Sneider is to be congratulated on the spirited manner in which he has performed the duty intrusted to him, which his long experience has enabled him to do so successfully. He informs us that a few impressions remain, which can be obtained on application at his office, No. 145 Fulton Street, New York.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

THE controversy over the World's Fair Medal, it is reported, has at last been settled, by the adoption by Secretary Carlisle of a composite design; the reverse die is to be cut in accordance with the design of Mr. Charles E. Barber, designer for the Philadelphia Mint. St. Gaudens's original design, depicting the landing of Columbus, was accepted for the obverse.

The Barber design for the reverse of the medal in place of the rejected nude figure, it is stated, contains a shield with this inscription:—

"World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, MDCCCXCIII," and a place for the name of the recipient of the medal.

The shield is surmounted by a globe, at either side of which are female figures representing Fame. The figure at the right of the globe has a trumpet in one hand, and is proclaiming the award, and in the other hand she holds wreaths ready to present. That on the left has a tablet in her left hand, and in her right she holds a pen ready to inscribe the award as proclaimed. On either side of the shield are flaming torches, representing light or intelligence. Beneath the shield and partly hidden by it is the caravel, which is used to make a unity or completeness of ideal, an allegory—between the two sides of the medal, the one having the landing of Columbus, the other the above described design.

THE HARVARD ELIOT MEDAL.

WE mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* that it was proposed to present to President Eliot, of Harvard University, Cambridge, a gold Medal, at the Commencement exercises in June, 1894, in commemoration of his having completed a term of twenty-five years as President of the University. This plan was successfully carried out, and at the recent Commencement the Medal was presented by Professor Norton, in behalf of the Alumni and other contributors to the plan; and the presentation address, with Pres. Eliot's response, were among the most interesting features of the week. The dies of the Medal were engraved by Tiffany & Co., of New York City.

The obverse bears the bust of Pres. Eliot, in profile to left, and wearing his academic robes; his head is bare. There is no legend, but on the field at the left, in two lines, is the date MDCCC | LXIX—that of his accession; and on the right, MDCCCL | XXXXIII—that of the completion of the period commemorated. The reverse has a close wreath of laurel, bound with bands of ribbon, enclosing the inscription in ten lines, CAROLO | GVILIELMO · ELIOT | VNIVERSITATIS | HARVARDIANAE | VICESIMVM · QVINTVM | IAM · ANNVM | PRAESIDI | OB SVMMA · EIVS · MERITA | A · MDCCCLXXXIII | ALVMNI [The Alumni of Har-

vard University to Charles William Eliot, now for twenty-five years President of Harvard University, in recognition of his distinguished services, 1894.] At the left of the inscription is a flaming torch, erect, on which hangs a scroll with the word VERI | TAS [Truth]—the motto of the University, and on the right a similar torch with a laurel wreath, the two designed to symbolize that diffusion of knowledge for which the College was founded.

An engraving of this Medal is given in the last number of the Harvard Monthly Magazine.

RECENT RESTRIKE OF A CANADIAN TOKEN.

WE learn that the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England, and it is with the utmost dissatisfaction that we have read an announcement of a dealer in that country, that they are now in his possession, and that he will strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in bronze, at \$10 and \$5 respectively.

It is by such mercenary and much to be deplored proceedings as this, that the science is smirched, and suspicion unjustly cast upon it. It is detrimental to both the collector and the dealer. There are far too many pieces of this class circulating from cabinet to cabinet, and frequently through the medium of the auction room. It is true their character is sometimes plainly indicated, but they are often smuggled into the market without a word of comment, or described in terms purposely misleading. We are of the opinion that all those who value and esteem the science and desire to see its integrity and authenticity preserved, will carefully withhold their countenance from the proposed enterprise of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, and decline to purchase his "Brummagem" wares.

It is high time that a vigorous crusade was inaugurated against *all manner* of imitations, as well as those who exploit them; and complaisant dealers who accommodate owners by foisting their spurious pieces upon the market, should be promptly and determinedly frowned down. Surely the genuine and bona fide field is large enough to afford a profitable scope for reputable dealers.

THE HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 101.]

FOR a number of years the first specimen of the Hudson Bay Company's tokens that came to the knowledge of numismatists was the only one known. It was therefore classed as very rare or "unique." These tokens were issued in the "East Main district," as is indicated by the letters "E. M." on the reverse, a part of the country seldom or never visited by people from the outside world. Latterly explorers sent by the Geological Survey of Canada have penetrated into the inhospitable regions to the east of Hudson Bay, and at the request of numismatic friends, having searched for these tokens, have found and brought back numbers of them which have long lain unused in the Company's fort. This will account for the recent comparative abundance of these tokens without the necessity of supposing that there has been an issue of restrikes.

R. W. M^cL.

THE COIN CABINET AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

FEW of the visitors who were interested in coins failed to examine the splendid collection which was sent to the Columbian Exhibition from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. In all there were about 7,000 coins and 2,000 medals, and they were tastefully and conveniently arranged in handsome mahogany cases, which were placed in the Government Building. The cases and their doors which were used at the World's Fair were made from designs prepared at the Mint, and when the Exhibition closed they were returned to Philadelphia. Here advantage was taken of the opportunity given by their visit to Chicago, to rearrange the room devoted to their display, so that they may now be easily examined. Additional cases, some twenty-eight in all, were provided, and these have been placed about the front room, in the second story of the Mint. The form adopted shows an upright case against the wall, which rests on and unites with a broad, flat case supported from the floor. The doors and lids of these are of thick plate glass, sufficiently strong to resist a heavy weight or blow. Between each partition are the letters U S M in bronze, in monogram, and at the corners are bronze shields with the National coat-of-arms. In scroll designs, at the proper places, are inscriptions showing the nationality of the coins which are contained in the cases, with their dates of mintage. In the centre of the room is a large hexagonal case, made of the same material, and in the same general style, over which is suspended the old American eagle whose history is so long and closely connected with the Mint. "Old Pete," who had served as a model for the eagle on several of our National coins, had the freedom of the Mint, but his flying proclivities proved his death, for one day his wing was caught in the machinery, and he had to be killed.

At the eastern end of the cabinet is the office of the Curator, from which the whole room can be seen by the attendants, thus preventing danger of theft. Adjoining this office is a cabinet mentioned below, which contains the modern coins "of every country on the face of the globe."

Dr. R. A. McClure, the Curator, estimates the value of the collection at upwards of \$58,000. It was organized in 1838, and first recognized by an appropriation made by Congress in March, 1839. This was granted for "specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint," and has been continued every year to the present time. The first appropriation was \$1,000, but subsequent ones have been only \$300, which is far too small in comparison with what it should be, but it has been judiciously expended, as the contents of the cases show. The officers are also on the watch for any rare coins or medals of special value which may chance to be sent in to be melted up, and many pieces of peculiar interest are to be found on the shelves which have thus been rescued from destruction. Many coins are also secured by means of exchanges with foreign Mints. The late Wm. E. DuBois, so long the Assayer of the Mint, was specially interested in the Cabinet, and to him, more than to any one else, was due its remarkable growth in many directions.¹ The Cabinet has been considerably increased since 1860, and again, since its exhibition at the Fair, quite a number of pieces have been presented to the collection.

An interesting feature of the room is found in the portraits of fourteen Directors and Superintendents of the Mint, from Rittenhouse to Bobyshell, which include all

¹ See notice of Mr. DuBois in the *Journal*, XVI, pp. 45, 6.

who have had charge up to the present time, except Director Petit. A collection of Columbian stamps, mounted on aluminum, graces one corner. Each case and every coin is numbered, so that reference is easy. The numbering of the cases begins with the west end of the north row, which contains the money of the Greek Republics and the Grecian monarchies, Macedonia, Syria, etc. The lower portion of this case also has an exhibit of the coins of the Roman Republic before the time of Christ. The next case has 700 coins of the Roman Empire; next comes the coins of France, of the old German Empire, Austria, Spain, Portugal, etc. Here also are coins of Great Britain, some of which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. The fifth case has more German coins, with some Italian and Russian pieces. The sixth contains a number of ancient coins and some of later date, but all of special individual interest, having been grouped together on that account. Here is the little black Greek Lepton, about a fourth of an inch in diameter, weighing ten grains; and the card on which it is mounted bears the words "The Widow's Mite." This of course, is not the one which the meek woman cast into the treasury, but one of those in use at the time, which was found in Jerusalem near the Temple;¹ the silver shekel of the Bible is also shown; among the rest is an ancient coin of Athens, very clearly cut; an oval Persian coin of 520 B. C., known as the Daric; a beautiful gold coin of Ptolemy Philadelphus, which also bears the head of Arsinoe; three coins of Cleopatra, side by side, one of which, a recent acquisition, has the head of the Egyptian queen on the obverse and that of Mark Antony on the reverse; then there are a number of the time of Edward the Confessor, cut in halves and quarters; the tiny gold coin, one thirty-second of a ducat of the free city of Nuremberg, which has an intrinsic value of about seven cents; bullet-shaped money of Siam, porcelain coins of the same nation, glass coins of the Arabian Caliphs, African copper ring money, a curious piece of Burmese money—an ordinary gravel stone, bound in brass—Indian beads or wampum, the large copper "Plate money" of Sweden, and many more, too numerous to mention.

Passing on, we find in regular order coins of the Netherlands, Belgium and Mexico; Central and South American coins: money from the West Indies; Hawaiian coins, and specimens of the issues of various Eastern nations. The next case displays the latest coins of all countries as alluded to above. In the tenth case, among the coins of Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands, is the Japanese Oban, a gold coin in the form of an elliptical plate about four inches long; it has a smooth and polished surface, into which an inscription is burned with chemicals; its value is about \$75. Singular Chinese coins, "dirty looking old green things, resembling old hinges or pieces of brass and iron turned green by dampness, which are said to have been used a thousand years before Christ," are among the other pieces of interest shown. In this case are also British silver and copper tokens. The next case has the series of early American coins, the "Somer Island" or Bermuda coppers, the Granby coppers, the Fugios, etc., the Pine tree money, and the various Colonial and Continental issues, of which the Cabinet has a very fine collection. The next three cases are given to the United States coinage, and many of the private issues of the "Fortyniners" are included. Then follow Congressional, Presidential, Peace and Indian medals: miscellaneous medals, and badges are in the next. French, German, a set of 52 fine Russian Medals received from the Russian Centennial Commissioners in 1876, Spanish, and Reformation Medals succeed, and the eighteenth case has those

¹ See *Journal*, XV, p. 40.

of the anti-Napoleonic alliance, the Washington series, etc., while those of the Roman Pontiffs, from Martin V, 1417, to Pius IX, 1878, occupy the next; the medals of the Roman series extend into the adjoining case beyond, which also has a collection of World's Fair medals and badges; other cases contain specimens of ores and minerals.

One small case in the Cabinet contains but a solitary coin; an inscription which lies beside it says that "this piece was struck in the Philadelphia Mint at least two thousand years ago." The "Philadelphia" is the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, however, and some of our readers will no doubt recall, as we mention it, an article which appeared in the *Journal*, many years ago, from the pen of the late Wm. E. DuBois, in which he described this coin and its inscriptions,¹ with an accompanying illustration.

Interesting as are the contents of this valuable collection, of which we have given but a glimpse, that of the British Museum far surpasses it in extent and variety; every numismatist must join in the wish that the appropriation devoted to the increase of this most valuable department of the Mint—less than a dollar a day—might be greatly increased; surely the display here so freely offered is a sufficient defence of its *raison d'être*, as well as a most conspicuous example of the judicious care, the excellent judgment, and the wise supervision which this cabinet has received from its keepers, especially when we remember the very limited means placed at their disposal. Its value, as we have already stated, is estimated at about \$58,000, but this we believe represents merely the intrinsic value of the pieces; if it were offered for public competition, the prices which would be obtained for some of its rarities would surprise those who have shown so little interest in its growth. The watchful oversight which was given to the transfer of this cabinet from Philadelphia to Chicago and its return to its present quarters, is shown by the statement that the only piece missing, after its long journey, was a dime of 1893.

A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of what has been done to make the collection accessible to the public for inspection and study, soon after its return from Philadelphia to Chicago, says:—"Wherever the visitor turns he finds the subject prismatic with interest. Coins are the landmarks of history; and their surfaces of bronze, silver and gold reflect the life of a nation as truly as does its architecture, painting, or sculpture. Law, politics, religion, customs, art, science, is the language of coins."

CHANGES IN MINT OFFICIALS.

MR. ROBERT E. PRESTON, who was an assistant to Mr. Leech, the late Director of the Mint, has been confirmed by the Senate as his successor, in spite of the opposition of "one or two crazy theorists who were displeased with Mr. Preston's refusal to make colored reports instead of true ones, during the famous silver fight." He comes into his office with the highest endorsements of his skill and his personal qualities. Dr. Eugene Townsend, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and subsequently a physician in practice in Philadelphia for a few years, has been appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint to succeed Mr. Bobyshell, and has assumed the duties of the office. He was born in Philadelphia in February, 1856, and has held office under President Cleveland's previous administration, in the Custom House in that city.

¹ See *Journal*, VII, p. 57.

THE BERLIN MEDAL TO BLUCHER.

THE interest in the Medals of Napoleon and those more or less closely related to that series, has experienced a somewhat similar revival to that which has recently arisen in reference to other matters relating to the career of that wonderful soldier, as instanced by the publication of so many memoirs on his life and campaigns. The current number of *The Cosmopolitan* has an interesting article, profusely illustrated, on certain rare Medals of Napoleon; by the kindness of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Boston and New York, publishers of the American edition of "The Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne," we are enabled to give an illustration of the Medal presented to Field Marshal von Blucher, Prince of Wahlstatt, by the citizens of Berlin, in 1816, after his return from the victory at Waterloo, to which his arrival with his column, anxiously looked for by Wellington — whose wish "Oh, that Blucher or night would come," will at once be recalled — signally contributed. Our engraving, which is executed on wood by Messrs. Kilburn & Cross, of Boston, with such skill that it closely resembles a phototype, will bear careful examination. It is a reproduction of the original steel engraving of Fairbairn, in the English edition published by Richard Bentley & Son, London, and we believe its appearance at this time will be a gratification to our readers. Bourrienne was for some time Private Secretary to the Emperor. He had been his school-mate and companion at Brienne; but notwithstanding his long and intimate connections with Napoleon, he deserted him in adversity, and was appointed Minister of State by Louis XVIII, after Waterloo.

The obverse has a spirited bust of the Field Marshal, in profile to left, wearing a cloak suggestive of the lion-skin of Hercules, symbolizing his prowess. On a border, separated from the field by a circle, is the legend in German text, *Dem Fürsten Blücher von Wahlstatt die Bürger Berlins im Jahr 1816* [The Citizens of Berlin to Prince Blucher von Wahlstatt, in the year 1816.] At the bottom, on a small shield, is a bear rampant. The reverse bears a portrait of the Marshal in uniform, nearly facing, and holding his chapeau in his right hand; he is riding to left on a prancing horse, with the word *VORWÄRTS* [Forward!] beneath. On a border separated from the field, as on the obverse, is a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, having between the ends of the branches the date of the battle, which occurred 18 June, 1815.

There were three medals struck in honor of Blucher, — that by König, at the order of the city of Berlin, another the dies of which were engraved at one of the Royal Mints in Germany, and a third by Brandt. A medal very similar in style to that which we illustrate, was struck in honor of Wellington, an engraving of which by Fairbairn, is also given in Bourrienne's Memoirs.

MASONIC MEDALS.¹

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 98.]

DCCCCLXV. Obverse, The square and compasses on a globe, showing the western hemisphere, over clouds; the moon at the right; above the globe is the letter G on a five-pointed star within a circle, from the circumference of which rays illumine the field; inscription, in a semi-circular line between the star and globe, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: U.: [*A la gloire*, etc. To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.] Reverse, On the field is the inscription in three lines, the first curving, SALUD. | FRATERNIDAD. | UNION. [Prosperity, Fraternity, Union.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle, R.: E.: A.: A.: TALL.: COSMOPOLITAS and below, completing the circle, in smaller letters, • OR.: DE GUADALAJARA 1876 E.: V.: • [Cosmopolitan Lodge of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Guadalajara, 1876, vulgar era.] A knob on the edge of the planchet at the top, pierced for the ribbon of the Lodge, which is crimson. Silver, gilt. Size 22.²

DCCCCLXVI. Obverse, An equilateral triangle in dead finish on a burnished field; inscription, in three lines, LOG.: | SALOMON | N° 36. The points of the triangle extend to the outer edge of a circle slightly raised, also in dead finish, on which is the legend, on the left OR.: DE; on the right GUADALAJARA and at the bottom 5631 [Orient of Guadalajara, 1871]. Reverse, A small circular domed temple, supported by three pillars and approached by seven steps, within a circle formed by a cable-tow having seven knots. No legend. Silver. Size 22 nearly.³

DCCCCLXVII. Obverse, On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star, with formal rays between the points, making a regular pentagon, is a double circle in which is the radiant letter G. Legend, between the circles, above, EUREKA • N° • 38 and below, completing the circle, GUADALAJARA On the upper point □; on that to the right, R and following on the others A A E [for Eureka Lodge, No. 38, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The points terminate

¹ I am under great obligations to Bro. J. W. Bastow of Guadalajara, Mexico, for assistance on the Mexican Masonics, especially in the explanation of some of the abbreviations. PENA, (the die cutter of several of these medals), should be spelled Peña. The word for Lodge (abbreviated L as on DCCCCLVIII) is usually *Logia*, not *Loge*. In DCCCCLIX, the abbreviations are for *Rita Nacional Mexicana*, which was established for political purposes in the time of Pres. Juarez. It was abolished at a meeting of the Grand Masonic Council at Lucerne, in 1875, or '76, and the members in Mexico have since generally affiliated with the Scottish Rite. In DCCCCLX for *Acepto* read *Aceptado*. In the following number for *Vertud* read *Virtud*. HA on this Medal is an abbreviation for *Hermana*, Sister, and the word "fraternal" should therefore be omitted, and *Sister* inserted before M. In DCCCCLXII the Lodge is "named for Rafael Riego, a noted Spanish Republican General, who was prominent in Spain about 1820 during the reign of Ferdinand VII, and was executed at Madrid a few years later." "DCCCCLXIII is undoubtedly silver; the dies were cut in San Francisco, and the Medals struck by a drop press in Mazatlan."

The original intention was to have the sunken tablet filled with red enamel, in imitation of a ribbon. Melchor Ocampo was a very prominent Liberal politician, who figured at the time of the Three Years' war, and previously, and who was assassinated at the instigation of the Clerical party, in 1860, the last year of that war of reform. The dies of DCCCCLXIV were cut in Guadalajara, by Moral, engraver in the Mint at that place.

² This Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, I learn from Dr. Bastow, is rare.

³ This is the Member's jewel of the Lodge named, and worn with a red ribbon, a loop and ring at top. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The era used in obtaining the date is that employed in the Scottish rite, sometimes called, "Annus Hebraicus." By subtracting 3760 from the date on the Medal, 5631, we get the date given 1871, as the Year of our Lord. This will be correct for a Lodge founded after September of any year: if founded before that month, 3761 must be subtracted. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of foundation, and this note applies to all similar cases.

in small balls. The reverse is plain for engraving. Size from point to point, 34; of central circle, 13. Silver or plated. Apparently a cast.¹

DCCCCLXVIII. On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star—the points being nearly equilateral triangles on the circumference of a circle—is a double circle of dots, within which are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, between the circles, CONST.: Y DIG.: ☐ LOS GIRONDINOS, N° 74 OR.: DE GUAD.: At the bottom, ★ 5640 ★ On the lower left point, R.: on the next above, E.: and A.: Y.: A.: on the others. [Regular or Constitutional and Worshipful Lodge "The Girondins" No. 74, Orient of Guadalajara, 1880.] A small triangle on each point with a ball at the apex, encloses each letter. Reverse, On a central circle a beehive with flowers and swarming bees. Legend, between the circles, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: U.: and below, completing the circle, ★ S.: F.: B.: ★ [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe: Wisdom, strength, beauty. *Sagesse*, etc.] On the points in triangles, as on obverse, beginning with the top, V.: P.: F.: Y.: R.: Silver. Size from point to point, 30; of circle, 17 nearly.²

DCCCCLXIX. Obverse, Between the two Masonic pillars, which are surmounted by globes, is a hexastyle domed temple approached by steps on its several sides; in front of the temple is a coffin with a skull on its top at the right. Legend, above, ★ RESP.: TALL.: ★ and below, completing the circle, HERRERA Y CAIRO N° 92. [Worshipful Lodge Herrera and Cairo, etc.] Milled border. Reverse, Between two sprigs of acacia (conventional) crossed at the bottom, the square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. Legend, above, OR.: DE GUADALAJARA. and below, ★ NBRE.: 24 DE 1881. ★ [Orient of Guadalajara, Nov. 24, 1894.] A chain of links surrounds the legend. Border milled; a loop is inserted on edge. Silver. Size 24.³

Masonic bijoux or members' jewels, from Mexico, are so rarely met with by collectors, that I mention the following: Two triangles, having their interiors cut out, interlaced, and forming a six-pointed star; on the left side of one, R.: ☐ REFORMA; on the right N.: 4 R.: E.: A.: A.: on the bottom, OR.: D. TOLUCA 5638. [Regular Lodge "Reform," No. 4. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Toluca, 1878.] The letters are incused. The face of the other is roughened, and has no inscription, but a ring is attached to the upper bar, to which is suspended the sun, full face and surrounded by formal rays. This pendant is *struck*.⁴ The reverse is entirely plain. A loop and ring at the top. Silver. Length of one side of triangle 32 nearly.

The following is also a member's badge struck from dies and cut out. An equilateral triangle, its edges raised and the sunken portion roughened: on the left side, R.: L.: LA ORIENTAL N° 19; on the right, OR.: DE MERIDA. On the bottom, ANO 5629.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon by a ring attached to the upper point. The ☐ contains .:

² This is apparently a cast, and the planchet sawed out; if struck, the dies were very shallow. In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon. It is said to be very rare; the meaning of the abbreviations I have not certainly ascertained.

³ In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon.

⁴ Lawrence collection. This is of very rude workmanship, except the pendant sun. The letter R is the abbreviation of *Respetable*, i. e., Regular or Worshipful. Toluca is a small town 40 miles southwest of the city of Mexico.

[Regular Lodge Oriental, No. 19, Orient of Merida, (founded in the) year 1869.] The **E** in **DE** shows weakness or imperfection in the die. In the centre of the triangle a star of five points, from which proceed six groups of formal rays, giving the effect of a six-pointed star with the triangle superimposed. At the top is a ring. This badge was worn by a red ribbon with two perpendicular stripes of black, and a clasp on which is incused, in two lines, **EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ**. [I read this somewhat freely "He adheres to the path of duty, regardless of ease."] Silver. Length from point to point of rays, 34 nearly; length of clasp, 26 nearly.¹

There is in the Lawrence collection a curious circular badge, size 28; width of circle 6; the centre, size 16, is removed. On this band are various emblems of art and industry; at the top, two right hands joined; — and in groups passing around the circle, working-tools of various trades, those of Masonry — a level, plumb, line, trowel, gavel and mortar pail, at the bottom. Reverse. Plain. The material is silver, and there is a loop at the top for a ribbon. This is white, and is attached to a clasp, on which in three lines, the last in very small letters, **EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ | JUAREZ**, which is translated above. This is claimed to be the badge of some Lodge in Mexico, and is *struck*, but I have not identified it.

DCCCCCLXX. Obverse, A fine naked bust of Juarez, in profile and facing observer's left. Under the decollation, small, **T. DE LA PENA**. Legend above, **RESP. . □ BENITO JUAREZ N° 46** and below, **OR. . DE MEXICO** [Worshipful Lodge Benito Juarez, Orient of Mexico] three five-pointed stars at each end of the lower portion of the legend. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the radiant letter **G**. Legend above, **R. . E. . A. . A. .** and below, **AGOSTO DE 1874** [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, August, 1874.] Silver. Size 23.²

DCCCCCLXXI. Obverse, The same design as the preceding, but from a different die. The letters are a trifle larger, and are of the style technically called "block" or "gothic," while on the preceding they are a "condensed Roman"; the number is 3 instead of 46, and there are other minute differences, perceptible only on close comparison; the differing numbers are, however, sufficient to distinguish the two. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing **G** as on the preceding, but there are differences in the rays, and surrounding the device in small letters, **R. .** above, at the right, **E. .** at the left, and **A. .** on either side below, [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,] which are not placed around the rays in the preceding. Legend, above, **ANO DE SU FUNDA. . 1874** **ANO DE SU RESTAURA. . 1878** [Year of foundation, 1874; year of revival, 1878]; below, completing the circle, **SIENDO SU VEN. . MAES. . E. . M. . Q. . H. . ERMILO G. CANTON** [? Ermilo G. Canton being its Worshipful Master. I have not learned what the abbreviations signify.] Silver. Size 23. A small loop is usually attached to the top.³

¹ Merida is the capital city of Yucatan, where the Jesuit order is very powerful, and the Lodge was exposed to great opposition, which is possibly intimated in the motto on the clasp, a quotation which directly applies however to Juarez as appears from the next description.

² In the Lawrence collection.

³ This and the preceding Medal by their legends sufficiently show their origin and purpose; the first probably commemorates the formation of the Lodge, and the second its revival, and perhaps its original number. A satisfactory history of Mexican Masonry is

Obverse, Naked bust of Juarez, with die-cutter's name below, as on the two preceding pieces. Legend, IMITAD A ESTE GRANDE HOMBRE [Imitate this great man.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top. Copper and probably other metals. Size 23.¹

DCCCCLXXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G, its beams extending beyond the implements into the field, the left arm of the square minutely subdivided. Legend, above, R. ·. □ ALBERTO PIKE N. ·. 55 and below, ★ OR. ·. DE MEXICO 5636 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Albert Pike, Orient of Mexico, 1876.] In the rays near the right point of the compasses, very small, PENA (die-cutter). Reverse, The inscription in eight lines, A. PIKE, | M. MOLINA, A. CHAVERO, | J. GONZALEZ, F. TRONCOSO, | M. ZAPIAIN, A. PIZA, S. ARTEAGA, | G. BAZ, B. JUAREZ, | F. YNIESTRA, A. ARROYO, | M. MACEDO, M. BAZ, | E. MARQUEZ. (Probably names of the Charter members.) A sprig of acacia at the bottom. A loop at the top of the planchet for a ring. Copper and probably silver. Size 24.²

[To be continued].

W. T. R. M.

“MOHAMMEDAN DYNASTIES.”

MR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, in the last number of *Book News*, has the following notice of a recent work by a well known writer on Numismatics ; anything which Mr. Lane-Poole contributes to our knowledge of Oriental coins is sure to be valuable.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE has put every student of history, and more particularly the students of Moslem history, under immeasurable obligations by his “Mohammedan Dynasties.” It brings together the genealogical tables which have appeared in the volumes he has published on the oriental coins of the British Museum, on which Mr. Lane-Poole is the greatest living authority. There are about six-score of these genealogies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each is preceded by a brief sketch, felicitously accurate in the few places where I am familiar with the original authorities, and I doubt not everywhere else. Mr. Lane-Poole has followed coins, rather than historians, where they disagree, which is right, and when Arab inscriptions are added some corrections will come. Here and there, as in his derivation of Murabit, one may not agree with him, preferring a less tropical origin ; but his scholarship is as accurate as his range is vast. The book is one every public and college library ought to have as a matter of course. The questions it answers do not come up often ; but when they do, no other book will.

yet to be written, but the same troubles between the different rites which have had so pernicious an effect on the Order in other countries, followed its introduction into Mexico, certainly since 1833, and during the next forty years. For the larger portion of that time, owing to the determined opposition of the Romish Church, many Lodges met secretly, or became dormant. What led to the closing, for a time, of this Lodge, I have not been able to ascertain, but it would probably be safe to attribute it to one of the two causes named. Juarez was President of the Mexican Republic, when it was invaded by Maximilian, and on the expulsion of the French was re-elected in 1867. He was born in 1807, and is said to have been of pure aboriginal stock. The Medal is in the Lawrence collection.

¹ While not even the name of Juarez appears on this

piece, which is in the Lawrence collection, nor any device of a Masonic character, there can be little doubt, when placed beside the three preceding pieces, that it had a similar origin ; still we can hardly class it as a Masonic, with our present knowledge ; it may be merely a medal struck for popular use, without reference to the Lodge bearing his name. I therefore do not number the piece in this Catalogue. Juarez appears to have been a member of the Lodge “Alberto Pike, No. 55,” founded in 1876, as will be seen from DCCCCLXXII.

² The Lodge is evidently named in honor of Albert Pike, long a prominent officer in the Southern Jurisdiction of the A. and A. Scottish Rite in the United States. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The □ has ·. Its ribbon is white with perpendicular stripes of red, green and black near each edge.

SOUDAN CURRENCY.

THE contribution below, substantially following an article in the New York Sun, which appeared some little time ago, is a good object lesson on what might be expected if the advocates of the compulsory purchase and free coinage of silver could have had their "swing."

IN the large Sultanate of Adamawa, in Central Soudan, the only currency in circulation is supplied by cowries—a well known small shell. The agents of the foreign powers who have been endeavoring to obtain a foothold there, complain of the dearth of the circulating medium, and say that commerce is greatly embarrassed by the scarcity. The Sultan has established a financial policy of his own, without regard to the laws of finance, in which he seems to be actuated by much the same principles as are the silver maniacs. His will is law, and he monopolizes the speculation in cowries. While supply and demand regulate the value of money as well as of other commodities in most countries, this is not the case in Adamawa. Curiously enough, when the shell supply is at its lowest ebb, the price is likely to fall far below par; in better times, when a goodly stream of shells is flowing from the public (or, in other words, the Sultan's) treasury, in exchange for all sorts of commodities, from rubber to donkeys, shells are quoted at a high premium.

All this is natural enough under the conditions imposed by the shrewd old potentate, who does as he pleases in Adamawa. What does he care for the natural laws of trade, and the teachings of the economists? He is a law to himself!

When his treasury is empty, and he wants to exchange the ostrich feathers, ivory, and other things he has packed away in his storehouses, for the cowries which European and other traders bring in bags and barrels to his trading posts on the Benue river, he fixes the price of cowries at a low figure; the edict goes forth that not a pound of produce can be sold to the traders except at prices based upon his low quotation of shells; but when the royal speculator has loaded up with money, and is ready to inflate the currency, he permits his dutiful subjects to pay him in produce a good round price for his shells. This action is even more disinterested than that of the silver miners of Colorado, who are willing that Congress should fix a price at which their product shall be forced upon the people, compelling its acceptance at par with gold; going farther than this dusky monarch, they are ready to legislate to force the government to buy the silver, whether it needs it or not, while the Sultan buys only when he chooses.

A while ago, the Royal Niger Company sent a boat-load of cowries to Yola, the Sultan's capital. When he heard of its arrival the edict went forth from the palace, and down went the price of cowries at once; the Company's agents decided, therefore, to dispense salt from their storehouse, instead of shells, in payment for their purchases. Whereupon the Sultan forbade his people to sell anything to the traders except for shells.

England, France and Germany are each striving to obtain the control of this rich little country, but they cannot agree as to which shall have the paramount power; when this is settled, and one or all are firmly rooted in the land, it is safe to say that the financial system of Adamawa will be so completely reconstructed that his Highness will not be able to recognize it.

T. S. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MONEY OF THE BIBLE ; ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND FACSIMILE REPRESENTATIONS : BY GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, D. LIT., MEM. NUM. SOC. LONDON. The Religious Tract Society, *London*, 96 pp., 12mo., cloth. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago.

THE subject of Biblical Numismatics has been very thoroughly treated by writers of profound research and erudition, such as Madden, DeSaulcy, Spanheim and many others ; but the study, from its very nature, is a difficult one for the ordinary inquirer, necessitating as it does a thorough acquaintance with Hebrew and other ancient tongues. It is the design of this little compendium to place the leading features of the Jewish currency in such a form as to give an intelligible view to the student, who may lack the means or desire to obtain a deeper knowledge. This has been done before, and we may mention in particular the little sketch "Coins of the Bible," published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., for which there has been a larger demand in this country than any other like work ; yet the compilation of Mr. Williamson has many points of merit which entitle it to a large share of favor. The distinction between the uncoined and coined money is clearly shown, and the author explains the relative value of the different currencies as compared with modern standards, so far as possible, approximation being the only result obtainable. The illustrations are very useful, as showing the types and characters. The different coinages are described fully in connection with the events of their respective epochs, and a very interesting glimpse of concurrent history is given. Inasmuch as mediums of exchange in many forms are alluded to, throughout both the Old and New Testament, a knowledge of them must add immensely to the interest in studying these volumes, and when such information can be obtained in so concise and intelligible a way as this, it is certain that there is a field for all handbooks as well arranged and as clearly expressed as this little treatise.

THE VIRGINIA COINAGE. PROOF THAT IT WAS BY LEGISLATIVE AND ROYAL AUTHORITY. CHAS. T. TATMAN, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SERIES, No. 2. *Worcester, Mass.*, 1894. 12 pp., 12mo., paper.

THIS is the second brochure contributed by the author to the American Numismatic Series, the first subject, "Coin Collecting," having been treated with marked ability. The Virginia Halfpence, so well known to collectors, have hitherto been assumed to have been a private coinage, tacitly permitted by the authorities, this view being taken by such writers as Crosby, Dickeson and Ruding. Mr. Tatman, not accepting their statements, searched the State Archives, with the result of unearthing an Act passed by the Virginia Legislature during the incumbency of Governor Botetourt (Nov., 1769), expressly authorizing a copper coinage, which Act was amended Feb. 1772, with reference to the quantity of the coins to be struck in and imported from England, these Acts being followed by a Proclamation by King George III, issued Nov. 16, 1774, confirming them, and defining their operation. Mr. Tatman has thus produced chapter and verse to show that the Virginia Halfpenny is a genuine official coin, and to him must properly be awarded the credit of the discovery.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CLAMS AS CURRENCY.

THE people of Babylon, on the south shore of Long Island, have a peculiar Bank of their own, open for drafts to all its citizens, which are never protested; this Bank is rich in special deposits of a delicious variety of soft-shell *clams*, which find a ready market in the places of popular resort along the shore. The demand for the bivalves usually exceeds the supply, but when, some little time ago, a northerly gale pushed back the waters of the Atlantic to a greater distance than usual from the shore, new deposits were uncovered, and so abundant was the supply that for a day or two the clams were freely used as currency; they were traded in the stores for merchandise; they were given and received by "preachers, doctors and schoolmasters in lieu of salaries and fees, and when two diggers, somewhat hilarious over their prosperity, were arrested and sentenced to 'thirty dollars or thirty days,' they gravely offered clams in payment of their fines."

F. F.

THE WESLEY MEDAL.

By the kindness of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., we have received a description of the Wesley Medal, the dies of which were cut by Key, for which we asked in the April number. The obverse has a bust of Wesley to left, with W. H. KEY F under it, and the date 1866 below. The legend is as given by our correspondent in the January number (p. 69, last volume), but "The world is my Parish" *above* and "Founder of Methodism" *below*, which is just the reverse of that described. The reverse corresponds to the first description. The size is the same — 32, but the metal of that in Major Nichols's cabinet is bronze. He writes us that it is his impression that the Key medal was struck in several metals. No date was given as appearing on the type-metal impression found in the Indian battle ground, but while it is possible that the one examined at the West is an earlier piece, as suggested in the January article, we are inclined to believe, with our present knowledge, that the two are the same, and that the differences noted are due to an imperfect description of the first mentioned. We shall be glad of any further information, for if it can be shown that there are two so nearly alike, struck at different periods, it would be desirable to have the fact established.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALES.

MAY 3 and 4, 1894, Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman sold at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, several collections. The one formed by the late Thomas F. Collier, of New London, Ct., covered the first 532 lots of the Catalogue. The collection of Roman coins was remarkable in the representation of every Emperor of the Roman Empire to A. D. 585. Many were choice specimens. A few Greek coins preceded the Roman series. We note lot 9, Syracuse, Tetradrachm, fine, \$8. Of the Consular Denarii: Coelia, 1.90; Domitia, 2.10; Petillia, 2.30, and Sestia, 2.50 (nearly all fine), were the highest prices reached, the remainder selling chiefly within \$1, many between 50 and 60c. The Imperial: Cleopatra and M. Antonius, den., 11.50; Augustus, M. B. (dies on a large planchet), 6; Julia and Augustus, den., pierced, otherwise good, 8.25; Agrippa and Augustus, den., 22; Germanicus and Caligula, den., 5.50; Caligula, R. Head of Augustus, G. B., 6.25; another, with R. ADLOCVT COH. 6; Claudius, G. B., 7; Nero, G. B., 4; Vitellius, M. B., 6.25; Titus, R. Judaea Capta, G. B., 10; Julia, den., 6.25; Domitian, G. B., 10; Marciana, den., 14; Matidia, den., 10; Pertinax, den., 15; Didius Julianus, den., 15; Pescennius Niger, den., fair, 15; Diadumenianus, den., good, 4.10; Julia Paula, G. B., 6.75; Soemias, G. B., 5; Pupienus, G. B., 7.50; Diocletianus, den., 5.25; Dom. Domitianus, M. B., 9.50. With the exceptions noted the foregoing may be classed as fine, a few very fine. England: A Penny of Harold II, fine, 10; Henry VIII, base Shilling, v. fair, 5.25; Elizabeth, Shilling, v. fine, 4; Cromwell, do., do., 7.50; Geo. III, Northumberland Shil., unc., 6.50. American Colonial: Oak tree Shil., clipped, 7; another, fine, 12. Hard Times Tokens: Low, 23, 4; 27, 3; 28, 2.50; 29, 3.25; 76, 4; 91, 2.50. These specimens were generally fine.

The collection of the late Samuel Badlam, of Boston, Mass. embraced lots 533 to 911, which were for the most part common-place, and comprised the U. S. series, and an assortment of Foreign copper

and silver coins and medals, and was without a notably fine and rare piece. The highest figure reached was 8.25 for a Legion of Honor decoration of Napoleon I. Mr. Louis F. Drake of Cohocton, N. Y., was the next owner. Ancient Roman coins were represented, also Fractional Currency, and Half Cents, with none worthy of special note. The Siam Porcelain Tokens, covering lots 891 to 1083, 110 pieces, were a fine and remarkable collection. They were sold *en bloc* for \$100. The sale closed with the Numismatic Library of Mr. Charles T. Whitman of New York (late of Albany). We quote Burke, Orders of Knighthood, 15.50; Combe, Catalogue of the Ancient Coins in the Hunter Museum, 7; Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia, 5.25; Grueber, Roman Medallions, 4; Hedlinger, Medals with 40 plates, 7.50; Humphrey, Ancient Coins and Medals, illustrations in relief, 5.50; Millin, Medallic History of the French Revolution, Paris, 1806, 9.50; Ruding, 1840 Edition, 22.50; Snelling, Medallic History of England, 5; Wyatt, Memoirs of American Generals, 7.75.

MAY 17. Another sale by the Messrs. Chapman in Philadelphia, also at Davis & Harvey's, was of the collection of U. S. Coins, the property of E. S. Norris, Esq., of Boston. Numismatic treasures were not wanting in this sale. The most notable were 1857, proof set, \$32; 1858, 52.50. Dollars: 1794, one of the finest, 106; 1797, small letters on *rev.*, good, 6; 1836, Gobrecht, fine, 7.25; 1839, fine, 28; 1851, v. fine, 41; 1853, proof, slightly hay-marked, 10.25. Half Dollars: 1796, nearly fine, 73; 1797, v. fair, 25; 1802, v. fine, 8; 1815, v. good, 5.25. Quarter Dollars: 1796, about unc., 39.50; 1804, v. fine, 34; 1806, burnished, v. fine, 16; 1823 over '22, much worn (rarely found better), 41; 1824, v. fine, 10.25; 1853, without arrows, unc., 9; another, good, 4. Dimes: 1796, v. fine, 7; 1797, 6 stars facing, v. good, 11.50; 1798, v. good, 5.75; 1804, v. good, 21; 1809, fine, 24; 1828, small date, v. fine, 2.50; 1856, small date, proof, 2.62. Half Dimes: 1794, v. fine, 6.25; 1796, fine, 4.50; 1797, 15 stars, v. fine, 5.50; 1805, v. good, 5; 1860, stars, unc., 4.25. Trimes: 1855, proof, 3.75. The Cents were not much above ordinary. 1796 was fine, 6.75; 1799, v. dark, all parts distinct, 8.25; 1804, good, 7.50; 1813, a sharp impression, artificially colored, 11.50; 1817, 15 stars, v. fine, 3.25; 1825, unc., 4; 1829, v. fine, 4; 1839, Booby, unc., 4.50; 1841, unc., 5.50. Half Cents: 1794, v. fine, 6; 1796, poor, 11; 1836, proof, 31; 1849, small date, proof, with numerous small nicks, 28.25; 1852, proof, 10.25. Unimportant Foreign copper and silver coins, with a few medals, books and catalogues, made up the remainder of the sale. A copy of Crosby brought 9.25.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO'S SALES.

MAY 31. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, 59 Fifth Avenue, New York, Ancient and Modern Coins of China, the property of Mr. Henry Kingman, a resident of Tientsin, China; also the Cabinet of American Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. G. Wells Root, of Hartford, Conn., with supplementary invoices. No such line of Chinese coins was ever before offered in this country, while in Bridge, Weight, Pu and Razor (or Knife) money the array surpassed all records. Bridge money ranged chiefly from \$3 to 7; a choice example of Spade money, 2½ x 4½, brought 11.25; Pu money ranged for single fine specimens from \$1 to \$2; others, in lots, from 25c. to 50c. Razor shapes, the earliest, 3.25 to 6.25; others, in lots from 3 to 16, 25c. to 80c. each. Round money from B. C. 481 to 1861, various denominations up to 1000 Cash, from 20c. to \$2. Temple money, of which there was a most varied lot, ranged mostly from 1.10 to 4.50. The property of a Western collector contained some choice pieces, among them a rare New Jersey Cent, Maris 24R, in very good condition, 8; Lord Baltimore Groat, good but pierced, 11.25; a Sixpence of same, fine, 18; 1799 Cent, fine as to date, 9; Charles II, pattern Farthing, "Qvatvor. Maria. Vindico." fine, 6; Commonwealth Crown, fine, 15; Penny of Charlemagne, fine, 4. Mr. Root had some exceptional specimens in his cabinet, and they brought unexpected prices. Some of them are: Vermont Cent, 1788, Crosby 2a, 9; Connecticut Cent, 1787, 33w, 11.25; another, 1787 C., 6M., 9.50; the three uncirculated partly bright. Cents: 1804, from the broken dies, very good, 14; 1806, about fine, 3; 1809, fine and sharp, 17.50, and a bargain; 1824, v. fine, 3.10; 1829, v. fine, 2.75. Dollars: 1839, v. fine, plugged, 20; 1851, proof, slightly impaired, 51; 1858, proof set (with O mint ½ dol.), 46.50. Various other Foreign coins and quite a line of medals, including Presidential, with many of Washington and Columbus, brought fair prices. The 690 lots realized \$1,489.30.

JUNE 26. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, sold at the rooms of Mr. Kennedy, 5th Avenue, New York City, several collections, among which were a considerable number of the rarer pieces. Among the Foreign copper we note a ½ Real, 1813, in copper, of Mexico, bearing the head of Morelos or Villagran, fine, 1.50; Durango, ½ and ¼ Real of 1822, \$1 each. A 25 ctvo of Pres. Barrios of Salvador, 1861, in brass, 1.05. Barbadoes Farthing and Halfpenny of Moses Tolanto, 2.10 each, and a Halfpenny and Penny of Wm. Smith of Jamaica, both fine, 1.85 each; Thos. Lundie & M. Howard, good, 1.50 each. Trinidad, Half Stampee, by H. E. Rapsey, unc., 2.50. Canada: 1813, Trade & Nav. Farthing, good, 2.50; 1815, S. C. & C. R. For Public Accommodation, fine, 1.50; another, with R. Half penny token, \$1; 1831, Lauzon, a rare token for 4d., in lead, was a bargain at 13.50. U. S. Half Cent, 1841, fine, 15.50. Cents: 1793, Lib. cap, about good, 9.25; 1802, without stems, unc., dark green, 2.25; 1804, one of the most perfect specimens offered for years, 50; 1817, widest date, handsome olive, about unc., 2; 1820, small 8, unc., red, 2.10; 1824 over '22, unc., red, a great gem, 20.50; 1837, beaded hair cord, unc., red, 4; 1849, an exceptional specimen, chocolate shade, 2.65. Dollars: 1852, v. good, dent on edge, 16.25; 1864, about unc., 16.50; 1865, unc., 11.50; 1875, about unc., 17.25. Quarter Eagles: 1796, no stars, good, 16; 1798, several scratches, otherwise fine, 15.50; 1806 over '04, good, 15.25. Half Eagles: 1823, v. fine, 15.25; 1825 over '21, unc., brilliant, 50.50. We believe this is the highest record for this

rare variety. 1826, fine, 32.75; 1834, old type, 21.50, also highest record we have noted. 1849, 2½ Mormon, fine, 16. 1834, Bechtler \$5, fine, 13.75. A Veteran's Badge N. Y. S. M. with bars for Yorktown 1862, and Chambersburg 1863, fine, \$9. The sale ended with U. S. Fractional Currency (for which good prices were paid), a \$1000 Montgomery note, fine, 27.75, and old newspapers which brought from 13 to 21c. each, in lots of 10 to 21. The 473 lots realized \$1,174.55.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number begins another volume. As intimated in the last number, it is the intention of the publishers to add at least sixteen pages to the size of our volume during the year, and hereafter each number will contain at least 28 pages, and if sufficient encouragement is received, 32, as in the present issue. It is also our purpose to make the magazine more attractive than ever, whether in its typographic appearance, or what is more important, in its contents; illustrations of coins and medals will be given as frequently as possible, and the improved appearance of the present number, and the plate which accompanies it, will serve as an indication of what is contemplated for the future. As we have frequently stated in the past, the Editors will be glad to publish Notes or Queries on Numismatic points, and to give replies, when it is possible. We also invite contributions on the special subjects to which the *Journal* is devoted, from subscribers or any of our friends.

THE last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* has an engraving of the recent Columbian Medal, which was struck by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and an illustration of which was given in the January number of the *Journal*. We notice that the editor of the *Revue* takes the same view as to the position of the Society's seal on the wreath, on the reverse, which we expressed. We are glad to have our opinion confirmed by so excellent authority.

CURRENCY.

THE announcement in Tacoma of Geologist Turner's discovery that there is yellow gold in the stars, ought to interest people who have long had their doubts whether there's green cheese in the moon. — *New York World*.

A PENNY was recently found imbedded in the heart of a peach. This corroborates the claim of the Delaware growers that there's not much money in this business. — *Philadelphia Times*.

CARRIE. "May used to be fond of languages and used to say she hoped to marry some great linguist, and here she has gone and married old Rocksby Scadds."

MILLIE. "Then her hopes have been fulfilled. She has married money, and it can talk in all languages." — *New York Herald*.

THE EAGLE ON OUR COINS.

THE story is told that when it was first proposed to place an eagle on our coins, as the national emblem, the suggestion was vigorously opposed by a Southern member of the House. He argued that as the eagle was the king of birds, it was an inappropriate emblem for a Republic. In response, Judge Thatcher playfully remarked that "perhaps a goose might satisfy the gentleman better, as it was humble and republican enough, while the goslings would serve for the subsidiary pieces." This reply created much amusement, and so irritated the Southerner that he challenged the judge to fight a duel. The latter declining, its bearer asked if he was content to be branded as a coward. "Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thatcher, "I always was one, and he knew it, or he never would have risked a challenge."



*The Hon.^{ble} Edward Vernon Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.
And Commander in Chief of all His Majesties Ships in the WEST-INDIES.*

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No. 2.

BRITOMARTIS.

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for the *Journal*, continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 9.]

PART II.



IN the first portion of this paper (printed in our last number) it was shown that the goddess on certain coins of Gortyna, Crete, hitherto called "Europa on the Plane-tree," could not be that deity. It now remains to inquire "Who is our goddess if she be not Europa?" and to give the reasons for our conclusion. In reply to this it is necessary first of all to find in the Cretan mythology some goddess who was worshipped not only at Gortyna but also at Tisyros (the cities which have coins bearing this type), and one who is known to have concealed herself in trees, and especially in oaks, with the object of escaping from the pursuit of her lover. Now, as we shall presently see, there was a goddess who will satisfy these requirements.

The precise location of the city of Tisyros is not known; it is mentioned solely in the following passage of the Scholiast on Theocritus (III, 2, edition of Ahrens): *Τίτυρος . . . ὄνομα πόλεως Κρήτης*, and by the didrachms which bear the legend *ΖΟΦVΜΖΤ* (= *Τίσυροι*).¹ As we know that the mountain which forms the great promontory now called Cape Spatha (or Spada) was anciently called Tisyros or Tityros,² and as we also know that in Crete a mountain frequently gave its name to those who dwelt on or near it, for instance, the

¹ It is hardly necessary to remark that this legend is spelled in the archaic form, retrograde, and that M is merely Σ placed in a different position.—EDS.

² See Strabo, X, 479, 12: Stadiasmes, *m. m.* 341: Hoeck, *Kreta*, I, 352, and II, 159.

mountains Styrakion and Skyllaion,¹ the inhabitants of which were called Styrakites and Skyleans. It is certain that the city of the Tisyran must have been situated near the place indicated by that mountain. Again, it is known that at a certain place on that mountain, which was called Δικτυν (Dictyn) or Δικτύνημον² (Dictynnean) there stood the Dictynnaon, a celebrated temple of the goddess Dictynna.³ It is therefore proper to ascertain if the only goddess which is represented on the didrachms of Tisyros does not represent the deity whom they chiefly worshipped.

We know that Δικτυννα (Dictynna) is merely a surname of Britomartis, a deity peculiar to the Cretan mythology. (*Βριτόμαρτιν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Δικτυνναν* "Britomartis, the so-called Dictynna"; Diodorus, V. 78, 3.—*ἐπὶ κλησὶς δὲ οἱ [τῇ Βριτομάρτιδι] Δικτυννα ἐν Κρήτῃ* "Her [Britomartis'] name in Crete is Dictynna"; Pausanias, II, 30, 3.) Her cult is one of the most ancient of that primitive religion which preceded the Doric.⁴ Callimachus, the Alexandrian poet, in his Hymn to Artemis (v. 189 *et seq.*) the most ancient as well as the most complete source of our knowledge of the myths concerning Britomartis, says that she was a *Gortynian* nymph in the train of Artemis. Persecuted by Minos who loved her, she hid herself in the thick foliage of the oaks, and in the bushes and shrubbery of the marshy meadows, until the time when finding herself in danger of being captured by Minos, she threw herself from the mountain into the sea, where she was saved by the nets (δικτυα) of the fishers, whence her surname of Dictynna (Δικτυννα). We quote the passage:⁵—

ἔξοχα δ' ἀλλῶν Γορτυνίδα φίλαο νόμφην,
ἐλλορόνον Βριτόμαρτιν εὔσκοπον· ἥς ποτὲ Μίνως
πτοίηθεῖς ὑπ' ἔρωτι κατέδραμεν οὔρεα Κρήτης.
ἡ δ' ὅτε μὲν λασίησιν ὑπὸ δρυσὶ κρύπτετο νόμφη,
ἄλλοτε δ' εἰλεμένησιν. ὃ δ' ἐννέα μῆνας ἐφόλτα
παῖπαλά τε κρημνηνοῦς τε· καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπαυσε διωκτὸν,
μέσφ' ὅτε, μαρππομένη καὶ δὴ σχεδὸν, ἤλατο πόντον
πρηνὸς ἐξ ὑπάτοιο· καὶ ἐνθρεν εἰς ἀλὶήων

δικτυα, τὰ σφ' ἐσάωσεν. ὅθεν μετέπειτα Κύδωνες
νόμφαν μὲν Δικτυναν, δρος δ', ὅθεν ἤλατο νόμφη,
Δικταῖον καλέουσιν· ἀνεστήσαντο δὲ βωμοὺς,
ιερά τε βέζουσι· τὸ δὲ στέφος ἡματι κέλνῃ,
ἡ πίτυς, ἡ σχίνος· μύρτοιο δὲ χεῖρες ἀδικτοί.
δὴ τότε γὰρ πέπλοισιν ἐνέσχετο μύρσινος ὄζος
τῆς κούρης, δτ' ἐφευγεν· ὅθεν μέγα χώσατο μύρτω.

¹ Stephane de Byzance, *Στύρακιον δρος Κρήτης· οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες Στυρακῖται*. "Styrakion, a mountain of Crete; its inhabitants were called Styrakites." Id., *Σκύλλαιον δρος Κρήτης· οἱ παροικοῦντες Σκυλαῖοι*. "Skyllaion, a mountain of Crete; those dwelling near it were called Skyleans."

² As to the name of the mountain, etc., see closing portion of note 5.—Eds.

³ Strabo, *loc. cit.*, *δρος ἐστὶ Τίτυρος, ἐν ᾧ ἱερὸν ἐστὶν οὐ Δικταῖον ἀλλὰ Δικτύνημον*. "Tisyros is a mountain on which is a temple called not the Dictæan but the Dictynnean." Stadiasmes, *loc. cit.*, *ἀπὸ Τίτυρον ἐπὶ τὸ Δικτύνημον (cod. Δικτυνον) στάδιοι πῖ — ἀπὸ τοῦ Δικτυνηαίου (cod. Δικτυνίου) ἐπὶ τὴν Κοίτην στάδιοι ρβ* "From Tityrus to the Dictynnean is 80 stadia (about 8 Roman miles); from the Dictynnean to Koites, 170 stadia (about 17 Roman miles.)"

⁴ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, pp. 158–180.—See Crusius, in *Roscher's Lexik. der Myth.*, s. v. Britomartis.

⁵ This we translate somewhat literally, as follows: "Thou [Artemis] didst especially love thy Gortynian nymph, Britomartis, the keen-eyed slayer of stags, whom once, Minos, burning with love, pursued over the Cretan mountains; but the nymph concealed herself, now in the thick branches of the oaks, and at other times in

the marshes. Yet he followed her closely for nine months over the rough mountains and the deep ravines, and she could not escape his pursuit, until at last, when nearly overtaken, she sprang headlong into the sea from a high precipice, and leaping into the fishers' nets, she was saved. Whence the Cydonians call the nymph Dictynna, and the mountain whence she leaped Dictæ; and they erected altars, and offered sacrifices to her; their garlands, unstained with blood, were woven from the leaves of the pine and the mastich; but their hands must not be polluted with the myrtle [*i. e.* the myrtle must not be used], because a myrtle bough caught in the maiden's peplos, as she fled; for which reason she greatly hated the myrtle." Spanheim, in his *Observationes in Hymnum in Dianam*, has some interesting notes on this passage (See pp. 310 *et seq.*); he shows that there are two mountains in Crete, Dictæus on the eastern side, and Dictynneus on the west side, at some distance from each other, and that the name and myth belong to the second, and not to the first of these; he claims that Callimachus leads Vergil astray, in his account of the myth, and quotes Strabo, showing that Diana herself was later called Dictynna, and suggests that she took this epithet from the word *δικεῖν*, the equivalent of *βάλλειν*, signifying to throw, alluding to

Here then we have a goddess who answers the conditions required to explain the types under discussion. She is a deity worshipped at Gortyna (*Γορτυνίς*) and in the city of Tisyros, on the mountain near which she has her principal temple. Pursued, she hides herself in the foliage of the oaks (*ὀρεῖς*) and of other plants, as on the coins.

It is true that here, instead of Minos, we find an eagle. But we know that Minos, the son, the husband, and the father of gods, was himself really a god,¹ and the Cretan Zeus under a different name, whose sacred bird was the eagle, and the oak, the tree on which occurs the event shown on these coins, his sacred tree beyond all others (*κατ' ἐξοχήν*).²

It is also true that we do not find it expressly stated in ancient authorities that Minos changed himself into an animal for his amours. But the primitive and well known myth, according to which his wife Pasiphaë assumed the form of a heifer to accomplish her own amours with a divine bull, and especially that very remarkable and significant myth of which Echemenes gives us an account³ in his *Κρητικά* according to which Ganymede was not carried away by Zeus transformed into an eagle, *but by Minos*, myths closely resembling that of Britomartis and the devices on the coins under discussion, prove as we believe, that it is Zeus Minos who is represented by the eagle, lovingly embracing Britomartis.

It should be added to this, that outside of Crete, Britomartis was also the chief divinity of Aegina. Pausanias, II, 30, 3, shows this: *σέβουσι δὲ οὐ Κρητες μόνον (τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν) ἀλλὰ καὶ Αἰγινῆται λέγοντες φαίνεσθαι σφισιν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν*. "Not only the Cretans worship Britomartis — the Aeginetans say that she appeared to them in their island." Her worship was introduced there from the island of Crete, as appears from the story of the myth in Antoninus Liberalis,⁴ *ἐκφυγούσα δὲ Μίνωα ἐξίκετο ἡ Βριτόμαρτις εἰς Αἰγίναν*. "Britomartis, flying from Minos, came to Aegina." The introduction of this cult probably took place previous to the fifth century before the Christian era, as we know that the Aeginetans then held the most cordial relations with the Cydonians, who had a large temple dedicated to Britomartis.⁵ Again, it is important to remember that the Aeginetans say that their goddess, who gives her name to that people, the nymph Aegina, is she for whose sake Zeus transformed him-

her use of darts and arrows, and that the name has no relation to nets, whether of fishers or hunters. Svoronos who mentions below the subsequent identity of Britomartis with Diana, also comments, as will be seen, on the etymologic significance of Dictynna. This is chiefly interesting as showing the development of the myth in later times, and the subsequent additions which the poetical attempts to explain the epithets of the gods engrafted on the original. We may add that the name of the nymph is from two Cretan words, *βριτος*, equivalent to *dulce*, sweet, or charming, and *μαρτις*, *virgo*, or maiden.—EDS.

¹ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 53.

² As to the oak, we may mention the celebrated oak of Dodona, the oak of Jupiter Feretrius at Rome, (Bot-

ticher, *Baumkultur*, p. 133) and the passage in Pliny which says (*Hist. Nat.* XII, 1,) "that the trees which were anciently consecrated to various deities were still regarded as sacred to them in his time, as for instance the oak (of the variety called *esculus*) to Zeus; the laurel to Apollo; the olive to Athena; the myrtle to Aphrodite; the poplar to Herakles." The oaks of Crete are mentioned by Theophrastus, *Hist. Plant.*, III, 3, 3, and by Dionysius, *Orb. Descript.*, 501.

³ Athen. XIII, p. 601.

⁴ Metamorph. Britomartis, 40.

⁵ Herodotus, III, 44, 59.—O. Muller, *Aeginet.* p. 165.—Curtius, *Griech. Geschichte*, I, 59, fifth edition.—Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète anc.*, p. 97.

self into an eagle.¹ This myth so closely resembles the story depicted on these pieces of Crete that Panofka (in *Zeus and Aegina*, p. 16) would explain the latter as representing Aegina herself. I have no doubt whatever that there exists a direct relation between the myth of Minos-Zeus, of Crete, assuming the form of an eagle for his amour with the nymph Britomartis, and that of Zeus of Aegina, transforming himself into an eagle for the nymph Aegina, from which union came Aeacus, the brother of Minos, and of Rhadamanthus, the judges of the infernal tribunal in Hades.

The cult of Britomartis-Artemis upon trees in Crete, has its perfect analogy in that of the Greek Artemis. So also, in Arcadia, the home of Artemis-Callisto, who has, as we shall see below, a close resemblance to Britomartis, they worshipped Artemis-Kedreatis (Κεδρεάτις) whose image was erected in a large cedar tree (Κέδρος). (See Pausanias, VIII, 13, 2.) There is a coin of Myra, in Cilicia, of which there is an engraving in Imhoof-Blumer, *Thier und Planztypen*, Plate X, 42,² which shows the device of an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, at the base of which the goddess has placed two serpents to defend it against two wood-cutters, who with uplifted axes are making an attempt to fell it, but are prevented by the angry snakes.

On a bas-relief of Thyrea, can also be seen Artemis on a tree (*Ann.*, I, plate C. — Kekulé, *ant. Beldw. de Theseion*, p. 115, 284), etc.

That the tree on the pieces engraved [in the plate in the *Revue Belge*, Nos. 1-6] is an oak, is established by the fact that Zeus-Velchanos, on the coins of Phaestos (Pl. IV, No. 20), is seated on a tree identical in form with these. I have already mentioned that the oak is the tree which is specially consecrated to Zeus.

The trees on the pieces shown in the plate Nos. 7-15 [in the *Revue*] cannot be recognized so easily as oaks; indeed, it is very probable that they are of some other species. But this circumstance, instead of counting against our explanation, rather aids it, since as we have already seen in the passage quoted from Callimachus, Britomartis concealed herself not only in the foliage of oaks but also in the marshy meadows covered with other plants.

Again, one cannot doubt that there is a religious significance in the fact that the trees are always represented — even at the moment and after the accomplishment of the *ἱερὸς γάμος* — entirely *without foliage*, or else putting forth their first buds. [See Nos. 8-15 in *Revue* Plate.] The myth — which closely resembles that according to which Zeus was enabled to obtain Hera, who fled from his advances, by transforming himself into a bird, the cuckoo (κόκκυξ), and taking refuge beside her during a heavy shower;³ as well as the myth of Zeus allying himself under the form of a shower of gold, with Danae, when she hid herself from him — indicates, we believe, that here again, the

¹ See Roscher's *Lexik. Myth.* s. v. Aegina.

² Also given in *Revue*. — EDs.

³ Schol., *Theocritus*, XV, 64. — O. Jahn, *Europa* p. 28.

union of the eagle-god with the goddess of a dry tree, which immediately begins to put forth its buds and leaves, is nothing else than a symbolic representation of the heavenly rain which fertilizes the earth in spring.¹ The lines of Hesiod (486-488) are remarkable and worthy to be quoted here,—according to which it is when the cuckoo begins to call in the foliage of the *oaks*, that Zeus begins to pour down the heavy rains plentifully upon the earth.

ἦμος κόκκυξ κοκκῶζει δρυὸς ἐν πετάλοισι
τὸ πρῶτον τέρπει τε βροτοὺς ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν,
τῆμος Ζεὺς ὕει τρίτῃ ἡμέτῃ μεγδ' ἀπολήγῃ.²

The rays which surround the device on some of these coins are explained by the fact that Britomartis was occasionally identified with Hecate and Luna.³ The attainment of his desire, which we find represented on some of the pieces mentioned, does not agree, it is true, with the legend according to which Britomartis desired ever to remain a virgin (φυγοῦσα τὴν ὁμιλίαν ἀνθρώπων ἡγάπησεν αἰεὶ παρθένος εἶναι. "And flying from the society of men, she desired ever to remain a virgin." Anton. Liber., 40), and preferred to cast herself into the sea rather than to yield herself to Minos. But certainly, these fables were no part of the primitive myth of Britomartis; and this indeed is well known to many scholars, for her virgin character was only attributed to her, as has been shown, from the period after the Doric invasion, when she was identified with the Grecian Artemis.⁴ This identification⁵ shows that Britomartis, like Artemis, was a goddess of the woods and mountains (οὐρεῖα "a mountain maiden," Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, 1130), protectress of animals (πολύθηρος [an epithet signifying "full of game," applied to Mt. Dictynna, her favorite haunt in Crete], Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 145), and a lover

¹ Compare O. Jahn, *loc. cit.*, p. 29.

² Literally, "When the cuckoo calls in the leaves of the oaks, then Zeus first rejoices the hearts of mortals on the boundless earth, as he causes it to rain copiously, and ceases not." We note in passing that this suggests a similar verse in Aristophanes, *Birds*, 505:—
Χῶπ' ὁ κόκκυξ εἰποι κόκκυ, τότε γ' οἱ Φοίνικες ἀπαντες
..... ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις ἐθέριζον.

"When the cuckoo cries 'cuckoo,' then all the Phenicians gather their harvests in the fields." The cuckoo was the emblem on Juno's sceptre, probably in memory of her affair with Jupiter.—EDS.

³ Schol., Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 146: τινὲς δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι τῇ Ἑκάτῃ "Some say that she is the same as Hecate."—Vergil, *Cir.*, 305: *Alii Dictynnam dixere tuo de nomine lunam*. "Others have said of thy name that Dictynna is Luna (*i. e.* Diana)." —Roscher's *Lex. Mythol.*, p. 827. [Concerning the passage cited by Svoronos from Vergil, see Spanheim, *ut supra*.—EDS.]

⁴ Hoeck, *Kreta*, 172. —Crusius, in Roscher's *Lexik. Mythol.*, p. 827, 10.

⁵ Hesychē: Βριτόμαρτις ἢ Ἀρτεμῖς ἐν Κρήτῃ. "Britomartis is Artemis in Crete." —Schol. Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1356: Δικτυνναν λέγει τὴν Ἀρτεμιν, where Aeschylus who is speaking, "says that Dictynna is Artemis." [The lines commented on are

ἄμα δὲ Δικτυννα παῖς Ἀρτεμῖς καλὰ
τὰς κυνίσκας ἐχούσ'

"and Dictynna, the fair and youthful Artemis having

her dogs."—EDS.] Solinus, II, 8: *Cretes Dianam religiosissime venerantur, Britomartem gentilitate nominantes*. "The Cretans worship Diana with the greatest devotion, calling her in their language Britomartis."—"It is for this reason that Artemis is surnamed Britomartis," (Scholiast on Callimachus, *Hymn to Diana*, 200,) Dictynna, (Paus. III, 24, 9,) or Dictynnea, (*idem*, X, 36, 5). See also Palaeph., *Inscr.*, 32: Κρήτες δὲ Δικτυνναν (τῆς Ἀρτεμῖς). "But the Cretans call her (Artemis) Dictynna"; Orph., *Hymn.*, 36: Ἀρτεμῖς θεὰ Δικτυννα. "The goddess Artemis Dictynna," and Crusius, *loc. cit.* . . . To the foregoing note of Svoronos, to which the Editors have added a few words, we may further remark, that it is of course impossible to frame any theory which shall completely reconcile the various forms which the classic myths assumed in the songs of the poets who have preserved them, as narrated at different periods in the history of the several regions which held them. As our author shows, Artemis at a later period than that which produced the myth of the flying Britomartis, was herself known by that name, as well as by the epithet of her favorite nymph—Dictynna. Some of the classic writers derived this epithet from her hunting nets, and not from those of the fishermen which caught the falling nymph. Hence it is interesting to notice that in her Arcadian name Artemis-Callisto, we have almost the precise equivalent of Artemis Britomartis, as the word Callisto from Καλλίστη *i. e.* most beautiful, is nearly identical in meaning with Britomartis, as given on p. 35.

of the chase (νόμψη κυνηγός "a huntress maiden," Euripides, *l. c.*, 146. — *Χαίρειν αὐτὴν ὁρόμοις τε καὶ θήραις* "she loves the chase and wild animals," Pausanias, II, 30, 3). Britomartis is the only deity to be found in Cretan mythology, who affords an explanation of these Cretan coin-types of the fifth century B. C., and that she was not Artemis is conclusively shown by many official inscriptions in various Cretan towns, — inscriptions which speak of Artemis and Britomartis as two different deities of Crete, even as late as the third and second centuries B. C.¹

Callimachus, in his *Hymn to Diana* (see v. 189, cited above), Pausanias (III, 14, 3.), Diodorus, (V, 73, 3), and other authors, merely say that she was a nymph in the train of Artemis. This does not signify that these nymphs always remained virgins: as for example, Callisto, known through her amour with Zeus as the mother of Arcas (a King of Arcadia). We know that although she is called one of the train of Artemis, Callisto is nothing more than the primitive Artemis of Arcadia (Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, Robert's ed., p. 304), whose people were in the closest relations with Gortyna and Crete. So the Arcadians said that the name of Gortyna in Crete was derived from Gortys, the son of Tegeates² (Paus., VIII, 53, 4). This legend agrees with the statement of Plato, that it was a colony of Gortyna, a city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, which itself derived its origin from Argos in Argolis (*de legib.*, 4, 708). The Cretan cities of Cydonia and Catreus said that they also were Arcadian colonies. According to another tradition the Arcadians of Peloponnesus settled Gortyna in Crete, and dwelt there jointly with the Cretans (Conon, *Narra.*, 38); we know also that there was in Crete a city called Arcadia.

The myth, according to which Britomartis, to escape from the pursuit of Minos, threw herself into the sea (in which we have an allusion to her relationship to the moon — Selene, or Artemis) and was saved by the nets of the fishers, is also well known to be a legend of very much later date, and entirely unknown to the purely Cretan religion.³ This legend is due to poets and myth-makers who were not inhabitants of Crete; having identified Artemis and Britomartis as the same deities, and not having understood the correct etymology of her surname Dictynna, they constructed the story about the fisher nets — a myth which is indeed in accordance with the character of a nymph or goddess who was fond of the chase.⁴

Etymologically the appellation Dictynna or Δικτυννή is derived without doubt from the ancient form Δικτυς, Δικτυν, (compare Γόρτυν) or Δικτυνον (Cod.

¹ See "The oaths of Dieriens, Latiens, Oluntiens, etc." Rhangabe, *Ant. Hell.*, No. 1029. — Hoeck, *Kreta*, III, 140. — Crusius, *loc. cit.*, 827, 40, etc.

² In the Arcadian mythology, Tegeates was the son of Lycaon, and the brother of Callisto; the latter was changed into the constellation of the bear, (*Arctos*) by Zeus, to save her from the vengeance of Hera. — EDS.

³ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.*

⁴ It is for this reason that Diodorus (V. 76,) gives its etymology εὐρέτιν γενομένην τῶν δικτύων τῶν εἰς κυνηγίαν προσαγορευθῆναι Δικτυνναν "The name Dictynna is derived from the word signifying nets — such as were used in hunting." See also Aristophanes, *Wasps*, line 368: ἡ δὲ μοι Δικτυννα συγγνώμην τοῦ δικτύου "For to my mind Dictynna gets her name from the net."

of Stadiasmes) of the name of the mountain on which was situated her principal temple.¹ So the epithets of Zeus, — Idaeus, Dictaeus, Aigaeus, Tal-laeus, Skyllaeus; of Apollo, — Styrakites; of Athena, — Sammonia, etc., were given them from mountains of Crete, — Ida, Dicte, Skyllaion, etc., on which they were especially worshipped. So again, Britomartis was only called Dictynna in the cities of the Cydonians which surround the Dictean mountain; while in the others she was simply called Britomartis;² indeed, as we have seen, Callimachus says that it was the *Cydonians* who called her Dictynna. If her appellation were derived from *δίχτυα* (nets), it would have been in common use among *all* the Cretans.

Diodorus (V, 76, 4), who derived his knowledge from the best ancient Cretan sources,—among others from the works of the celebrated Epimenides, the theosophist, not only does not accept the story of the nets as ancient, but positively rejects it, saying that they deceive themselves who claim that Britomartis styled herself Dictynna, because when persecuted by Minos she was saved by the fishermen's nets. "It is not probable," he says, "that a goddess was so feeble as to require the aid of mortals, nor that Minos, the type of a just judge, could have been guilty of such sacrilege." The last reason loses its force, however, when we remember that in the myth Minos is really the same as Zeus.

Certainly the legend of Britomartis as it has come down to us, even as given by Callimachus, cannot be taken to be the primitive form of the Cretan myth. Further, we hold the opinion that we are not bound to accept his version unless it is confirmed by the devices on the coins, which are not only far more ancient than the authors cited (fifth and fourth centuries B. C.), but were also struck by the authorities of the Cretan cities, who knew better than any one else the nature and the details of the local mythology.

Again, the devices on the coins agree with Callimachus, in informing us that there was a goddess or nymph — Britomartis — adored both at Gortyna and Tisyros, who flying like so many other goddesses in the Hellenic mythology (Nemesis, Hera, etc.), from an amorous pursuit, concealed herself in the foliage of oaks and other trees. Callimachus says that her lover was Minos. The *eagle* on the coins, a well-known symbol of Zeus, as well as the oak, the sacred tree of Zeus, shows that her lover was Zeus. But Zeus and Minos are one and the same deity. So far, the texts and the coins agree. The texts of those authors who take Britomartis for Artemis, the goddess of chastity, say that Britomartis escaped from her lover's pursuit. The coin types — in accord with the inscriptions showing that she was a different goddess from the chaste Artemis, — prove the contrary; that is to say, the existence of a [Cretan] myth analogous to the myths of the loves of Zeus

¹ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.* An inscription at Marseilles, C. I. Gr., 6764, calls it *Δικτύα*. The two manuscripts of Nicetae Serrariensis, *Deorum Dearum-* *que epithet*, according to Creuzer, *Meletemata*, II, p. 29, have *Δικτυήνη*.
² Crusius, *loc. cit.*

and Callisto — another nymph in the train of Artemis according to the Arcadian mythology which so closely resembles that of Crete. (See above.) Further, the royal sceptre which she holds, enthroned on the tree of her amour, the crown which she wears, the eagle beside her, and the matronly way in which she holds her peplos, prove that she was eminently an object of worship in that region, as the beloved of the king of the gods.

The bull's head which is found on a single type [No. 10 on *Revue* Plate], may perhaps always remain an enigma. We suppose that explanations similar to those offered by M. Overbeck, which we have already cited, will hardly be accepted. But at all events, we cannot overlook the symbolic relation between the bull and Zeus or Minos. It may be, as the goddess is seated above the head of that animal, that it is intended thereby to indicate the place where the *Ἰερόν γάμος* took place — that is to say, Gortyna, which was said to have its foundation from a bull, *ταύρου*.¹

We conclude by saying that it is certain that from the beginning Britomartis, in the Cretan religion, was nothing else than a goddess of nature (Naturgöttin) as indeed originally was the Hellenic Artemis; and the spouse of Zeus exactly as was Callisto in Arcadia, and Hera in Argolis. The legends which call her the *daughter* of Zeus² are recognized as having no importance so far as the primitive nature of this deity is concerned.³ The cult of Britomartis, originating in Phenicia, and carried thence to Argos, the special home of the worship of Hera, from which it finally reached Crete;⁴ the close resemblance between the scene on our coin-types and the myth of Hera receiving Zeus under the form of a bird; the similarity of the type on some of these pieces to the statue of Hera of Argos, who, seated on a throne, wears a crown and carries a sceptre surmounted by a bird;⁵ the identity of the head of our goddess with that of Hera on the didrachms of Argos and that on the didrachms of Cnosos⁶ and of Tylissos, cities of Crete, which *copied* the didrachms of Argos — all these afford evidence showing that the goddess on the coin-types under discussion played a similar role in the mythology of Gortyna to that which Hera did in that of Argos. Especially must we not forget the legends which grew up in Crete after the Doric invasion, and notably after the colonization from Argos,⁷ according to which Hera accomplished her marriage with Zeus in the region of Cnosos,⁸ a city which was always a rival to Gortyna.

I add in closing a word or two on the significance of the myth of Britomartis.

¹ Eustathius, *Commentary on Dionysius Periegetes*, pp. 88 and 468. See also Chron. Alex. in our *Numis. Cretoise*, p. 154, note 9.

² It need hardly be said that Zeus is well known to have been styled the father and the husband of the same person. Clemens Alex., *Prohept.*, p. 14.

³ See Crusius, *loc. cit.*, p. 823, 20.

⁴ Anton. Liberal., *loc. cit.*

⁵ Paus., II, 17, 4. Schol. Theocritus, XV, 6: see also note 2, p. 37.

⁶ See Svoronos, *Num. Cret.*, pl. VI, 6-7. We mention for the information of our readers in this vicinity, that a copy of this most valuable work, so far as issued, is to be found in the Boston Public Library; it is fully illustrated by the autotype process.—Eds.

⁷ Scylax, p. 18: Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 417.

⁸ See Diodorus, V, 72, from which it may perhaps be inferred that Europa is confused with Hera, and consequently with Britomartis.

To the people of the countries situated between Phenicia and Crete, the story of Europa carried away from Phenicia by Zeus, as a bull, and brought to Crete, was an emblem of the moon carried away [*i. e.* caused to disappear] by the sun (of which the bull was a symbol) rising from the coast of Phenicia, — which moon appeared in the heavens in the evening, from the shores of Crete, whither the sun seemed to have carried her, having caused her as it were to cross over the waves of the sea. To the inhabitants of Crete, and especially those who lived in the central and western portion of the island where alone we find the cult of Britomartis-Dictynna, this same goddess — identified as we have already seen with Artemis and Hecate — was a personification of the moon, who flying from Minos (the sun) hid herself in setting, either among the large trees which covered the island (τηλεθώου “growing luxuriantly”) of Crete, or else by apparently throwing herself from the great western promontory of the island into the ocean.

In a word, the whole story is an astronomical myth, which grew out of the observations made by the Cretans on the place of the rising and setting of the sun and moon from their island.

So also are to be explained, as I have already said, the rays which surround some of the coin-types we have been considering, which are to be found on several others, of which I have given examples in a paper entitled *Sternbilder als Münztypen*, published in the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, in 1889, and in my article on *Types se rapportant à la naissance de Zeus*, [Types relating to the birth of Zeus,] in the *Journal Archéologique*, Athens, 1893 (pp. 1–12); we shall give our views at length on these in a contribution to the January-March number of *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique de l'Ecole française d'Athènes*.

JEAN N. SVORONOS,

Directeur du Musée numismatique national.

ATHENS, Oct., 1893.

A RARE ENGLISH MEDAL OF 1690.

I found a medal at the ruins of old Fort Ligonier; it is of silver, something larger than a silver dollar; on one side is a mounted officer with drawn sword; there is a horse behind him, and an army marching; on a circle above, the words “Pacem arrogat armis.” On the other side the heads of William and Mary, with these words around them: “Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia Mag Br Fr et Hib Rex et Regina.” The medal is dated 1690. Can you tell me if it is of any value.

LIGONIER.

Mr. Daniel Parish, President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, writes in reference to this medal: “What is known as ‘The Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II,’ published by the British Museum in 1885 (vol. I, p. 292), has this to say: ‘This medal was struck at the time when William by force of arms had subdued Ireland and restored peace. Extremely rare. British Museum has an electrotype obtained from the Marquess of Bute.’” From this it would appear that our correspondent may have found a valuable medal, which the British Museum would like. — *New York Sun*.

MEDAL OF ERICSSON.

WE have lately obtained a description of the Medal ordered by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to be struck in honor of Ericsson. The dies were cut by the eminent engraver, Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint, Stockholm. Some time after the death of this distinguished inventor, whose services to his adopted country will never be forgotten, Major Adelskold, President of the Academy, delivered a eulogy on his character, in the presence of King Oscar, and at its conclusion the Society ordered the preparation of the dies for this commemorative medal.

The obverse has the head of the discoverer in profile to the right; on the truncation are the initials of the die-cutter, L. A. Below the head N. 1803 O. 1889 (dates of birth and death). Legend, JOHANNES ERICSSON MACHINARUM INVENTOR. [John Ericsson, Inventor of Machines] — the legend alluding to his various inventions of engines, etc., as well as of the Monitor, shown on the reverse.

Reverse, On the field, a picture of the first Monitor steaming to left. Legend, INGENIO ARTEM ET MARTEM DIREXIT. [By his genius he directed art and war.] In exergue, in three lines, SOCIO INCLUTISSIMO | REG. ACAD. SCIENT. SUEC. | MDCCCXCIII. [The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences to their most distinguished associate, 1893.]

Struck in bronze and silver. This will, of course, take its place among the medals of distinguished Americans as well as in the Swedish series.

A WASHINGTON PENNY.

A CURIOUS story is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that while George Washington was on a visit to Turk Hill, Ct., in 1785, he dropped a bright copper penny near the site of the Ira Mead homestead. It was one of the few coined that year, and diligent search was made for it; all to no purpose. The property changed hands a few weeks ago, and the new owner began improvements. In throwing out the dirt near the old foundation this penny was unearthed. A youth named Mallison, of Danbury, found the coin, and turned it over to his employer, who is guarding it very carefully. The remark that "it was one of the few coined that year," without specifying it further, throws a cloud over the tale.

SOME SINGULAR CURRENCY.

Eggs have been in circulation in lieu of money in the Alpine villages of Switzerland. Nails have been similarly employed in Scotland, dried codfish in Newfoundland, whales' teeth in the Fiji Islands, mats of rice straw in Angola, salt in Abyssinia, beeswax in Sumatra, red feathers in the isles of the Pacific, tea in Tartary and iron hoes in Madagascar. A century ago tobacco was made legal tender in Virginia. When women were imported into that colony for wives for the settlers, 100 pounds of tobacco per head was charged for them, the price being subsequently raised to 150 pounds.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 16.]

Again I have to interpolate both American and British medical medals of which I have but recently learned.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

765. *Obverse.* As that of No. 149.

Reverse. In field, within a milled circle: AWARDED TO | | FOR | SUPERIOR
SCHOLARSHIP Inscription: THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE | OF PHILADELPHIA
Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

766. *Obverse.* The book of life, the lamp of knowledge, and a laurel branch.
Inscription: HORNTHAL MEDAL

Reverse. AWARDED TO FOR MAINTAINING WARD DISCIPLINE WITH GENTLE
CARE OF PATIENTS. | M(T). S(INAI). T(RAINING). S(CHOO). FOR NURSES | 1894. Silver.
20. 30 mm. Founded by Mr. Larry M. Hornthal, a Director of Mt. Sinai Hospital,
New York. I owe its description to Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York.

767. *Obverse.* An anchor, whose shaft is a Latin cross. Across it a band, with
legend: FIDES SPES Beneath, crossed oak branches. Inscription: WALTHAM (MASS.)
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. | ESTD 1885.

Reverse. Blank, for name and date of graduation. Edges milled. Communi-
cated to me by my son, Dr. Malcolm Storer, of Boston.

768. *Obverse.* Within a wreath, the Geneva cross (red enamelled).

Reverse. Blank. Gold. Suspended from an irregular bar, upon which, in black:
ICH DIEN Communicated to me by Dr. George F. Keene, Physician to the State
Institutions of Rhode Island.

Possibly, in connection with military surgery, the following may also be men-
tioned.

769. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: κ Inscription: GEN. JAMES *
A. BEAVER Exergue: 1882

Reverse. Within a circle, a pair of crutches, crossed. In their angles, above:
AUG. 25; at sides, 18-64. Below, a clover leaf, upon which 2 | A-c (Second Army
Corps.) Inscription, below: THE | ONLY MEDAL HE WEARS. | WON AT REAMS STATION.
Bronze, gilt. 16. 25 mm. Edges milled.

In my collection.

British Personal medals, continued.

Of the following, I have been informed by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

Dr. Joseph Black, of Edinburgh.

In addition to the Glasgow medal, No. 606, there is a second.

770. *Obverse.* Bust, clothed, to left. Upon truncation: JOSEPH BLACK M. D.

Reverse. Blank. Oval. 48 x 64. 75. 100 mm. The bust is of white opaque
paste, upon a black ground. By Tassie (?)

In the collection of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

I am now enabled to give a more complete description of No. 607, the Dr. Sir Gilbert Blane medal.

(607.) *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: PISTRVCCI. Inscription: GILBERT BLANE BARONETTUS ARCHIATRVS AET LXXXI.

Reverse. Britannia, erect, to left, with trident in right hand, and left upon a medicinal plant on an altar. Around, the staff of Aesculapius, a coiled rope, and an anchor. In front, a sailor supporting a fallen comrade. Legend: MENTE MANVQVE. Gold, silver. 24. 38 mm. Weber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, July, 1894, p. 116, No. 191A.

Dr. Sir George Buchanan (), of London.

771. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Inscription: SIR GEORGE BVCHANAN M'D' F'R'C'P' F'R'S'

Reverse. Two females, erect, of whom one wards off Death, winged and with a scythe, from a prostrate person. Legend: IN SALVTEM PVBLICAM AVDACIA ET INDVSTRIA Exergue: The staff of Aesculapius and a chalice. Gold, bronze. 35. 55 mm. A new foundation of the Royal Society. Dr. Weber has sent me an engraving of the medal.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

772. Dr. Matthias Lobel (1538-1616), of London, Physician to James I.

Obverse. Bust, to left. Beneath: BRAEMT F. Inscription: GUILDMUS I - BELGARUM REX.

Reverse. A garland of flowers and fruit, interlaced with which, upon a uniting band, LOBEL CLUSIUS DODONÆUS RHEEDE RUMPHIUS BOERHAAVE JACQUIN Within field: SOCIETAS | REGIA | HORTICULTURÆ | BELGII | BRUXELLIS. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. Guioth, *Revue Belge de Num.*, 1848, p. 113, No. 137, and 1853, p. 203, No. 27; Kluyskens, II, pp. 146, 166; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 128, No. 222; Dirks, I, p. 227, No. 285; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Nov., 1889, No. 1152.

773. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

774. *Obverse*. Within wreath of flowers, fruit and grain, tied by ribbon: LINNE - TOURNEFORT - MILLER - JUSSIEU - LAMARCK - GESNER - BAUHIN.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. This has been communicated to me by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels.

John Locke, M. B. (1632-1704), of Oxford.

775. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with head towards right. Inscription: IOANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. Liberty and Reason seated upon a sarcophagus; the one, with cornucopia by her side, holds a hat, — the other with scales and books. At their feet a child with book, and surrounded by toys. At right: J. D(ASSIER). Exergue: M(ORTUUS). 1704. Bronze, lead. 27. 42 mm. Gaetani, II, p. 193, pl. 147, fig. 6; Moehsen, I, p. 337, fig.; Snelling, pl. 26, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 96, No. 408; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 736; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 72.

In my collection.

776. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and to right, with fuller hair, and different arrangement of dress. Below, at right: J. D. Inscription: JOHANNES-LOCKE.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 27. 42 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 409; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738.

In my collection.

777. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: JAC. ROETTIERS. Inscription: JOANNES LOCKE.

Reverse. Legend: MENS HABITAT MOLEM. VIRG. GEORG: M.DCC.LXXIV. Silver, bronze. 34. 52 mm. Hauschild, *Beitrag zur neuern Münz- und Medaillengeschichte*, No. 487; Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 410; Kluyskens, II, p. 168, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96,

No. 39b; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 73; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 42.

778. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: CAUNOIS F. Inscription: JOANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. NATUS | WRINGTONI | PROPE BRISTOLIUM | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.DC.XXXII. | OBIIT | AN. M.DCC.IV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XIX. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze, lead. 26. 40 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 168; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 739; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

779. As the last, but with MONACHII upon rim. 26. 40 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 411; Kluyskens, II, p. 168; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39c.

780. As the last, but JOHANNES, engraved name below bust, and date of birth M.DC.XXXIII. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 740; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272, No. 74.

781. As the last but two, but date M.DCCC.XXI. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12.

Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore (1816-), of Netley.
See Montefiore.

Dr. George Dixon Longstaff (1799-1892), of London.

782. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: A. WYON. Inscription: GEORGE DIXON LONGSTAFF M.D.

Reverse. Upon an ornamented field, crest; two arms suspended from a bar, above a raised armorial shield. Inscription: IN CELEBRATION OF HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY | · 31 MARCH 1889 · Bronze. 17. 22 mm. Edges beaded.

In my collection.

783. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon neck: AFTER | A. BRUCE JOY Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: CHEMICAL SOCIETY LONDON

Reverse. Within field, an ornate tablet for recipient's name. Inscription: LONGSTAFF MEDAL | · FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH · Bronze. 48. 76 mm. Edges beaded.

In my collection.

Dr. Robert Wishart Lyell (1848-1882), of London.

784. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Inscription: ROBERT WISHART LYELL 1848-1882

Reverse. View of Middlesex Hospital. Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN SURGICAL ANATOMY | AND PRACTICAL SURGERY | AWARDED TO Gold. 24. 38 mm.

Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London has kindly sent me its description.

Dr. Sir William MacCormac (1836-), of London.

See under B. 3, Medical Societies (International Medical Congress of 1881).

Dr. Sir Morell Mackenzie (1837-1892), of London.

See under B. 2, Hospitals (private nurse).

Dr. John Marshall (1818-1891), of London.

785. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon truncation: (Madame) M. T. ZAMBACO FECIT. Inscription: JOHN MARSHALL F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

Reverse. A group of books, etc., beneath a scroll, upon which: ABSQUE LABORE NIHIL. Bronze. 80. 125 mm. Weber, *Numis. Chronicle*, 1894, Part II, p. 141, No. 228.

Dr. Sir James Ranald Martin (1793-1874), of Netley.

786. *Obverse*. Within a circle, upon a reticulated field filled with minute crosses, his arms; a lion rampant holding a crescent above a shield, upon which three crescents and a diamond. Beneath, upon a scroll: HINC FORTIOR - ET CLARIOR To right: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: IN MEMORY OF SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN C. B.

Reverse. Within a circle with scroll work above and below: ARMY | MEDICAL | SCHOOL. Inscription: PRIZE FOR MILITARY MEDICINE | FOUNDED 1876. Bronze. 22. 35 mm. Edges beaded. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1890, No. 1291.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne (1573-1655), of London. Physician to Henry IV of France, James I of England, and the two Charleses.

787. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: TH · DE · MAYERNE · EQ(UES) · AU^R (ATUS). BA^{RO}(NETUS) · M(AGNAE) · B^{NAB}(BRITANNIAE) · 4 · REG · GAL · ET · ANGL · ARCHIA^{OS}.

Reverse. A winged globe upon an octagon, flanked by rosettes. Above this, a circle, within which two intersecting triangles enclosing a radiant sun. In lower angles, A | I | E | I. Above this, a serpent swallowing itself, and the figure of an alchemist. Still above, the doctor's cap, etc. Below, at each side, a rose. NICOLAS BRIOT, 1625. Legend: NON · HAEC · SINE · NUMINE. 52. 83 mm. Pinkerton, *Medallic History of England*, p. 56, pl. XIX, fig. 4; Snelling, pl. XIII, No. 4; Rudolphi, p. 105, No. 439; Kluyskens, II, p. 201; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXVII; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 241, No. 8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1794.

Dr. John McLennan (1802-1874), of Calcutta.

788. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: B. WYON SC. Inscription; JOHN M^CLENNAN. 1855.

Reverse. The building. Beneath: B. WYON. Inscription: PRIZE MEDAL | GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. White metal. 28. 44 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27, DCXIb; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 69, No. 797.

Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754), of London.

789. *Obverse.* Bust, draped, to right. Beneath, to left, L. PINGO F. Inscription: RICHARDVS MEAD · MED · REG · ET · S^RS (Socius Regiae Societatis).

Reverse. An infant, seated, holding a serpent by the throat. Legend, intersected by the moon and radiant sun: LABOR EST - ANGUES - SVPERARE. Exergue: an armorial shield, upon which three pelicans, to left. At sides, N(ATUS). AV(G). XI — MDCLXXIII | O(BIIT). F(EB). XVI — MDCCLIV. Bronze, gilt, tin, lead. 25. 39 mm. Rudolphi, p. 106, No. 441; Kluyskens, II, p. 207; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 41; Renauldin, p. 491; Duisburg, p. 223, DXCIH; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 760; Durand, p. 126, pl. IX, fig. 3; Skaife, *British Medals of a recent period*, *Proc. Manchester Numismatic Society*, 1868, Part VI, figured, and 1869, Part VII, p. 152; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 388; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 699.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. It has been supposed that the device of the sun and moon on the obverse was solely in relation to Dr. Mead's learning as a numismatist, and that they were taken from a Greek coin of Crotona. I have shown, however, that it was undoubtedly with reference to a work of his upon the influence of the sun and moon upon the human body, and the diseases thus occasioned. Similarly, the device upon the reverse, the child with the serpent, has been thought to refer to professional controversies in which he was engaged, and to pose him as an infant Hercules. I have found, however, that both it and the legend are from a vignette at the end of his treatise on poisons, 1745, where the poison of the viper is especially discussed.

790. *Obverse.* Bust, in loose mantle, to right. Beneath: L. C. WYON SC. Inscription: RICHARD MEAD M.D.

Reverse. Hygieia, with serpent, vase, tripod and lamp. Legend: MERERI ME-DENDO. Exergue: S^T THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. L. C. WYON. SC. Bronze. 45. 72 mm. Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 389; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1817.

Rev. Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), of Cambridge. Wrote "Dissertatio de medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium conditione."

791. *Obverse.* Bust, draped to right. Beneath: GIO. POZZO. ROMA. F. 1724. Inscription: CONYERS MIDDLETON S.T.P.

Reverse. Interior of a library. Inscription: PROTO. BIBLIOTHECARIUS. ACADEMIÆ. CANTABRIGIENSIS. Bronze. Ruppell, 1876, p. 78; Durand, p. 130; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 460, No. 71.

Nathaniel Montefiore, F. R. C. S. (1819–1883), of London.

792. *Obverse.* Armorial bearings; motto, upon a scroll above: THINK & THANK. Inscription: EX DONIS. N. MONTEFIORE. F : R : C : S : SCHOL : MIL : MED : 1881

Reverse. A wounded soldier upon a stretcher, attended by surgeon (from a photograph of Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore) and men of the Army Medical Corps. In distance, hills with ambulance, and two men carrying a wounded one upon a stretcher. ALPHEE DUBOIS (F.) Legend: ΙΗΤΡΟΣ (the Ionic form of the word) ΤΑΡ ΑΝΗΡ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΛΛΩΝ. Bronze. 39. 58 mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, No. 1292.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. Prize medal of the Government Military Medical College at Netley.

Dr. Frederick John Mouat (1816–), of London.

793. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon truncation: H. T. (Harris Thornycroft, R.A.) Inscription: UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA MDCCCLVI (the date of foundation of the University.)

Reverse. Within laurel branches: MOUAT SCHOLAR. Inscription: PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. Bronze, cast. 35. 55 mm. Cat. Royal Academy Exhibition, 1883, No. 1668. Communicated to me by Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. The medal is no longer conferred.

Dr. Walter Moxon (1836–1886), of London.

794. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Beneath: ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: IN HONOREM GUALTERI MOXON, M.D. MDCCCXXXVI–LXXXVI

Reverse. Portico of the Royal College of Physicians. Beneath: SIR R. SMIRKE R.A. ARCHT. – ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: OB ARTEM MEDICAM STUDIIS ET EXPERIMENTIS AUCTAM. Exergue: COLL. REG. MED. LOND. Upon rim, the name of recipient, in his native language, with date of award (engraved). Gold (value £30), bronze. 40. 53 mm. Conferred every third year, for observation and research in clinical medicine.

In my collection.

Dr. John Murray (1843–1873), of London.

795. *Obverse.* The arms of the University. Beneath, upon scroll: INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ TIMOR DOMINI (From same die as the Dr. Fife Jamieson medal, No. 744)

Reverse. THE | JOHN MURRAY | MEDAL AND SCHOLARSHIP | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | AWARDED TO | | AS | THE MOST DISTINGUISHED | GRADUATE IN MEDICINE | OF HIS YEAR | – – – Gold. 29. 45 mm. I owe the description to Mr. P. J. Anderson of Aberdeen.

[To be continued.]

THE BLUCHER MEDAL.

IN reply to an inquiry concerning the artist who made the dies for the Berlin Medal of Blucher, an engraving of which was given in our last issue, we have ascertained that they were cut by Friedrich Koenig, son of Johan Heinrich Christophe Koenig; Nagler's "Neues Allgemeine Künstler Lexicon" gives a list of fifteen of his Medals, which however does not embrace all that he engraved. The dates of his birth and death we have not found, but the list of his works given, ranges from 1817 to 1826.

THE "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED" MEDAL.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 102.]

THE Medal about which H. M. A. makes inquiries in the April number of the *Journal*, was described at length by Mr. Alfred Sandham in the "Canadian Antiquarian."¹ But as early numbers are altogether out of print, and as the article in question contains some inaccuracies, a short description of the medal may be interesting to many. It was struck by Thomas Wyon shortly after the war of 1812. It appears from the "Explanation of the Proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada," published on the final dissolution of the Society in 1841, that "one thousand pounds" were set apart, according to a clause in its Constitution, to "bestow Medals as a reward for gallant services rendered in the defence of the Province" in the war of 1812-14, and that the medals were received in 1817. The main object of the Society, however, was the relief of the wounded and others suffering distress or privation through the war. In a report of the work done by the Society, an octavo volume of over 400 pages, printed in Montreal in 1817, it is stated that the first medal prepared was rejected because of some mistake in the design, and a new medal ordered from another medallist. Mr. Low's discovery, two or three years ago, of a variety of the Upper Canada Preserved Medal, giving a different view of the Niagara River, confirms this statement. The medal is illustrated and described by Leroux.² Now, as to which of the two medals was the accepted design, the report gives us no clue. From the report we are led to infer that there was another smaller variety in gold, weighing about twelve pennyweight, giving a value somewhere about ten dollars.

But according to the "Explanation," the medals were never distributed, because of the "difficulty of making a selection" from among the many who had done meritorious service in the war. "The Society felt that to comply with the claims which might be fairly advanced for the contemplated distribution, would require a vast number more medals than the funds set apart for the purpose would enable the Society to furnish." Consequently the medals were deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada at "York" (Toronto), pending the decision of the Society as to their final disposal. This decision was not reached until 1820, when the following Resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that as the gold and silver Medals cannot now be distributed in any manner to answer the original purpose for which they were designed, it is expedient that the same be sold as bullion and the net proceeds thereof be put to interest for the purposes above stated."³

"Notwithstanding this Resolution, there seems to have been a disinclination to deal finally with the question." So nothing was done, nor did the Society meet again until 1840. Final action was brought about by a Committee of inquiry appointed by the Provincial Legislature. The surviving members of the Society were called together, when it was

"*Resolved*, That measures be now taken for carrying into effect the Resolution of the Meeting of the 22nd of February, 1820, and without delay dispose of the Medals for the best price that can be obtained for them."

¹ Vol. I, Old Series, p. 41.

² Supplement to the Coin Cabinet, p. 168b. No. 866a.

³ These purposes were to aid an hospital or asylum to be erected at York.

The "Explanation" further states, that "the Hon. Mr. Allan and Mr. Wood, to whom the execution of the Resolution was committed, proceeded . . . to carry the measure into effect according to the best of their judgment," and that "there can be no doubt of the propriety of defacing the Medals before they were disposed of, because that alone could ensure their not falling into unworthy hands."

The medals were defaced with a cold-chisel by a blacksmith named Paul Bishop. The operation was carried on in the Hon. Mr. Wood's back yard, and so thoroughly was it done, that not a single specimen escaped to fall into the "unworthy" hands of collectors. All of the known Wyon medals are restrikes. While not a single specimen of the smaller gold medals has ever come to light, a statement shows that 61 gold medals, weighing 39 oz. 1 dwt. 8 grs., were sold for £138 19 10 = \$555.97, and that 548 silver medals, weighing 932½ oz., were sold for £256 9 6 = \$1,025.90. As the medals are stated to have cost £750 (\$3,000), we may calculate the cost of dies and striking the medals, apart from their bullion value, to have been about \$1,400.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

DEVICES ON THE JACKSON TOKENS.

THE political significance of the devices on the Jackson Tokens is not always clear to the average coin student of to-day. One of the pieces has a jackass with the letters L. L. D. (*sic*) on the animal's body; this alludes to the degree which was conferred upon President Jackson by Harvard University in 1833, rather out of compliment to the occupant of that high office than for any special knowledge of the law which he possessed. Above are the words ROMAN FIRMNESS which suggest with the obstinate attitude, characteristic of the animal used to symbolize the President, the well known pertinacity of Jackson; while VETO below, refers to his veto of the bill passed by Congress establishing the United States Bank, a measure the desirability of which entered largely into the politics of those days. The legend, THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT which occurs on these tokens, is taken from his second Inaugural Address.

Other tokens, issued by the Whigs, were equally sarcastic. One has the hero of New Orleans standing, wearing a dress coat, a sword in his right hand with which he defends a well filled purse in his left, and a balky mule on the reverse, with similar mottoes to those already mentioned; the animal doubtless alludes to the asininity which his opponents thought he displayed in his warfare on the U. S. Bank, which was favored by a large portion of the business men of the country, and which encountered little if any opposition until Jackson became President. A hog running at full speed, with the motto MY THIRD HEAT, alludes to his so-called "pig-headedness," and particularly to his third message to Congress, denouncing the Bank.

Among the Whig tokens was one with a small bust of Old Hickory, and the words, MY EXPERIMENT, MY CURRENCY, MY GLORY, etc., satirizing what was thought to be his egotism and personal vanity. In 1834, when that party gained a victory at the polls, in New York, they struck a token with a ship under full sail, emblematic of the anticipated national prosperity on their return to power, and when the "Hard times" of 1837 followed after Van Buren's election, the ship, with EXPERIMENT on its hull, is shown dismasted, wrecked upon the rocks, with the lightning of popular discontent completing its ruin.

Jackson's Sub-Treasury scheme, which was strongly advocated somewhat later by Van Buren in his canvass for the succession to the Presidency, was typified by a safe with the words SUB-TREASURY upon it, borne upon the back of a tortoise, to show the slow progress which the plan made in gaining public favor; on the reverse of these is found a jackass at full gallop, with the legend "I follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor," which is said to indicate the speed at which "Little Van" gained the public regard. This is questionable, as some collectors take the exact opposite view, believing it was an intentional sarcasm on the Democratic nominee. The latter view is confirmed by some of the lithographic caricatures of the day, in which Van Buren was pictured as walking slowly behind a jackass, and carefully stepping in his hoofprints.

Of the tokens issued by Jackson's supporters, one has on its obverse a profile of the General, and on the reverse THE BANK MUST PERISH and a patriotic quotation from his famous Proclamation on the Nullification acts at the South—THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, words which were often recalled during the War for the Union.

All of these tokens, it will be seen, have a more or less direct allusion to the controversy which attended the repeal of the charter of the United States Bank, and the financial distress and suspension of specie payments which followed so closely upon that measure, to which the "Hard times" were generally attributed by the opponents of the party in power, and chiefly to the removal of the Government deposits from that institution, disturbing the course of business.

LINCOLN MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE old brick dwelling house, on Tenth Street, in Washington, opposite Ford's theatre where Lincoln was assassinated, whither he was conveyed after the fatal shot was fired, and in which he breathed his last, has been made a treasure house of "Lincolniana." Aside from numerous personal relics, books—biographical, historical, etc.—relating to the civil war, to slavery, and especially to the martyred President, there are said to be "hundreds of Lincoln bronze medals," and also "Lincoln medals in all the metals and materials known to the art of medal making," of which the "most valuable is a gold medal which was presented to Mrs. Lincoln after the death of her husband, by 40,000 Frenchmen." This is said to have been struck "in France, but that Napoleon III refused to permit copies to be made therefrom. Four copies, however, were made in Switzerland, and Mr. Oldroyd bought one of these for his collection." The collection of relics made by the gentleman named, was the nucleus of the large and interesting gathering, which is preserved in the house referred to.

The account of this medallic collection is very vague. Can any of your readers tell us how many *different* medals of Lincoln are here gathered? The number mentioned, much exceeds those described in the *Journal* several years ago by Mr. Zabriskie, and supplemented by Mr. H. W. Holland. Possibly one of these gentlemen can inform us whether the number *not* described is anything like what seems to be the case from the statements of the article from which I have quoted. They, or some other collector, may also be able to furnish a description which will identify the

French medal alluded to, and possibly explain how it was that four impressions were struck in Switzerland, apparently from the French dies. The article from which my extracts are copied, gives quite a full account of the house and its contents, but the statements as to the medals are difficult to understand. R.

THE PONTIFICAL MEDAL FOR 1894.

THE Annual issue of the Pontifical Medal for 1894 has just appeared. It commemorates the foundation of the "Seminaries of the Indies." A correspondent gives the following account of its submission to the approval of Pope Leo : —

The Holy Father, on June 26, received Cardinal Mocenni, the new Bishop of Sabina, in special audience. The Cardinal presented to His Holiness the Cavaliere Francesco Bianchi, engraver in metal of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, who came to offer His Holiness the annual medal which is expressly coined for the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. This year the medal represents, as is customary, on the obverse, the effigy of the Sovereign Pontiff, with the inscription around : LEO. XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. XVII. : and on the reverse, the institution of the Seminaries of the Indies. Here is the figure of Religion, pointing to St. Francis Xavier, who is holding a young Indian by the hand who calls to his attention this seminary. Around the medal on the reverse is the legend, closely appertaining to the subject of the design, and which was written by Monsignor Nocella, Secretary of the Consistorial : — FILII. TVI. INDIA. ADMINISTRI. TIBI. SALVTIS. In the exergue, beneath this design, appears, XAVERIO. AVSPICE. ET PATRONO MDCCCLXXXIV. The Holy Father was greatly pleased with the execution of the work, and addressed words of encomium to Professor Bianchi, expressive of his great satisfaction at the excellence of the design and coining of these medals, three of which were given to him : one in gold, one in silver and one in bronze.

These medals, coined once a year, furnish an enduring series of memorials of the great deeds accomplished by the Pontiffs. The origin of this custom of thus commemorating the chief event of the year, so far as the Pontiff's work is concerned, goes back several centuries. Among early medals of this class, are those commemorating several of the designs of great artists for the building of the present basilica of St. Peter's, over three centuries ago. To the collector of medals the story of the Pontiffs, for several centuries past, is revealed in pictures, or low reliefs, of high artistic merit, and quite easily read. Many events, which have dropped out of the stately productions of the "historic muse," are thus revealed in all their force and circumstance, by the designs on these "medals of everlasting bronze." P. D.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has recently obtained new and more convenient rooms in the building of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Broad and Pine Streets. Their first meeting in these quarters was held April 5, and Dr. Brinton presided. The commodious Library Hall of the School is granted for the use of the Society, and its own books will be placed here, where they will be accessible to its Members and others, thus greatly increasing the usefulness of the organization.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND HIS MEDALS.

THERE are probably few collectors of American medals who have not some of the numerous varieties of "Vernons" in their cabinets. It is in some respects an interesting series, being the most numerous of any relating to the Western continent, with the possible exception of the Spanish American Proclamation pieces, struck by the larger cities and occasionally by the Clerical authorities of the different cathedrals, in the Mexican and South American possessions of His Most Catholic Majesty, to commemorate the accession to the throne of the Kings of Spain. Quite a large number of these have been described in the early volumes of the *Journal*, but others have since been found, and there are nearly one hundred and eighty now known, if we include those which relate to Fort Chagre, Carthagená and Havana, as well as those on Porto Bello, the earliest of them all. These are all given in the recent volume on Historical Medals relating to America, by the late Mr. C. Wyllys Betts.

Of the execution of these pieces, struck to catch the favor of the populace, and more for the profit of the manufacturer, there is little to be said. The devices they bear, and especially their legends and mottoes extolling the exploits of Admiral Vernon, and the revival of "British glory," appealed to the patriotism and national pride of the British people, as no other medals seem to have done.

In many respects the victory at Porto Bello was one of the heaviest blows which Great Britain ever struck at the Spanish power in America. Porto Bello, "the Beautiful Harbor," on the northern shore of the Isthmus of Panama, and almost directly north of the city of Panama, was discovered by Columbus in 1502. There are few harbors on the coast, and its sheltered bay, its convenience of access from the interior, and its naturally strong position, made this a safe refuge for the men-of-war and the treasure-ships preparing to carry their precious cargoes homeward, to enrich the Spanish crown. The guns of its forts long protected the armed vessels and "coast-guards" which searched and plundered the ships of England, and for years it seemed to be safe against any attack which might be made upon it.

Admiral Hosier, with twenty ships, had vainly tried to capture it, as early as 1726. But thirteen years after, the Hon. Edward Vernon in a debate on Spanish aggressions, in Parliament, sneered at his failure, and declared that "with six ships of the line he would take the place." In July, 1739, he was made Admiral of the Blue, and on the fifth of the following November he sailed from Jamaica for Porto Bello with but six ships; leaving one on his way, to cruise off Carthagená, he appeared before the town with only five — though most of the medals which commemorate the affair say "With six ships only he took Porto Bello," or words to that effect, and frequently show his little command of six ships sailing into the harbor. The "Louisa," however, one of the fleet, actually took no part in the engagement.

At that time the town consisted of about five hundred houses, with two churches, and the steeples of these two churches shown on the medals serve a useful purpose to the collector in distinguishing some of the minute die-varieties. Its harbor was semi-circular, about a mile in diameter, defended by large castles of stone, erected one on either side of the entrance, on high cliffs overlooking the bay; another smaller fort was built upon a point of land on the shore, near the middle of the town. The northern fort was called the Iron Fortress; that on the southern side, St. Jago de Gloria, and the central battery, St. Jeronimo. Of the action itself it is not necessary

to speak in detail; it was stubbornly fought, but victory did not long delay in making the British Admiral master of the town. When the news reached England, the enthusiasm of the nation was unbounded. Nearly five months elapsed before the London Gazette published the first tidings of the victory, and announced "The Spanish pride humbl'd" by the prowess of Vernon and his companions.

It was the more gratifying to British pride, as an omen of the revival of her glory on the sea. Nothing of like importance had been achieved by British arms since Marlborough's victories, and Vernon was the hero of the hour. For two centuries this port had poured its treasures into the hands of Spain; but at last it had fallen. British merchantmen might now voyage the Carribbean with no fear of unjust seizure, and no praise was too great to award to the conqueror. The American colonies shared in the enthusiasm. Lawrence Washington had taken part in one of Vernon's expeditions, and the old family mansion in Virginia assumed the name of "Mount Vernon" in commemoration of the event.

Vernon was born at Westminster, England, Nov. 12, 1684. He came from an ancient family, and at the age of eighteen he entered the navy, as Second Lieutenant. Of his services under Queen Anne and her successors, the first two Georges, not much need be said; it was marked by no stirring events; the only action of consequence in which he was engaged, which we find mentioned, was his capture of a French ship of thirty guns, in 1711. His subsequent efforts after his victory at Porto Bello did not confirm the hopes of the people, but for this it is claimed he was not to be held responsible. He captured Fort Chagre in 1740, and a year later, with Sir Chaloner Ogle, a fleet of thirty ships of the line and eighty-five smaller vessels and transports, bearing 12,000 troops under Gen. Wentworth, he made an attempt on Carthage; though at first some successes were gained, and despatches were sent home announcing a victory, the fleet were finally obliged to retire, without accomplishing their object. Vernon however lost none of his popularity, and the miscarriage of the expedition was attributed to dissensions between the leaders. He remained in command of the fleet in the West Indies for a year or two longer; in 1745 he was promoted to be Admiral of the White, and sent with a fleet to the North Sea. Here he succeeded in the duties assigned him, but the following year he became engaged in a hot controversy with the Admiralty, the result being his resignation, and his enemies succeeded soon after in having him cashiered. He subsequently retired from public life, and died at Nacton, Suffolk, on the 29th October, 1757.

It is not too much to say that the memory of this brilliant event in English annals has stood out with much greater prominence and come down to us with greater lustre, because of the numerous medals of this series. Notwithstanding the contemptible workmanship of the dies, and the comical figures, often mere caricatures, of the gallant officers whose names are borne upon the medals, they were struck and sold by thousands. To these little bits of brass, and not to extended notices on the page of history, the hero of Porto Bello is indebted for much of his fame at the present day. The "beautiful harbor" never recovered from the blow; it has now but thirteen hundred inhabitants; its wharves are deserted, its streets are silent, and its unhealthy condition makes it shunned by the merchant vessels which trade in the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea: while the disgrace which clouded the last years of the Admiral is forgotten or unknown to those who read the inscriptions which declare "Brave Vernon made us free," and "By courage and conduct" "reviv'd the British glory."

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 27.]

DCCCCLXXIII. Obverse, Two winged figures, standing and clasping right hands; the one at the right is facing, and with his left is pouring fruit from a cornucopia; the other, to right, places his left hand on the shoulder of the first; a bow crossed by a quiver is on the ground behind him; above are the square and compasses, over which is the All-seeing eye. Legend, on the left, □ FRATERNIDAD. N. 1 on the right, O. DE MAZATLAN. [Lodge "Fraternity" No. 1, Orient of Mazatlan] and on the base, 26. D. D. IO. M. M. A. L. 5868 [26th day of the tenth Masonic month, year of light 5868. (*Día del decimo mes Masónico Año Luminar*), equivalent I presume to December 26, 1868.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which it was attached to a pendant and dark red ribbon. Silver. Struck in the form of an isosceles triangle; the sides, 27 nearly, the base, 24.¹

DCCCCLXXIV. Obverse, Within a broad, ornate, engraved border, the legend above, ♦♦ VOLNEY ♦♦ and below, completing the circle, O. D. Maz. 5870 Within, on a horizontal line across the field, T. N. 2. [Volney Lodge (*Taller*) No. 2, Orient of Mazatlan, 1870.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Attached by a double ring to the interior angle of a square, one arm of which is grained to represent wood, and the other is graduated; the outer angle of the square is attached to a clasp or slide, somewhat in the form of an ornate shield. Worn with a light blue watered silk ribbon. Clasp and square silver, the medal silver-gilt. Size of medal, 17; length of arms of square, 20 nearly, one arm being slightly longer than the other.²

There is another Lodge in Mazatlan which has a "bijou," and although as will be seen from the description below, furnished me by Dr. Bastow, it is a badge and cannot be reckoned among Medals, I insert it here without numbering, as Mexican Masons, whose Members' jewels are very frequently made in symbolic forms, such as stars, triangles, and the like, constantly call them medals. It is composed of the square and compasses having attached to the outer angle of the square, at the bottom, a circle on which is the legend O. D. MAZATLAN 21. D. D. IO M. M. A. L. 5870 * לִבְרִיּוּת * [Orient of Mazatlan, 21st of the tenth Masonic Month in the year of Light 5870. The reversed letters are for *Libertad, Fraternidad, Igualdad*, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.] The other Spanish words abbreviated are given above. The circle has the centre removed and incloses a small photograph of Gen. Rosales, for whom the Lodge is named. At the top of the compasses are two leaves of frosted silver, their points attached to a bar on which L. S. A. ROSALES N. 3. [*Logia Simbo-*

¹ In the Bastow collection, Guadalajara, Mexico. The □ has . The "bow and quiver" is an ancient national Mexican emblem, frequently used by Morelos on his coins of necessity. The Lodge is one of the Mexican National Rite, and the number, local,—there being several Lodges which call themselves No. 1. Bro. Bastow, to whom I am indebted for rubbings and

descriptions of those mentioned as in his collection, informs me that he considers all the Medals of Lodges of this Rite as very rare.

² In the Bastow collection. The allusion in the name of the Lodge has not been ascertained. This Lodge is also under the National Rite.

lica Antonio Rosales, Symbolic Lodge, etc.] The bar is fastened to a ribbon of the color worn by the Lodge, which has at its top a triangle with R.: N.: M.: on its base. [*Rita Nacional Mexicana*.] On the square are the letters A.: L.: V.: y on the left arm and A.: P.: D.: D.: G.: H.: on the right [*Al Triunfo de la Verdad y al Progreso del Genero Humano*. To the triumph of truth and the progress of mankind.] Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of base of triangle and of circle $18\frac{1}{2}$. The legend in black enamel.¹

DCCCCLXXV. Obverse, On the field are a pair of scales in equipoise, on the horizontal bar of which are the square and compasses; beneath the angle of the square and nearly filling the space between the scale-pans, an open book on which in three lines CONSTI | TUCION | 1857 [The date is that of the year when the present National Constitution of Mexico was adopted.] Legend, on the left, □ VICTORIA; across the apex, N° 1; on the right, OR.: DE DURANGO and on the base, D.: 16. D.: 4° M.: M.: A.: L.: 5869. [Lodge "Victory," Orient of Durango, the 16th day of the fourth Masonic month, 1869.] The Spanish words abbreviated are the same as those given in the preceding descriptions. Reverse, Plain. Silver. In form, an equilateral triangle; length of side, 26. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a red ribbon.²

DCCCCLXXVI. Obverse, The radiant sun on the centre surrounded by two concentric circles between which is the legend • □ REFORMA • above, and below, completing the circle, R.: N.: MEXICANO [Lodge No. 1, "Reform," National Mexican Rite.] The circular centre is placed upon a star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles, with small balls on the points; the several points have Masonic emblems, — beginning at the upper one and proceeding around to the right they bear the square and compasses; the square surmounted by a gavel; a plumb; a trowel; a dagger, point inward; and two right hands joined. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 16; of star from point to point, 30. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a dark green ribbon.³

DCCCCLXXVII. Obverse, A winged and draped figure flying to right on clouds; her arms are outspread and in her left hand is a triangular level; above, a radiant star of five points sheds its beams over the field. Legend, on a dead-finished border slightly raised, above, RESP.: LOG.: VERDAD MASONICA N° 89 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE PUEBLA ★ [Worshipful Lodge of Masonic Truth, Orient of Puebla.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive leaves and berries, tied with a small ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in eleven lines, the first between the ends of the wreath, the second curving downwards, the seventh and the last curving upward, 1881 |

¹ The Lodge is named in honor of Antonio Rosales, a General who figured in the State of Sinaloa against the French, and was killed in battle near Alamos, Sonora. Culiacan-Rosales, the capital of Sinaloa, added his name to the former name of the city. In the Bastow collection.

² In the Bastow collection. The Lodge is under the Mexican National Rite. The □ has .:

³ In the Bastow collection. The □ has .: Dr. Bastow writes me that he has not ascertained by what Lodge this was struck. I place it here to bring it into connection with others struck by Lodges of the same Rite.

E. CHAVERO | A. | CHAVERO | E. MARQUEZ, M. AZPIROZ | F. NAVA | J. DELGADO, M. A. MENDEZ | S. M. PEREIRA, J. CARSOLO | F. ALVAREZ, E. ZARATE | E. CHAIX, M. PEREA | P. BARRIENTOS (Probably the names of the Founders). In minute letters outside the wreath at the bottom, PASTNA (Probably for Pastrana, all the letters are not legible). A loop at the top. Silver. Size 24 nearly.¹

DCCCCLXXVIII. Obverse. On a central circle, a clothed bust of Comonfort in profile, facing observer's left, and surrounded by a cable-tow with five knots; no legend; from the edge of the circle spring four arms, forming a cross, ornate but not heraldic in form; between each of the arms of the cross are three groups of rays, the central group separated (? by a saw-cut) from the others which are attached to the arms. These arms on obverse have no inscription, but bear a sort of boss on the ends of each. Reverse, On a similar circle, the square and compasses enclosing the letter G, the left arm of the square, as is frequently the case, more minutely subdivided. Legend, above, RESP.: | □ | Y.: COMONFORT N 86 and below, completing the circle, ★ 5642 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Y(gnacio) Comonfort, 1882²]. On the right arm of the cross TOL^{cia} [Toleration]; on the bottom VIRTUD [Virtue]; on the left CARIDAD [Charity]; and on the upper arm CIENCIA [Science]. All the words read outward from the centre. Rays between the arms as on obverse. A loop at the top attached to a star of five points. Silver. Size of central circle, 14; from end to end of cross, 27.

The following, though struck from dies, is a composite badge, and can not be classed among Medals; but for reasons mentioned above, I give the description without numbering it. It is a Member's Jewel of a Lodge in Puebla. Obverse, A star of six points, formed by two triangles interlaced: the outer spaces between the points are filled with formal rays, also struck, and which proceed from the centre of the star. On this centre is a Liberty cap in red enamel, and bearing on its lower edge the word LIBERTAD in silver letters; the tip of the cap is of silver, and falls in front. The spaces inside the points, between the sides of the two triangles, are pierced. The triangle which forms the lower point of the star has no inscription on either of its sides. On the right side of the other triangle, L.: M.: R.: LOG.:; on the base, LIBERTAD N.: 39, and on the left Or.: D.: PUEBLA (The Very Worshipful Lodge Liberty, *La Muy Respetable Logia*, No. 39, Orient of Puebla.) Reverse, Concave and plain, showing only a small nut, by which the cap on the obverse is fastened. The points of the star terminate in small balls except the one at the top, which has a loop, and the jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of the national colors. Silver. Size from point to opposite point, 34 nearly.³

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² The Lodge, which I understand has its Orient at Puebla, is named in honor of Ygnacio Comonfort, the Mexican General and President, born at Puebla about 1810. He held various public positions, and fought for the Liberal cause against the French. He was murdered by bandits in November, 1863.

I do not attempt to explain why the date on the pre-

ceding Medal, of Lodge No. 89, is 1881, while that of No. 86, now described, is 1882 (employing the rule for transposing the date of the Scottish rite given in a preceding note). Possibly one may be the date of organizing, and the other that of its Charter. The □ has .: This is in the Lawrence Collection.

³ For the opportunity to examine this I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

DCCCCLXXIX. Obverse, A monument, in form resembling an altar; on its face an octagonal panel enclosing a skull and cross bones: its top has a sort of pediment on which is a radiant star of five points; behind, and appearing above the top of the monument, a small weeping willow (? possibly intended for an acacia bush); over this are clouds, and the crescent moon at the left. Under the right corner of the monument G. P. very small — the die-cutter's initials. Legend, on a dull raised border, above, RESP.: LOG.: MARTIRES DE VERACRUZ N^o 63 and below, ★ OR.: DE TEHUANTEPEC ★ [Worshipful Lodge The Martyrs of Vera-cruz, No. 63, Orient of Tehuantepec.] Reverse, On the field, the inscription in six lines, ITUARTE, | RODRIGUEZ, | RUBALCABA, ALBA, | PORTILLA, ALBERT, | CUETO, CARO, | CAPMANY. (Names, no doubt, of the "Martyrs.") Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, VICTIMAS DEL FERROZ TERAN [Victims of a ferocious tyrant] a five-pointed star at the bottom. On the edge, incused, ★★★ JUNIO 25 DE 1879 A LA MADRUGADA ★★★ [At dawn, June 25, 1879]. Copper. Size 24. A loop for ring at the top.¹

DCCCCLXXX. Obverse, An altar-shaped monument showing its front and left side; its front is panelled and has in three lines VICTIMAS | DE LA GUERRA | DE 3 ANOS [Victims of the Three Years' War]; its left side has a radiant star of five points; in the pediment, the square and compasses, small, enclosing the letter G, rays from which nearly fill the triangular space; on the top, a winged hour-glass; at the left of the monument is a sugar cane (?) and on the right a weeping willow; a star of five points above fills the remainder of the field with its rays: in the ground under the monument, at the right, in small letters, PASTRANA (die-cutter). In exergue, R.: E.: A.: A [Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Legend, on a dull border, slightly raised, RESP.: □ MARTIRES DE LA REFORMA N^o 80 and below, ★ OR.: DE TLAXIACO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Martyrs to Reform, No. 80, Orient of Tlaxiaco.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G; the left arm of the square is minutely subdivided. In the rays under the square on the left FUNDADA; on the right, EN 5641. [Founded in 1881]: parallel with the rays and before 5, in small letters, PASTRANA Legend, in an outer circle, near the edge, PEDRO RAMIREZ ★ FELIX CALVO ★ MACARIO GOMEZ and below, completing circle, ★ J. OCTAVIO REYES ★ On an inner concentric circle, CENOBIO ROBLES ★ EVARISTO R. DIAZ ★ RAFAEL REYES and below, completing it, ★ LUIS VEGA ★ In a semi-circle over the compasses, PERFECTO NIETO² A loop at the top pierced for a ring. Silver. Size 24.

DCCCCLXXXI. Obverse, In the field the upper portion of a draped female figure facing (Silence), rises from a semicircle of clouds. A sort of

¹ The inscriptions, etc., seem to need no explanation: *Teran* is perhaps for *Tirano*, or *Tirania*. The ribbon, white with black edges, and a broad central stripe of black, alludes to the event from which the Lodge took its name. The semi-political character of Mexican Masonry is largely due to the opposition of the Roman church. In the Lawrence Collection.

² Nieto, if I am correctly informed, means descendant; the significance would be perhaps that the members of the Lodge are true descendants or loyal to the principles of the "Martyrs" in the so-called Three Years' War. The names are probably those of some of the "Martyrs," but this I have not ascertained. In the Lawrence collection.

hood covers her head and falls upon her shoulders; her dress is fastened by a girdle tied in front; the forefinger of her right hand is placed on her lips, and her left hand, with forefinger extended, rests on her breast. Above her head is a radiant star of five points. Legend, R.'. L.'. HIJOS DEL SILENCIO N^o 66, and below, filling out the circle, ★OR.'. DE TUXPAN★ [Worshipful Lodge Sons of Silence, No. 66, Orient of Tuxpan.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a star of five points, rays from which extend into the field. The left arm of the square is divided by a scale of tenths, the right by a scale of fourths. On the right of a large ray extending downward below the angle of the square, G. and on the left, P. These letters are retrograde, and so small as hardly to be noticed without a glass; probably the initials of the die-cutter. There is no legend. A loop at the top, on the planchet. Silver. Size 20 nearly. Worn with a light blue ribbon.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

LENOX LYCEUM MEDAL.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. Robert Sneider, of New York, for an impression of the Medal struck for the "World's Candy Exposition," held last winter in New York. The obverse shows the Western Hemisphere, on which is seated a female figure, to left, draped; in her right hand she holds a horn of plenty; her left rests upon a shield blazoned with the national arms of the United States; at her feet is the American eagle with wings displayed and holding in his beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM: his talons hold the olive branch, and a sprig of olive is also seen at the left of the figure. Legend, WORLD'S CANDY on the left and EXPOSITION on the right. The engraver's name R. SNEIDER NEW YORK in small letters, the line curving upwards, beneath the hemisphere. The reverse has at the left a winged elfin figure, undraped, to right, seated on clouds which nearly fill the lower part of the field; he holds to his lips with both hands a trumpet, the cloth of which has LENOX LYCEUM in two lines; a sunburst appears above. On the clouds are two ribbons floating to the right; on the upper one, NOV. 6TH TO 25TH 1893, and on the lower, ★NEW YORK★ No legend. White metal, gilt. Size 24.

CABUL MINT.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is adopting several progressive measures. In addition to the building of an electric light station, and other public works, he has founded a mint at Cabul, and at no distant day we shall see his coinage in circulation, struck by workmen under the instruction of Europeans.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The last letter of the name of the place where this Lodge has its Orient, may be an M on the medal, but I take it to be meant for the capital of the Mexican State of that name.

THE CANADIAN "INDIAN CHIEF'S" MEDAL.

THE practice of giving medals to the Indians dates back over two hundred years. The occasions were : the signing of treaties or other agreements, for services rendered in war, or for assistance accorded to colonists. The value of the gift was early recognized by the Indians as at once an attractive ornament and a token of good will from their great Father across the sea. They valued medals, too, according to their size ; therefore large medals were eagerly sought. Louis XVI recognized this fact, and gave medals as large as 76 millimetres in diameter. But this size was reserved for great chiefs or for exceptionally valiant deeds ; four smaller sizes were prepared, one as low as 30 millimetres, and given to minor chiefs and others, according to their rank or services. George III, after the Conquest, followed the same practice, but reduced the number of sizes to three, which were 77, 60 and 38 millimetres respectively. But in size these medals were far outdone by that presented by the Canadian Government to the Indian chiefs in 1872. Its diameter is 95 millimetres. The occasion was the signing of the Stone Fort and Manitoba Post treaties, or "Treaties Number One and Two." By these treaties the whole Province of Manitoba and much of the surrounding country (save that which had been freed by the Selkirk treaty in 1812) was opened for settlement. In 1870 the Indians of Manitoba, becoming uneasy on account of the influx of settlers, asked Lieutenant Governor Archibald to enter into a treaty with them. In 1871, therefore, on his representations, the Privy Council of Canada appointed Mr. Wemys McK. Simpson as a Commissioner to negotiate with the Indians. Mr. Simpson, soon after his appointment, issued a proclamation, calling them to meet him on the 25th of July and the 17th of August of that year. About one thousand Indians and half-breeds assembled in response to this call, and the result was that "Treaty Number One" was signed on the third of August by the Commissioner, Mis-koo-ke-new (Red Eagle), and six other chiefs with their marks. "Treaty Number Two" was signed on the 31st of August by the Commissioner, Mekis, three other chiefs, and a half-breed named Richard Woodhouse.

On the 3d of November Mr. Simpson reported to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the result of his negotiations, the following extract from which will be of interest in this connection :

"Every band had its spokesman, in addition to its chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of his requirements. I may mention as an illustration, that in the matter of reserves, the quantity of land demanded for each band amounted to about three townships per Indian, and included the greater part of the settled portions of the Province. It was not until the 3d of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the treaty of that date. Then, by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the country described in the treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba and certain country in the northeast thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a reserve was to be set apart for each band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As each Indian settled down upon his share of the reserve, and commenced the cultivation of the land, he was to receive a plough and a harrow. Each chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm, etc. In addition to this each chief was to receive a dress, a flag, and a *medal* as marks of distinction ; and each chief, with the exception of Bozawequare, the Chief of the Portage band, was to receive a buggy, or light spring wagon.

Two councillors and two braves of each band were to receive a dress somewhat inferior to that provided for the chiefs, and the braves and councillors of the Portage band excepted, were to receive a buggy. Every Indian was to receive a gratuity of three dollars, . . . given as a payment for good behavior. . . ."

From this it may be noted that only the head chiefs were promised medals, the braves and councillors having to be content with the distinctive dress alone; and that, contrary to the usual custom, the medals were not given on the signing of the treaty. According to the date of the medal, it was not until the following year that it was given. It had in fact to be ordered. This was not done until the beginning of 1872, when Messrs. Hendry & Lesslie, silversmiths of Montreal, received an order for a small number of medals to be made after a design furnished them. This design consisted of the Confederation medal of 1867 for the centre, with an outer rim inscribed on the obverse DOMINION OF CANADA CHIEFS 1872 MEDAL; and on the reverse, INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES. Accompanying the letter was a Confederation Medal in bronze, and on this the silversmiths fitted a rim in copper about eleven millimetres wide; they then formed the letters of the inscription and soldered them on to this outer rim. From this medal, so built up, the requisite number of electrotype impressions were taken. The shells were filled up with lead, and fastened together with an outer band of copper. These electrotypes were afterwards plated to appear like silver.

Rumors state that the Chiefs were at first delighted with the size of the medals, but subsequently became disgusted when they found their capacity for purchasing fire-water was limited indeed!

In addition to those ordered by the Government, a further supply of these electrotype medals was made for collectors.

Five other treaties were negotiated between the years 1873 and 1876 with the Indians of the north-west, for which a special medal was struck by Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon. This medal bears the same bust of the Queen as that on the Confederation medal, but the inscription is simplified to VICTORIA REGINA. The reverse has a prairie scene with a general officer shaking hands with an Indian chief in the foreground. The inscription reads INDIAN TREATY NO (blank) with 187 at the bottom in incused letters; the number of the treaty and the last figure of the date to be punched in when the treaty was signed. There is a statement that this medal was exchanged for the electrotypes given in 1872.

Ex-Governor Morris of Manitoba, in writing of these treaties, thus refers to the practice of giving medals to the Indian Chiefs commanding:

" . . . The payment of an annual salary of twenty-five dollars to each chief, and of fifteen dollars to each councillor, or head-man, of a chief (thus making them in a sense officers of the Crown), and in addition, suits of official clothing for the chiefs and head-men, British flags for the chiefs and silver medals. These last are given both in the United States and in Canada, in conformity with an ancient custom, and are much prized by the chiefs and their families. Frequently the Indians have exhibited to me with pride, old medals, issued, with the likeness of the king, before the American War of Independence, and which have passed down as heirlooms in their families. On one occasion a young chief who had come of age and aspired to be recognized as a chief, was decorated in my presence with the old King George silver medal, by one of the band to whom it had been entrusted for safe-keeping by the young man's father, who was a chief, with the charge that on the boy's coming of age, it should be delivered to him."

R. W. McLACHLAN.

NOTES ON SOME MEDALS DESCRIBED BY MR. BETTS

IN

"AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS."

To the Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics:

SIR,—The recent book on American Medals, entitled, *American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, by the late Mr. C. W. Betts, edited by Messrs. W. T. R. Marvin and L. H. Low, is so complete and so carefully written, that it must be a most valuable work of reference to English as well as American collectors. In such an extensive work there must however of necessity be a few slight errors, but these could soon be rectified if the different collectors were to make a short note, when they came across any, for the advantage of future editions.

The following, which have come to my notice, are very few in number, but may be of interest to some of your readers.

Medal No. 15. RALEIGH'S PLANTATION (?).

The figure given is, as the editors state, incorrect, and there should be a serpent biting its tail surrounding the reverse type, as mentioned in the note. The legend, however, on the obverse is probably likewise incorrectly given, for the specimen in my collection reads: ★ AS • SOONE : AS • WEE • TO • BEE • BEGVNNE : | ★ WE • DID • BEGINNE : TO • BE • VNDONE : I described my specimen in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1892 (p. 253), and discussed its nature; it appears to be most probably what may be termed "a medallic memento mori" of the seventeenth century.

Medal No. 577. WILLIAM PITT.

The editors have quoted the *Numismatic Chronicle* that this medal, signed i. w. on the truncation, is always *cast*. The *Numismatic Chronicle* was in this respect certainly incorrectly informed, for the specimen in my collection is a sharp impression struck from dies. It is, however, of workmanship much inferior to that of the similar medal signed by T. Pingo, of which it is probably a copy.

Medal No. 548. PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BY NINI.

This is almost certainly merely a bronze cast from the terra-cotta medallion (4½ inches in diameter) by Nini, mentioned by the editors. The terra-cotta medallion is by no means very rare in France, and in fact is by far the commonest of all Nini's medallions; this fact helps to show the interest which Franklin excited in France. The terra-cotta medallion by Nini with a similar bust of Franklin, but of larger size, is rarer. There is, however, a third terra-cotta medallion by Nini having the portrait of Franklin wearing spectacles; only two specimens of this are known; one I have seen in the collection at the Castle of Blois, and the other is said to exist at Paris.

I may mention the fact that the recognition of the medallist's signature on Medal No. 608 (see page 322) proves by itself the great trouble which the editors have taken in completing the book.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

F. PARKES WEBER, M. D.,

*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Member of
the Council of the Numismatic Society of London.*

JULY, 1894.

Our thanks are due Dr. Weber for a fine electro copy of No. 15, above, and for certain notes on Whitefield Medals, which we shall refer to in our next issue. — Eds.

HALFPENNY OF CANADIAN COPPER COMPANY RESTRIKE.

Editors of the Journal:—

SOME years ago in a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," which appeared in the *Journal*, I described the Halfpenny of the "Copper Company of Upper Canada," and a mule piece in which its reverse is coupled with the obverse of the Kentucky Settlement token (see *Journal*, Vol. XVI, page 34, numbers CCXIX and CCXX). Among other remarks regarding these coins appeared the following:—

"This, like the former one, is rare, never having gone into general circulation: they both are really English trade tokens of the eighteenth century, and are no doubt from the hands of the same engraver, as are the one penny and one cent pieces of Sierra Leone, to which they bear a close resemblance. Proofs of these latter coins are sold at from one to two shillings in London, while the Copper Company pieces bring from fifteen to twenty dollars. If the dies are still in existence, as the fact that these proof mule-pieces turn up so regularly would seem to indicate, they have been carefully manipulated to keep up the price so well."

The truth of this surmise has been verified by a circular that I have lately received. As the *Journal* mentioned this enterprise in fitting terms in its last issue, with which I fully sympathize, the circular need not be quoted, except to repeat the description, as a caution to purchasers not to confuse the restrikes with those previously sold. It is indeed possible that the issues which have occasionally appeared in the last few years, are themselves merely restrikes.

On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794 and the inscription FERTILITATEM, etc. On the reverse, ONE HALF PENNY Within an inner circle in the field, in four lines, the inscription COPPER | COMPANY | OF . UPPER | CANADA.

The circular goes on to state the price, and that they are only to be had from the possessor of the dies, who is "Numismatist to Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family," and who might be in better business than putting these restrikes on the market.

It is strange that these dies should turn up a century after they are dated, and that the prediction of their discovery should be fulfilled twelve years after it had been written. Here is a lesson to be learned, that when coins reach an extravagant price, a fresh supply is often forthcoming. Such supplies emanate from the discovery of some long hidden hoard, from the bringing into market of coins found in old collections, or, as in this instance, from the discovery of the "original dies." Then, too, there is the ever ready forger, willing to turn a dishonest penny if he can only find the dupes.

In more than one instance has the price of some rare Canadian coin thus suddenly fallen, as for instance the "Ferry token" of the Halifax Steamboat Company, which once brought as high as fifteen dollars. It can now be had for twenty-five cents. Here again, by this discovery, the market value of one of the finest and rarest Canadian issues, which has sold for fifty and seventy-five dollars, has been reduced to five dollars! Thus passes away the flower of our collections.

R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

MONTREAL, July 20, 1894.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Director of the Mint estimates that the world's production in gold for 1893 was \$155,500,000, an increase of over \$9,000,000 from 1892, and the largest in history: that of silver was \$208,000,000 nearly, more than \$10,000,000 over 1892. The closeness in the increase and in the comparative values of the two metals is noticeable, and the Director's figures show that the value of gold alone, available in 1893 for monetary purposes, was greater than the total value of gold and silver similarly available in the years just preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver.

"RECONCILIATION THALERS."

THE return to favor, although not to office, of Prince Bismarck, has led some unknown person to put out in Berlin, Germany, what are popularly called "Reconciliation Thalers." They bear on the obverse the head of the young Emperor and on the reverse the head of his father's aged and trusted Counsellor. They struck the popular fancy to such a degree that the Directors of the Reichsbank have been obliged to issue a cautionary circular, in which they state the pieces were issued for private gain, and are in no sense coins of the realm. Their value is nearly or quite that of the coin they resemble, but they are not to be taken by the banks.

CENTS COUNTERFEITED BY BAKE-SHOPS.

THE Philadelphia papers are laughing over a curious construction of the Statutes which forbid the fraudulent use of a die, or mould, in likeness of the national coins, under a heavy penalty. It seems some enterprising pastry cook thought it would be a good scheme to tempt the youthful palate by offering ginger snaps stamped with a large copy of the U. S. Cent. This required a large mould containing the devices, which was applied to the dough before it went into the oven. But some zealous official who perhaps happened to get a burned one, applied the majesty of the law, and seized the stock of the baker—moulds, cookies and all, and warned the offender that he mustn't do it any more, under penalty of a fine, which may be \$5,000, or of imprisonment at hard labor for ten years. So the boys had to learn the lesson that money is too hard to get, in these days, for even its likeness to be destroyed by their voracious appetites.

S. B.

BOOK NOTICE.

MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY RELATING TO ENGLAND, BY FOREIGN ARTISTS: BY F. PARKES WEBER, M. D. F., S. A., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE [London] NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. viii: 128 pages. Two autotype plates. 8vo, cloth. Bernard Quaritch, London. 1894.

THIS is a reprint of articles which appeared in the London Numismatic Chronicle, 3d Series, Vols. XIII and XIV, and comprises a very comprehensive list of medallic works. Dr. Weber has given the subject much research, the results of which are placed before the reader in attractive form. He treats of these medals in their historical and artistic aspects, grouping them under the names of the medallists, of whom he supplies brief biographical notices. He points out the development in the process of medal-making, the methods of reducing, and reproducing by electrotpe, etc. The scope is, as the title indicates, confined to medals in which some reference is made to Britain or her Colonies. Not the least interesting and instructive feature is the index of persons and events recorded on the medals, affording both facility of reference and a guide to the study of the pieces. The author describes many specimens from his own collection. The enumeration covers a vast variety of subjects, and is exceedingly interesting in this compact form. American designs are omitted as being probably found described in American works. We commend this little compilation to all seeking reliable information on this subject. It will take an important place in the library of any one who has an interest in medals.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN OHIO.

MR. WARREN COWEN, a farmer of Hillsborough, O., while fox-hunting recently, discovered several ancient graves; they were situated upon a high point of land in Highland County, about a mile from the famous Serpent mound (where Professor Putnam of Harvard made interesting discoveries some time since). As soon as the weather permitted, Cowen excavated several of these graves. They were made of large limestone slabs, two and a half to three feet in length and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the grave. A single one, somewhat larger, was at the head, and another at the foot. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface. Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upwards of six feet in length was brought to light. There were a number of stone hatchets, beads and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several large flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the mighty warrior had died in battle. In another grave near by, was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg had been broken during life, and the bones had afterwards grown together. The protuberance at the point of union was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. By the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants were near the shoulders.

In the other graves were equally interesting finds. Near the graves is a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery and burnt stones, give evidence of a prehistoric village site. It is thought that the people buried on the hill lived in this village.

WORKS OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS IN UTAH.

In spite of the interest long felt in the cliff-dwellers of the West, there are still some fine examples of their work in Eastern Utah, as yet unexplored. The approach from this side is over the ranges and high mesas of Western Colorado, a country most difficult to traverse, and peopled chiefly by miners too eager for gold and silver to give very much time or thought to ethnography. This may explain the fact that so interesting a region remains neglected.

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

MR. MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY, the well-known numismatist of Salem, Mass., died at his late residence in that city, Saturday evening, August 11. He was born in Rowley, Mass., September 23, 1805, and was a descendant of William Stickney, an early settler in that town. His education was gained in the public schools of his native place, supplemented by a sufficient study of Latin to be useful in the reading of the inscriptions, etc., on ancient coins and medals. At the age of twenty-two he settled in what is now Peabody (then South Danvers), where he began his business life in the counting-room of Sawyer & Pierce, dealers in West India goods; two years later he established himself in the same business, which he carried on there and later in Salem for nearly thirty years, retiring in 1854. His residence for half a century or more was in the city of Salem, and his home there was the constant resort of friends of similar tastes to his own.

As a boy he was greatly interested in ornithology, and it is said that before he was ten years old he had gathered a collection of nearly two thousand eggs—thus early giving evidence of “the collector’s instinct.” As he grew older, his love of antiquarian pursuits developed, and inheriting from his grandfather a large amount of Continental currency, which had been paid him for services in the Revolution, he was led to make a collection of Colonial and Continental coins and money. In this he was

eminently successful; he has left several valuable cabinets filled with ancient and modern coins, but especially rich in early American issues, and those of Great Britain which relate more or less closely to this country. Among his choice pieces is a fine impression of the 1804 Dollar, proof sets complete from 1845, and many of the rarer issues of the United States Mint.

He did not confine himself to numismatic collections, however; he acquired ancient furniture, and old Almanacs, of which he had what is believed to be the most complete set ever brought together in this country, beginning in 1660, printed in England and America; autographs, also, including those of the Signers of the Declaration, American statesmen, and many prominent men of the present century, and other interesting relics of days gone by, found appropriate places in his cabinets.

He was a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, of which he was an honored member, having served it as Librarian and Curator, and he also published several works on Numismatic, Historic, and Genealogical subjects, including "Notes on American Currency," "Almanacs and their Authors," Genealogies of the Stickney and Fowler Families, and left others in manuscript. He was a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; and he held honorary or active membership in the Vermont Historical Society, the American Statistical Society, and several other bodies of a similar character. Mr. Stickney was twice married, and leaves three unmarried daughters.

M.

A RECENT TURKISH MEDAL.

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered a bronze medal to be struck, showing on the obverse the imperial arms, the inscription "Humanity and Benevolence," and the date, and on the reverse having a space for the name of the holder of the medal. It is to be distributed to the sovereigns of Europe and to princes of the blood, and also to anyone who contributes \$50 to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake in Constantinople.

EDITORIAL.

THE EUROPA-BRITOMARTIS COINS.

THE last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (the Journal of the Numismatic Society of London), has a critique on the monograph by M. Svoronos on the Britomartis coin-types, the concluding portion of which we give in this number, from the *Revue Belge*. This critique is not signed, but we judge from the "Contents" on the cover of the *Chronicle*, that it is from the pen of that eminent authority on Greek coins, Mr. Barclay V. Head. He gives a brief abstract of the monograph; after alluding to certain Cretan coins of which Svoronos gives illustrations, and which unquestionably bear Europa, he continues: "The type of the nymph in the tree is certainly far less characteristic of the myth, as it has been handed down to us, and M. Svoronos has adduced a number of cogent arguments against the identification of this nymph or goddess with Europa. . . . Fully admitting, as I do, that he has pointed out several discrepancies between the coin-types and the story of Europa, I must still confess that I am not convinced by his arguments in favor of identifying the nymph in the tree with Britomartis, and of the eagle and bull's head with Minos. Granting that Minos may have metamorphosed himself, like Zeus, into an eagle or a bull, which metamorphosis is, by the way, nowhere related, we have still to face the difficulty of the willing consent with which the maiden welcomes his

approaches [which] seems to be entirely foreign to the character of so chaste a goddess as Britomartis; unless, indeed, we are prepared to admit, with M. Svoronos, that the old Cretan form of the myth was very different from that which has been handed down by Callimachus [cited in full *supra*], in which case we may be also permitted to suppose that the Europa myth may have been also divergent in some respects from the version [cited by Svoronos] as related by Theophrastus and Pliny. The occurrence of the Gortynian type on coins with the inscription ΖΟΡΥΜΖΤ (= Τίςρυποι) may be simply due to the imitation of the coin-types of one city by another for purely commercial reasons—a custom which was very prevalent in antiquity, and especially so in Crete.”

It would be absurd for us to enter into any argument with so learned an authority as Mr. Head on a matter with which he is so familiar; but as we have elsewhere expressed a different opinion, based on the arguments adduced by M. Svoronos, we cannot leave this interesting subject without observing that against Mr. Head's remark that there is no mention of the assumption by Minos of the form of an eagle or a bull, which Svoronos admits, we may offset the statement of the latter that there is no mention that Zeus took the form of an eagle to wed Europa—unless such an inference can be drawn from the reading ἐτέρην for σφετέρην, as mentioned in our editorial note, (on page 6 of our July number,) which seems hardly tenable; but every author who describes the event says he assumed *his own form* for the purpose. Neither can the fact be overlooked that Zeus and Minos are really identical. As to the chastity of the nymphs of mythology, the instances cited by M. Svoronos seem to be a sufficient answer. Diana (or Artemis) herself was not immaculate, if we admit with Preller the identity of Callisto and the primitive Artemis of Arcadia; that the relations between Arcadia and Crete were very close is shown by various authorities cited by M. Svoronos; from which we may also fairly infer an identity in the *character* of the early deities of the two countries. The students of this most interesting series will, we are sure, watch with great interest to see how generally the views of M. Svoronos are accepted by other authorities.

M. SVORONOS has kindly sent us his paper “*Sur la signification des Types Monétaires des Anciens*,” from the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*,” which advances an entirely new explanation of the meaning of certain devices associated with stars, on ancient coins. As this has a certain relation to some papers already printed in the *Journal*, and presents some very novel and interesting theories, we shall hope to give in future numbers extracts from its papers.

DUSIMITIERE AND EARLY CONTINENTAL MEDALS.

IN the July number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, p. 204, we find a note on certain early Continental medals, furnished by Mr. William James Potts, from which we quote: “. . . the following extract is interesting, though the so-called news is entirely fictitious. The London Chronicle of March 15-18, 1777, states: ‘Arrived the Hellespont, from New York. . . The Hellespont brings the following advices: The Continental Congress have established an order called the Order of Independence; the badge is a green ribbon with a star of six points, and America making offering to the shrine of Liberty.’ . . .” We do not know Mr. Potts' ground for calling the news “entirely fictitious,” unless it be the fact that no mention of such an Order has been found, aside from this newspaper story. Very likely Mr. Potts is correct in his opinion, but as this appears to be the first time that the notice of American historical students has been called to the matter, it may be somewhat hasty to claim that there is no basis for the story, simply because the statement is new, or hitherto unnoticed.

The note then goes on to quote the article in the *Journal* for July, 1886, furnished us by the late Mr. Matthew A. Stickney (not “Nathaniel” as Mr. Potts has it), describing a Medal said to bear the legend FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR¹ and two jars on the obverse, and the

¹ The last word is printed COLLIDIMUR in the article furnished by Mr. Stickney, in several places, and also by the editors of Betts, No. 550, who describe the piece, quoting Mr. Stickney, but say that no impression is known. COLLIDEMUR would be grammatically correct, but until the piece is found, that question may rest.

clinch hands and doves, with a serpent divided into thirteen parts on the reverse. It is to be noted here that the *Frangimur* medal is attributed to DuSimitiere by the writer of the newspaper item quoted, and not by Mr. Stickney.

Mr. Stickney and Mr. Potts then add from the Journals of Congress, Nov. 29, 1776: "Paid P. E. DuSimitiere for designing, *making*, [italics ours] and drawing a Medal for Gen. Washington, \$32," which the former seems to think shows that the Medal for Washington and the *Frangimur* were the same. Mr. Potts says that it is an error to suppose that this payment refers to the *Frangimur*, for in Mr. William S. Baker's paper in the Pennsylvania Magazine, XIII, p. 482, it is clearly shown that it was the 'Washington-before-Boston Medal' which was designed by DuSimitiere. While it is true that the latter made a design for the Boston Medal, as appears from the passage referred to by Mr. Potts, and which we give below, and while it is also true that, as Mr. Potts has clearly shown in his excellent paper on DuSimitiere in the Pennsylvania Magazine (1889, p. 341 *et seq.*), the latter does not speak of making the *Frangimur* medal, yet here again we have only negative evidence. On one side, we find a cotemporary statement that there was such a Medal, and that it was made by DuSimitiere; on the other, we have to acknowledge that no other account has been found, either in the designer's list, or elsewhere, and that no impression of the Medal has been discovered. But the evidence that there was such a Medal, and that DuSimitiere made it, is equally strong. We can accept or reject both if we please, but without further knowledge they must stand or fall together. At present it must be admitted that the existence of the Medal is extremely doubtful, though neither Mr. Potts nor Betts positively deny that there was such a piece.

As to the Boston Medal, it must not be inferred from the above that the well-known piece commemorating the Evacuation, struck in France from dies by DuVivier, was in any sense suggested by DuSimitiere's drawings. Mr. Baker (*loc. cit.*) says:—

"A design for the medal ordered by Congress, March 25, 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British army, was made at the instance of the Committee of Congress by Pierre Eugene DuSimitiere, of Philadelphia, artist and antiquary, as appears by the following entry in his Note-book (Penna. Mag., Oct., 1889, p. 357): '1776, 7ber a drawing in Indian ink for a medal to be given genl. Washington on the english evacuation of Boston, begun some time ago.'

"The original drawings for the obverse and reverse of this medal are preserved among the DuSimitiere papers in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the former being in India ink and the latter in pencil. On the obverse to the left, Washington is represented standing in full uniform and cocked hat, a drawn sword in his right hand, while beside him and leaning on his left shoulder stands a figure of Liberty; on the right of the design the British troops are seen embarking. The figure of Liberty is badly drawn and the expression of the face anything but pleasant, in fact she seems to be leering at Washington. The composition and drawing of the embarkation, however, are commendable. The reverse presents, in the middle of the field, the All-seeing eye casting rays over a naked sword, held upright by a hand, the whole surmounted by thirteen shields bearing the names of the different original States. Diameter three inches, [Here follows the extract from the Journals of Congress, printed above.]

"It will thus be seen that the committee composed of such men as John Adams, John Jay and Stephen Hopkins, made at least one effort to obtain in this country a suitable design for the 'Washington-before-Boston medal' before ordering its execution in Europe, the result being the fine medal by Pierre Simon DuVivier, struck at Paris in 1786."

A comparison of the two shows that no use was made of DuSimitiere's design. Returning to the *Frangimur* Medal, Mr. Potts says:—

"The design of the floating vases is to be found in one of the sixteenth century emblem books, but in our opinion this does not in the least interfere with the statement that such a medal was designed in 1776, for from these ancient sources were adapted many of the devices used during our war of independence. In fact, Pennsylvania drew upon this source as early as 1747, in the designs for the regimental flags of the 'Associators.' The serpent-cut-in-pieces-emblem is, however, distinctly American. DuSimitiere, who recorded much of the work done by him in drawing, painting and designing, does not mention the medal with the floating vase design. The motto *FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR* is indicative of some regimental device, and their issue, if a fact, the result of individual enterprise."

With the first part of this remark we entirely agree, though as already said, we doubt, as do the best authorities known to us, the existence of the piece; but that the motto *Frangimur*, etc., which signifies "we shall be broken if we come into conflict," was ever a regimental

device, seems absurd;¹ we cannot believe it could have been chosen by any troops in the Continental service, even to express the necessity of union among the Colonies, as the meaning is too equivocal for military purposes. The serpent emblem is said to have been used on flags, with the motto "Join [sometimes Unite] or die."

In conclusion, we may say that Mr. Potts has incidentally disposed of the statement occasionally met with, that DuSimitiere was at one time connected with the Mint, since he gives the date of his death, October, 1784, and mentions that he was interred on the 10th of that month. In his account of the artist to which we have referred, Mr. Potts has an extract from a letter of John Adams to his wife, which is interesting in this connection, as it describes the original design for the rejected drawing. Under date of Aug. 14, 1776, he wrote:

"... proposed design of a medal of DuSimitiere, 'Liberty with her spear and pileus leaning on General Washington. The British fleet in Boston harbor with all their sterns towards the town, the American troops marching in.' For the Seal he proposes the arms of the several nations from whence America has been peopled, as English, Irish, Dutch, German, etc., each on a shield. On one side of them Liberty with her pileus, on the other a rifle in his uniform, with his rifle gun in one hand, and his tomahawk in the other."

Mr. Potts also mentions a fact, we believe not generally known, that DuSimitiere's "profile head of Washington appears to special advantage on the Washington Cent of 1791."

OUR thanks are due to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., of New York, for their kind permission to use the plate from their recently published volume on "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals,"—which supplies the illustration for the present number. It is a phototype reproduction of a contemporary steel engraving, and shows the Admiral in the position in which he is most frequently represented on the medals.

DURING the discussion of the Silver question in the Senate, Senator Jones of Nevada, who has recently left the Republican party for the "Populists," because of his attachment to silver, spoke of the various mediums of exchange. "Why," said he, "at one time oyster shells were used for currency." On this Senator Hoar of Massachusetts remarked (*sotto voce*) "That must have been fine; a man could order a dozen on the half shell, and pay for them with the shells." Whether the story is true or not, it will bear repeating, and there is just about as much foundation in justice to excuse the recent operation with the seignorage as for the operation in shells, related above. The question arises, what was the oyster shell currency? Wampum, if tradition is correct, was made from a kind of *clam* shell. Further information is needed.

CURRENCY.

The dead "C"—A counterfeit \$100 bill.

A dollar in your hand is worth five in a church fair chance.

Teacher. "In the sentence, 'Time is money,' can you parse money?"

Scholar. "Yes'm, if it is good money."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE result of the recent races is as disappointing to our coin collectors as to our yachtsmen—for in spite of all the money spent, the last reports show that the Vigilant has not a cent-aboard.

¹ It is perhaps needless to add that the use of the future form and the first person *collidemur*, (if that be the word in the motto,) implies the probability of a conflict, with the certain result of our forces being broken, if it occurs; thus admitting an expected defeat before the battle began! Surely this was not the spirit of the Colonial regiments. The original device and legend were used when for the interest of both parties a collision was to be avoided, and this was also the sense

in which it was employed on some early issues of the Continental money, as for instance on the Two, Four and Eleven Dollar notes of Georgia, in 1776, and 1777, not in the hope that a collision with the mother country might be avoided—that had already occurred when these were printed—but to declare that the weak Colonies, typified by earthen jars, must not disagree among themselves, or all would be lost.



THE TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT MEDAL.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF UNITED STATES COINAGE.¹



GREEK proverb says that "the beginning is half the whole." The truth of this is well illustrated by the difficulties of the founders of the American government in starting a federal coinage.

New countries without a money of their own, and engaged in trade with various countries, become the dumping ground for all the vagrant and disfavored coins of the nations of the earth. The American Colonies, at the time of the Revolution and for long after, were strewn with a cosmopolitan host of punched, plugged, clipped and quartered pieces of stamped metal. A man bought a sack of flour with a Spanish gold piece and received in change a handful of English, French, and Spanish silver, together with a sprinkling of counterfeit George the Third half-pennies and (later on) Connecticut coppers. There was a lack of small coins, and the necessity for minor change gave rise to the practice of manufacturing "sharp-shins" by dividing silver coins into quarters and eighths. It also provided an excellent opportunity for individuals, and even the separate Colonies, to make profit by issuing debased coppers, which found a ready welcome, just as the old William Wood Irish series did in America after having been ridiculed by Dean Swift, and discredited by the people for whom they were intended.

To add to the confusion, each Colony had a different value for the term "shilling," and the carrying on of interstate commerce was therefore somewhat embarrassing. In some parts of New York and New England may be found to-day people who still reckon in shillings, and any of them will tell an inquirer that the "York State" shilling is twelve and a half cents, and that

¹ Copyright, 1895, Charles T. Tatman.

the New England shilling is sixteen and two-thirds cents. The only difference is that in colonial times shillings were reckoned in pence, as the cent was as yet unheard of. A crowning discomfort of the time was the circulation of the depreciated Continental currency, of which untold numbers of dollars must be paid for a pair of shoes.

During the war, and long before any elaborate plan for a coined series, Franklin proposed the striking of different coppers which should have on their obverse various representations of English cruelty to American prisoners, and on their reverse numerous Poor Richard aphorisms of frugality and thrift. Numismatically, it is to be regretted that the issue of 1779 did not appear, since the coppers would form an interesting addition to the Colonial series.

In January, 1782, Congress called upon the Superintendent of Finance, Robert Morris, to report the values of foreign coins in circulation here. The report was duly made, with an extensive addition of a plan for the beginning of a federal currency. This part of the report was the product of the Assistant Superintendent of Finance, Gouverneur Morris (who was not a relative of Robert). He proposed the acceptance of the Spanish dollar as the standard, since that was the commonest standard of business computation. He would not have a coin of the exact value of the Spanish dollar, but would make the lowest unit of the new system the fourteen hundred and fortieth part of the Spanish dollar, since that value would square best with the various values of the Spanish dollar as expressed in shillings and pence in the different colonies. This small unit would be called a quarter, and the smallest coins were to be the "Five" or five-quarter piece, and the "Eight" or eight-quarter piece, which coins would be best adjusted to the "penny-lawful" values of the various States. Ten quarters should make a penny, ten pence a bill,¹ ten bills a dollar, and ten dollars a crown. The penny, dollar, and crown would be different in value from the coins then known by those names. It was suggested that the crown bear a representation of an Indian standing upon a crown, with a bow in one hand and a bunch of thirteen arrows in the other. The legend should be MANUS INIMICA TYRANNIS.

Congress committed this letter, and in February of the same year approved of the committee's report favorable to the establishment of a mint, and requested the Superintendent of Finance to report a plan for the same. In December Robert Morris addressed a letter to the President of Congress, reporting progress in the matter of the mint, and recommending certain fixed values for foreign coins. In 1783 Morris wrote another letter on the subject, but nothing was done until the following year, when the matter was referred to a committee on money unit, of which Thomas Jefferson was the leading

¹ This word is spelled "bill" in the printed record, but there is good authority for supposing this to be an error for "bit."

spirit. This committee reported in favor of having the money on the decimal system, with the dollar as the unit, rather than Morris's fourteen hundred and fortieth part of a dollar, thus totally ignoring all relation to coins other than those of Spain. Mr. Morris now proposed an arbitrary unit for a money of account, with which to carry on business, and a money of coinage having such a relation to the money of account as not to involve troublesome fractions, both to be on the decimal system, and the money of coinage to be of convenient relation to the commonly circulating moneys.

The matter was then suffered to drop until July, 1785, when Congress unanimously resolved, in consideration of the report of the committee on money unit, that the unit be one dollar, that the smallest coin be a copper of the value of one two-hundredth part of a dollar, and that the several pieces increase in a decimal ratio. In August of the next year, a resolution was passed providing that the coins be as follows: eagle, half-eagle, dollar, half-dollar, double-dime, dime, cent, and half-cent. The amount of silver in the dollar was fixed at 375.64 grains.

The ordinance for establishing a mint having been reported by the Board of the Treasury, was passed in October, 1786. Among other things, it provided that after Sept. 1, 1787, no foreign copper coin should be current, and no colonial issue should pass at more than two and one-quarter pounds avoirdupois, for one federal dollar. Under this Act, a contract was entered into with one James Jarvis for a quantity of copper coins of the half-penny size, the product of which was the issue called the Franklin or Fugio cent. This bore a sun rising over a dial, with the legend FUGIO, 1787. In the exergue was the almanac saying of Franklin's, MIND YOUR BUSINESS. On the reverse was a chain of thirteen links, around the edge; within that was a circle bearing the words UNITED STATES, and an inscription in the centre, WE ARE ONE. This coin was therefore the first federal coin of the United States. A few silver pieces of similar pattern appeared, but the cent must be called the only regular issue.

The arguments of Mr. Morris in behalf of a coinage more closely related to the current foreign coins must be given some recognition, for the people certainly proved very tenacious of the reckoning in bits and other fractions of the Spanish silver. In fact, fifty years after the settlement of the unit, the government itself still acknowledged the Spanish currency, by requiring fractions (not decimal) of the Spanish dollar in payment for postage.

But the matter of the unit was thus settled as early as 1785, for all time, although no coins other than the copper Fugio appeared for eight years. The influx of foreign coins was not impeded by the ordinance of Congress, and in 1789 the cheap coppers were so many and varied, and fluctuating in value, that people became alarmed and circulation stopped. Many poor people in New York, says the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 29, 1789, had

their all hoarded up in this unstable medium, and shopkeepers were on the verge of bankruptcy on account of the enormous quantities of such stuff which they had. Some of the poor could hardly find a means to buy bread, since the copper was withdrawn from circulation. But business again started when the New York City Council recommended that coppers from other States should pass at forty-eight to the shilling. Such was the danger of the lack of a national currency.

In April, 1790, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, reported to Congress, that the proposition of one John H. Mitchel to coin money for the United States could not be entertained, since the manufacture must take place outside the United States if the offer were accepted. Jefferson stated his opinion that the nation should have its own mint. The House of Representatives then requested the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for the establishment of a mint.

In January, 1791, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, made a long report to the House, in which he discussed questions of finance. He also indorsed the scheme of coinage decided upon five years before, and made the following interesting remarks in the course of his paper: "It is a just observation that 'the perfection of coins is a great safeguard against counterfeits.'" "The eagle is not a very expressive or apt appellation for the largest gold piece, but nothing better appears." "The devices of the coins are far from being matters of indifference, as they may be made the vehicles of useful impressions. They ought therefore to be emblematical, but without losing sight of simplicity. The fewer sharp points and angles there are, the less will be the loss by wearing." Hamilton's report was sent to the Senate. The result was that in March, 1791, both houses passed a resolution that a mint be established, and that the President of the United States be authorized to engage artists and buy apparatus.

In December a bill was reported "Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States." In the Senate an attempt was made to have the bill include the following design for the reverse of the silver coins: In the centre, clasped hands; around the margin, a circular chain of as many links as the States number at the time of coinage; between this device and the central one, a legend in annular form, DOLLAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. It was proposed that the copper coins have this reverse: a representation of America in the usual figure of Justice, holding balanced scales, with the inscription, TO ALL THEIR DUE; around the margin the legend, CENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. These designs were rejected. The bill passed the Senate Jan. 12, 1792. It provided for the establishment of a mint at the seat of government; also for the coining of eagles, to contain 247½ grains of pure gold, or 270 grains of standard gold; half eagles; quarter eagles; dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish

milled dollar, then current, and to contain $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of standard silver; dimes; half-dimes; cents, each to contain 11 pennyweights of copper; half-cents. The original bill provided that the obverse of each of the coins should bear a representation of the head of the President for the time being, giving the initial of his first name, and his last name in full; also stating the numerical succession of his presidency, and the year of coinage. On the reverse of the gold and silver pieces should be the figure of an eagle, with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. On the reverse of the coppers should be the denomination. The bill also provided that the ratio of gold to silver should be fifteen to one. The standard for gold coins was fixed at eleven parts fine to one part silver and copper alloy. The standard for silver was 1485 parts fine to 179 parts copper alloy.

The House of Representatives resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, and considered the following amendment, namely, that in place of the President's head, the coins should bear a figure emblematic of Liberty.

The debate on this amendment was long and intense. Who shall say that it was not also fraught with the highest importance to the United States as a nation? Mr. Page argued for the amendment that the idea of having the President's head was a monarchical practice which was unnecessary for historical purposes, and might be distasteful to the people of the country. Said he, "However well pleased they might be with the head of the great man now their President, they may have no reason to be pleased with some of his successors."

Mr. Livermore ridiculed the idea that it could be of any consequence whether or not the head of Liberty were on the coins. "The President is a very good emblem of Liberty, but what an emblematical figure may be, I cannot tell. A ghost has been said to be in the shape of the sound of a drum, and so may Liberty, for aught I know. But how the engraving of the President's head on our coins can affect the liberty of the people is incomprehensible to me."

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, agreed with the last speaker. He denied that republics never put the heads of their Presidents on their coins, and cited France as an instance proving his remark. The House rejected the idea of having the President's head by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-two. Thereupon the device of Liberty was almost unanimously accepted, and the amended bill was sent to the Senate, but on the same day the Senate returned the bill, refusing to accept the amendment made by the House.

It was moved that the House recede from its amendment substituting the emblematical representation of Liberty. Mr. Livermore supported the motion. He argued that here was a favorable and inexpensive way of complimenting the President. "Some gentlemen," said he, "may think that a

bear broke loose from his chain is a fit emblem of Liberty." But he could not think of an emblem applicable to the situation of the United States unless it be the head of the President. It was offering the President an affront not to place his image on the coins.

Mr. Mercer replied that it was not necessarily doing the President an honor to do as the gentlemen wished, for persons no better than a Nero, a Caligula, and a Heliogabulus may enjoy it as well as a Trajan.

Mr. Giles argued that the President's head would not represent the government of the United States, but only a part of it, namely, the executive.

Mr. Benson ridiculed the idea that the people might be enslaved by their President, and much less by his image on their coin.

Mr. Page said that he was sorry that representatives should treat with levity any sentiment which had the tendency to make the people watchful over their liberties. He warned his constituents of the danger of imitating the flattery and almost idolatrous practice of monarchies with respect to the honor paid to their kings by impressing their images and names on their coins. Moreover, he wished to add as few incentives as possible to competitors for the presidential office. He would rather cut off his right hand, were he in the President's place, than sign such a bill.

The House voted thirty-two to twenty-four not to recede from the amendment. Next day the Senate receded from its position and passed the amendment for the emblematical Liberty.

In November, 1792, the House ordered the appointment of a committee to report a bill to amend the act as passed. This report was made December 31, and on the first day of January, 1793, the House considered the amendment, the object of which was to reduce the weight of the copper cent to eight pennyweights sixteen grains, and of the half-cent proportionally. Mr. Boudinot remarked that all the artists who had submitted designs differed in their conceptions of Liberty. He moved an amendment to substitute the head of Columbus for that of Liberty, and called the attention of the House to the importance of Columbus to America. After some debate on the matter, this amendment was voted on and lost. The principal question was carried, and the bill changed in the matter of the reduction of the weight of the coppers.

When the President had been authorized, in March, 1791, to proceed in the matter of a mint, he acted promptly, and in July appointed David Rittenhouse to be Director of the Mint. A lot of land was bought in Philadelphia, and the corner stone of the mint was laid by the Director, July 31, 1792. The building was speedily erected, and coining machinery was imported in part, and in part made, so that the first pieces, pattern half-dimes, were struck October 9, 1792. The regular issue, which was not finally authorized until

the early part of January, 1793, appeared about the first of the following March.

The people of the United States have never been pleased with the artistic appearance of the coins. The recent new Liberty of the half-dollar, quarter, and dime has been roundly abused ever since the appearance of the coins in 1892. We may judge that the same feeling was indulged towards the new coins nearly a hundred years before, for the *Boston Argus* of March 26, 1793, contains the following note: "The American Cents (says a letter from Newark) do not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for Liberty, and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she not justly cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander the coppersmith has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.'" It will be observed that this was a neat little joke on the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

However little the American public may have liked the early issues of its coins, the modern numismatists quite generally agree that the American issue of coins has steadily deteriorated from the very first.

After the mint had been in operation for nearly two years, inquiry was made in the House of Representatives as to the progress of the coining, and the members grumbled not a little at the slow manufacture of the pieces of money. Mr. Boudinot said he had been informed by the officers of the mint that coins were not turned out more rapidly because they did not know where to get them vented. Every cent coined by the United States had cost the government several cents. In New Jersey, he said, far more cents had been coined in a few months than had ever been coined altogether at the mint of the United States, and at one-fortieth the cost. Several members testified that coppers were needed all over the country. One said that the mint was of little or no use except to Philadelphia, for the cents given out never went farther than the city.

A committee was appointed to investigate the state of affairs at the mint. Afterwards, Mr. Boudinot reported for the committee that nearly all the machinery and tools for coining were made at the mint, and he remarked that the coins lately executed were superior to any made in Europe. It was recommended that the alloy of the silver coins should be reduced, since the coins were likely to wear black. A law was passed authorizing the President at any time when thought best to reduce the weight of the minor coins, according to the copper market. The officers of the mint were instructed to largely increase the business of coining.

A beginning having been made, the mint went on, and has turned out coins every year since the first regular issue in 1793. It took many years for the foreign silver and the cheap coppers to be forced out of the country, but the basis of the coinage has proved very convenient, since at the present

time our money is easily translated into most of the European currencies. To Gouverneur Morris must be ascribed most of the credit for the beginning of United States coinage.

CHARLES T. TATMAN.

ON THE SIGNIFICATION OF CERTAIN ANCIENT MONETARY TYPES.

BY MONS. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

WE have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the very valuable paper below, on a subject to which Mons. Svoronos has given much attention. His views have excited the liveliest interest among Numismatists abroad, and so far as we have observed, seem to have won a very general acceptance from the highest authorities. It has been translated expressly for the *Journal*, from the French original, kindly furnished us by the learned author. It first appeared in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, and was dedicated to Mr. Barclay V. Head, of the British Museum, well known as one of the most eminent students of Ancient coins, and who, if we are correctly informed, regards the theory now first suggested by M. Svoronos, with approval. We regret that with this paper we cannot also give the cuts of coins which illustrate it.—EDS.

Two facts have for a long time impressed me:—One is, that the Greeks who worshipped and personified nearly all the forces of nature, and who have represented on their monuments all sorts of symbolic figures, appear to have neglected the representation of the heavenly bodies. We have a large number of personifications of mountains, rivers, fountains, etc., but with the exception of certain symbolic representations of the sun and moon, we know of not a single personification, so to speak, of the celestial bodies. As to stars, we might perhaps mention certain paintings on vases, and as to the Zodiacal signs a very few bas-reliefs of the Roman period; of stars engraved on gems, we shall speak below. The other fact is, that one can hardly open a coin catalogue, or read a monograph on Numismatic subjects, or look over a cabinet of coins, no matter what its importance, without being at once impressed by seeing how frequently on a multitude of ancient coins, *stars* are combined with other figures, either as the chief device or as accessories.

But this is not all. It is well known that there are a considerable number of archaic coin types which even to the present time are not understood. What can be the meaning, for instance, of the lions, the tortoises, the fishes, the horses, the bulls, the doves, the eagles, the hares, the rams, the cocks, the crabs, the scorpions, etc., which are found, whether by themselves or accompanied by stars or crescents, on so many archaic coins, but which it is impossible to explain by any mythologic reason, peculiar to the different countries which struck similar types? I have therefore asked myself whether it be not possible to group together these well established facts, and to give a single explanation which shall apply to them all. May it not be possible that

a large number of these inexplicable types have an astronomic meaning? Coins—those disks of metal glittering like stars—are they not the most appropriate objects on which to place representations of the heavenly bodies? It is a well known fact that the ancients believed a certain symbolic relationship existed between the metals and the stars; the poets of all ages have applied the epithets of *gold* and *silver* to the stars. The probability is further increased by the well established fact that, above all, heavenly bodies are found on engraved gems; and again, that like all precious stones, engraved gems especially, from their brilliancy, at a very early period were considered as emblems of the stars.²

A very careful study of ancient coin-types, which I have undertaken from this point of view, has confirmed my theory. Of the astronomical signification of a very large number of these types I have no longer a doubt.³ It would require more than a lifetime for one to investigate thoroughly and in all its details a question of such great importance; for one would have to take up in turn all the various monetary devices, and at the same time give a thorough study to the history of ancient astronomy, with the local myths of each country and of each city. Yet I desire for a moment to invite the attention of scholars to this problem, and while giving here some of the results of my own labor, to enlist, if I may, the interest of other numismatists also, in the study of this subject.

I shall begin by giving, in support of my theory, some examples gathered from the coins of various countries. Then, in order to give form to my work, I shall seek to find in the examination of Cretan numismatics,⁴ to which I have given special attention, the application and confirmation of my theory.

1. In the first place, there are certain coin types, as to the astronomical significance of which it is impossible to entertain a doubt. Such for instance are the *stars* which are found on coins from all parts of the ancient world. Those who may be unwilling to see in these figures anything more than simple decorative ornaments, fail to recognize the religious character of the coin-types of antiquity, a subject on which Messrs. Curtius, Gardner and others, have written several excellent articles.⁵ It is unnecessary to cite examples, for the types of this series are well known to all numismatists, and I content myself by referring the reader to the plates in *Monete dell'Italia antica*, by Garucci, to the work of Carelli, and to the Catalogues of the British Museum. What heavenly bodies do these stars represent? This is a

¹ Arles, *Sympathia septem metallorum ad planetas*, Paris, 1711:—Friedrich, *Die Weltkörper in ihrer mythisch-symbolischen Bedeutung*, Würzburg, 1864, p. 218. [See also *Am. Jour. Numis.*, xi, 9.]

² Friedrich, as cited, p. 126.

³ See my articles *Sternbilder als Münztypen*, in *Zeitschr. für Numismatik*, xvi, 1889, and *Types*, etc., in *Arch. Ép.*, 1893, pp. 1-11.

⁴ See my work entitled *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*.

⁵ Curtius, *Ueber den religiösen Charakter der Griechischen Münzen*, in *Monatsber. der k. p. Akad. der Wiss., zu Berlin*, 1869, translated into English by Head, in the *Numism. Chronicle*, 1870:—Percy Gardner, *Religious Character of Coin-types*, in *Types of the Greek Coins*, p. 43.

question that can only be solved after a study of the mythology of each country.

For example, this type of a star is found on the coins of the Locrians, and in particular on those of Locri Opuntii. Again, we learn from Strabo (p. 416), that the Locrians (to whom belong the pieces with ΛΟΚΡ) had ἐπὶ τῇ δημοσίᾳ σφραγίδι τὸν ἑσπερον ἀστέρα [the evening star (Hesperus) upon the national seal or device.] We also learn from mythology that the Locrians worshipped the star Hesperus ἑσπερος upon Mount Œta.¹ It is certain, therefore that the star upon coins with ΛΟΚΡ is Hesperus, and that that which is borne on the coins of Locri Opuntii represents ἑῶς ἀστήρ the morning star of the Eastern (ἑῶι) Locrians.

2. On a large number of coins we find represented in some form the signs of the Zodiac; for instance, on the coins of Thrace, Perinthos,² of Alexandria,³ of Syria,⁴ of Paphlagonia,⁵ etc., where the entire Zodiac is shown; on other coins of the same countries, and also those of the cities of Commagene, of Syria, of Mesopotamia, etc., one or another of these signs is figured.⁶

3. Again, we find on coins representations which are plainly those of the heavenly bodies. Such are the symbolic types of the sun and moon; such are those which bear the Dioscuri, where their heads are surmounted by stars: or those which have animals surrounded by rays, as for instance the dog Sirius, on coins of Chios, the eagle and bull of Gortyna, as well as other types like the Ares of Gortyna, and the rose of Rhodes⁷ which symbolizes the sun. For comments on the bull, the eagle, and Ares, I refer the reader to details which will be given below.

4. There are still other types for which we must seek an explanation in astronomy, because of the star which accompanies them. Thus, for example, we see on the coins of Carthaea, in Chios, a bunch of grapes; on those of Paros a goat;⁸ on those of Miletus⁹ and Amorgos a lion; on those of Apulia,¹⁰ a horse, etc., all these devices being *constantly accompanied by a star* — a fact which by my theory, requires us to believe that they allude to the constellations of the Grapes (Βόρρυς or the Pleiades), the Goat, the Lion, the Horse, and so throughout the series.

Further, the same astronomical type is common to a large number of places; for example, in the cities of Aquinum, Suessa, Teanum, Calenum,

¹ Head, *Catalogue of the British Museum*, 'Central Greece,' p. xix, and pl. i, 2, 12, pl. ii, 5: — Curtius, *Arch. Zeit.* 1855, p. 38: — Roscher, *Lexikon der Myth.*, p. 2604.

² *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, 'Thrace,' p. 157 (Poole).

³ Feuardent, *Catal. de la coll. Demetrio*, pl. xx, 1483, 1497, 1517; xxi, 1548; xxii, 1613; xxiii, 1661-1668; xxiv, 1737; xxvi, 2121; xxxv, 3453.

⁴ Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagene*, pl. xxxii, 17.

⁵ *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, 'Pontus,' etc., pl. xx, 13 (Amastris).

⁶ See Babelon, and Feuardent, in their works as cited above.

⁷ Even the modern poets compare a rose to the sun. Thus the German Poet, Rückert,

Die Sonn' ist eines goldene Ros' in Blau,
Die Ros' ist eine rothe Sonn' im Grünen,

[the sun is a golden rose in blue, the rose a crimson sun in green], and the Arab poet Moulaina Djelaledin, "The sun in its splendor is like an open rose." Compare also Friedrich as cited.

⁸ Wroth, *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, 'Crete and the Islands,' pl. xxvi, 18 (Paros): — Svoronos, *Zeitschr. für Num.*, 1889, pl. x, 22, 23 (Chios).

⁹ Head, *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, 'Ionia,' pl. xxi, 1-17 and xxii, 1-9.

¹⁰ Head, *Histor. Num.*, p. 37, fig. 24.

Neapolis, Caiatia, Venafrum, Telesia, etc.,¹ in Magna Grecia,² we find their coins have the same type, namely a cock surmounted by a star,—a device which certainly represents the Morning star.³ On the other hand there are astronomic devices which belong to a single city; thus the coins of Uranopolis in Macedonia, have on their obverse the disk of the sun surmounted by the crescent moon and surrounded by five stars, and on the reverse, Aphrodite Urania seated on a celestial globe.

It seems evident to me that we are thus enabled to give an astronomical explanation to a large number of devices which have hitherto been incomprehensible. Numismatists are now accepting the interpretations which I have suggested for some of these enigmas,⁴ to which I desire to refer. On the beautiful silver coins of Mallos, by the side of a betyle,⁵ which it is well known signifies a meteor, which the ancients regarded as a fallen star,—one sees certain curious symbols; doves, having bodies in the form of a cluster of grapes. Later the doves are replaced by bunches of grapes plainly represented; finally the betyle has beside it the signs ∇ and Γ accompanied by a large point or dot, in the place of the *grape-doves*. I have elsewhere shown that the large dots which form the bodies of the doves on the coins, and accompany the signs Δ and ∇ certainly represent stars,⁶ and I have traced these singular symbols of *grape-doves* composed of small dots, to the constellation of the *Doves*⁷ (Peleiades or Pleiads) which also bear the name of the *Grapes*, and the emblems ∇ and ∇ to the neighboring constellations of the *Deltoton*⁸ and the Hyades ($\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$) which, according to the ancients, derived their names from the letters Delta (Δ) and Upsilon (Υ). These three constellations are seen grouped together in or near the constellation of the *Bull*, which is Zeus, or Dionysos.

I have also explained two other types, that of the bitch suckling an infant on the pieces of Cydonia (*Num. de la Crète*, pl. ix, 23-26; x, 2, 10-21), and that of a cow giving her milk to an infant, on the moneys of Præsos (*ibid.*, pl. xxvii, 2), by connecting them with the myths of the constellations

1 Garucci, *Monete dell'Italia antica*, pl. lxxxii, 30, 31; lxxxiii, 1, 12, 16-18; lxxxviii, 16, 18, 19.

2 The author apparently uses the term "Grande Grèce," or Magna Grecia, in its widest sense, not confining his references strictly to the cities in the South of Italy which were settled by Greek colonists, but including also some of the neighboring cities of Latium, Campania, and the Volsci as well.—EDS.

3 Cavedoni, *Spicil. Num.*, p. 12:—Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* I, p. 100.

4 Svoronos, *Sternbilder als Münztypen*, cited above:—*Εφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1893, p. 1-11:—See Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1889, ix, p. 379.

5 Betyle, [? from the Greek *βαρυλος*,] seems to signify a meteoric stone, which, because it had fallen from heaven, was worshipped; the Palladium of Troy is, by some, believed to have been such a stone; the root significance of the original being perhaps, something thrown with violence to the ground.—EDS.

6 See for example the silver coins of Taras.

7 The Peleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and the word has been thought to have some connection with *πῆλαιαι* (doves), the name of certain priestesses of antiquity, which was not improbably borrowed from that of the prophetic pigeons of Dodona. We are aware that this etymology has been denied by eminent scholars, but the close connection of doves with the cluster of stars, as shown by Svoronos, cannot be overlooked; and the myth in one form tells us that Zeus changed the maiden daughters of Pleione into doves to enable them to escape their pursuers, and subsequently into this group of stars.—EDS.

8 The Deltoton is a triangular constellation forming the rear of the Zodiacal constellation Taurus, the Bull; the Hyades, a V shaped constellation represented by Γ or ∇ on the coin, form the head of the bull, and the Pleiades are above his back.—EDS.

of the Great and Little Bear; ' the device represents the infant Zeus, nourished either by a bitch or a cow.²

But this theory applies with still greater force to the primitive coin devices with those animals (ζώδια) which recall the names of the signs of the Zodiac (ζώδια). I will confine myself to a few examples. It is well known that the most ancient types, aside from the lions on Lydian pieces, are the tortoises on the coins of Ægina. But no one, up to the present time, has found anything either in mythology or in the history of Ægina, which can explain this cosmogonic³ symbol. Curtius has thought that we might see in this a symbol of Aphrodite,⁴ and identifies this Aphrodite with the Astarte of the Phenicians, remarking that in primitive times Ægina was one of the points from which the Phenicians sent their merchandise into the Peloponnesus.

This, explanation, however plausible, is scientifically insufficient; for even if it has any value so far as Ægina is concerned, it is worthless as an explanation of the coins of other places, as for instance Lycia, which have the same type. (*Rev. Num.*, 1886, pl. vii, 14.) Further, the tortoise, as is well known, is a symbol of Hermes; we know that the myths associate the tortoise with the worship of that deity, and we have coins which bear the head of Hermes on one side with the tortoise⁵ on the other. I add, that Aphrodite is never represented on the coins of Ægina, while Hermes is occasionally placed upon them; from which it necessarily follows that it is the cult of Hermes which is suggested by the tortoise on the Æginetan coins.

We must therefore seek for some other explanation. The only signs which accompany the Æginetan tortoise are the crescent, or the globules, arranged either perpendicularly ; or in the form of a cross, ; the equivalent of the star-shaped marks which adorn the carapace or shell of the creature, indicating its scales; occasionally the entire body of the tortoise is formed of similar globules. But the crescent and the starry-globules have no proper place beside a terrestrial animal. This to my mind is proof that the Æginetan tortoise alludes to some constellation. Now there is one constellation which the ancients called the Lyre, and which is sometimes found represented by a lyre accompanied with a star, for instance, on the coins of Olbia.⁶ But this constellation was more frequently called χέλυσ, that is to say, the tortoise shell (χελώνη) in remembrance of the legend of the infant Hermes, who is

1 As Svoronos shows later in his paper, the constellation of the Great Bear, or *Ursa Major*, was thought by the early Greeks to resemble a cow, and the Little Bear, *Ursa Minor*, a Spartan hound, whence it was called *Κυνόσουρπς* or *Κυνόσουρα* (the Cynosure), from the word *κύων*, signifying a dog. The name of the neighboring constellation of Arcturus is even now often given as Bootes, (Βοώτης) in which the reference to the same root is still preserved — the word signifying the guardian of the cow. Further comments on this point will be found in the second part of this paper.—EDS.

2 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1893, p. 1-11, pl. i: — 'Εστία, 1893, p. 409, et seq.; 1894, 31 et seq.

3 Friedrich, cited above, p. 216.

4 Curtius, "On the Religious Character of the Greek Coins," etc., as cited above, p. 77: — Head, *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, 'Attica,' p. lxxv.

5 Babelon, *Descr. des Monnaies de la Rep. romaine*, ii, p. 547, 21.

6 Sestini, *Descr.*, p. 29, No. 1: — Mionnet, *Supplement*, p. 25, No. 98.

fabled to have made a lyre out of the shell of a tortoise,' which he had found; in the earliest times this constellation was represented simply by the figure of a tortoise. We know that the Babylonians, who according to ancient authorities taught astronomy to the Greeks, represented one of the signs of the Zodiac by a tortoise: the proof of this is found in the Babylonian bas-reliefs in the British Museum, which display a series of constellations and of the Zodiacal signs, and which date from the tenth century before the Christian era.² I remark further, that the Arabic name of this constellation, according to Ulag-Besch, *Sulhafâ*,³ is from the same source as the Greek name *χελυς* in its primitive and special meaning of *tortoise*.⁴

Finally, the "Altar of the Twelve Gods," in the Museum of the Louvre,⁵ has the representation of a winged tortoise among the signs of the Zodiac, in the place of the symbol of Hermes. And this corroborates our theory; for the presence of wings here indicates that it is not a question what terrestrial animal, but what constellation is meant, which, like the stars in the belief of the ancients, sailed through infinite space like a bird *ἡερόπλαγκτος*.⁶

I add further, that this astronomical interpretation is not weakened by the theory of Curtius; for it is well known that the Phenicians gave to Aphrodite Urania (the Heavenly Aphrodite) the name of Astarte, or Ἀστρο-άρχη, 'Σελήνην εἶναι θέλοντες,' the mistress of the stars, which they considered the moon to be (Herodien, 5, 6, 10), and that of Asteria Ἀστερία (Cramer, *Anecd.* 1, 318). Thus, even if the reader prefers to accept the explanation of Curtius rather than mine, the device still has an astronomic meaning.

As to the archaic moneys of Lydia, their most frequent type is a lion, *on the head of which is placed a large star*.⁷ I am convinced that this must represent the constellation of the Lion, well known to all the people of Asia. On their reverse the Lydian coins also bear either the sign X with dotted extremities (which no doubt represents a star in its simplest form), or else a fox. The fox then must have some astronomic meaning⁸ and we know that the seventh star of the Pleiades was anciently symbolized by a fox.⁹ Finally,

1 Aratus, *Phaenomen.*, v. 12:

τὴν [χέλυα] δ' ἄρ' ἔτι καὶ παρὰ λίκνῳ
'Ερμείας ἐτόρησε, λύρην δέ μιν εἰπέ λέγεσθαι.
καδὲ ἔθετο προπάρουθεν ἀπενθέος εἰδόλοιο.

[... Hermes pierced the tortoise shell *i. e.* for strings, even beside his cradle, and said it should be called a lyre; thus giving it a form hitherto unknown.] — Eratosthenes, Robert's edit., *Κατασטר.*, xxiv, *Λύρα*: κατασκευάσθη δὲ τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Ἑρμοῦ (ἢ Λύρα) ἐκ τῆς χελώνης [The Lyre: the first was made, (*i. e.* the Lyre,) by Hermes, from the shell of the tortoise.]

2 British Museum, Assyrian antiquities. *Guide to the Nimroud Central Saloon*; Babylonian section, No. 99, p. 45; No. 113, p. 54, etc.

3 The popular name of the turtle in Arabic is *Zilhafel*, as we are informed by the Rev. George A. Ford, long a resident of Sidon; the connection between the word and the name of the constellation is evident, the

difference in spelling being doubtless due to differing methods of vocalizing the Arabic consonants in Roman letters.—EDS.

4 Ideler, *Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen*, Berlin, 1809, p. 68.

5 Clarac, *Musée de Sculpture*, Vol. ii, p. 182, and Vol. ii of plates, No. 171.

6 See the Orphic Hymns, vii, line 8:

ἑπταφαεῖς ζῶνας ἐφορώμενοι, ἡερόπλαγκτοι:
[moving through space like a bird, carrying their seven-fold shining zones.]

7 Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 503 and 545.

8 Head, in the work cited.

9 Idler, cited above, p. 145. [The seventh Pleiad, originally called Merope, was fabled to have wandered from her sisters, and to have become the middle star in the "handle of the dipper"—the tail of *Ursa Major*—where it was called Ἀλώπηξ, *i. e.* a fox.]—EDS.

on other pieces of this same series we find one or two large stars, which cannot have been placed there merely for ornamental purposes.

The same device of a lion constantly accompanied by a star is found on the coins of Miletus.¹ Here it may represent either the constellation of the Lion or the giant Leon, who is also called Asterios, and is associated with the worship of the stars.² It is of little consequence, however, which may be meant, for the ancients frequently modified, according to their local legends, the symbolic representation of the constellations. Thus the constellation Ophiuchus was said by varying myths to represent various deities — Hercules, Prometheus, Tantalus, Theseus, Thymbris, Æsculapius, and Ixion; that of the Virgin figured Demeter, Isis, Dike (or Justice), Atargatis (a Syrian goddess), Tyche (Fortune), Erigone, etc.; while that of the Twins figured the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Apollo and Hercules, Zethus and Amphion, Hercules and Theseus, etc.³

The examination of the coins of Magna Grecia is no less instructive. One finds, for example, the type of the bull with a human head on the coins of Samnium (Æsernia, Morgantia), of the Frentani (Larinum), of Campania (Calatea, Cales, Compulteria, Cumae, Neapolis, Nola, Suessa, Teanum), of Apulia (Arpi, Hyria), of Lucania (Laüs, Posidonia, Sybaris), of Sicily (Agyrion, Alontion, Catana, Entella, Gela, Himera, Megara, Selinus, Tauromenium), etc. Much has been written on this subject, and many hypotheses have been proposed.⁴ Anciently numismatists saw in this device the Minotaur, or Poseidon (Neptune), or Achelous, or Zeus; some even thought the bull with a human head a type of agriculture! Later, Burman, Ignarra, Neumann, Otf. Müller, Raoul Rochette, Torremuzza, and Millingen considered it to be a symbolic representation of a river, while Martorelli, Math. Ægyptius, Visconti, Lanzi, Knight, Hirt, Eckhel, Avellino, Creuzer, Streher and others believed it to be Dionysus. Arguments were not wanting in support of each of these theories, but the problem has not been solved even to the present time, and this type still continues to receive different explanations.⁵ For my own part, I am struck by one important and characteristic detail, and that is, that these coins sometimes bear a bull surrounded by rays, and sometimes one on the body of which is placed a large star.⁶ The same star is found on pieces of a later period, placed either on the body of the bull⁷ or in the field, either above or below the animal.⁸ Finally, on the pieces on which only the fore-part of the bull is represented, and especially on the

¹ *Catalogue Brit. Mus.*, 'Ionia,' pl. xxi, 1-14; xxii, 1-9.

² De Witte, *Rev. Numism.*, 1838, ii, pp. 417-421.

³ See the Scholiasts on Aratus, Eratosthenes, etc.

⁴ As early as 1836 Streher had compiled a considerable bibliographical work on this subject, entitled *Ueber den Stier mit dem Menschengesichte auf den Münzen von Unteritalien und Sicilien* [On the bull with a man's face, on the coins of Lower Italy and Sicily], in

Abhandl. der I Cl. der Ak. der Wiss., ii Th., ii Abth. p. 453-555.

⁵ See Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 88 et seq. — Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 33.

⁶ Garucci, *Monete dell' Italia Antica*, pl. cviii, 3-8; cix, 1-2; cxviii, 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. lxxxvi, 1; lxxxii, 14: — *Rev. Numism.*, 1840, No. 397.

⁸ Garucci, *loc. cit.*, pl. lxxxiii, 8; lxxxv, 29, 31, 32, 36.

most ancient pieces, we find the star-globules also placed on the body of the animal. The student may therefore accept either of the explanations which we have cited, at his pleasure, if he will but recognize at the same time the astronomic value of the type. Thus, for example, admitting that the bull symbolizes a river, the device will recall the constellation of the River (Ποταμός), which, according to some ancient authorities, represented the Eridanus, the mythical river of Magna Grecia,¹ where these coins were struck. If, however, he prefers to believe that it represents Dionysus, he should not forget that this deity is called by Aristophanes φωσφόρος ἀστήρ [the light-bringer or morning star],² and apostrophized by Sophocles as the leader of the stars,

... πῦρ πνεόντων
 χοράγ' ἀστρων. νυχίων
 φθεγμάτων ἐπίσκοπε.³

and that he has been identified not infrequently with the sun. It will also be remembered that the ancients established a certain relation between Dionysus and the constellation of the Bull.⁴

The astronomical significance of this type, therefore, cannot be doubted. We can thus readily understand why it is found on the coins of so many different cities—a fact which is entirely inexplicable, if the allusion is merely to some terrestrial river, which, by its geographic location, belongs to a single city.

I add, in closing this portion of my paper, a single argument based on the coins of Chios. These bear a sphinx, and no one has as yet offered any explanation of its presence on these pieces.⁵ According to our theory, the star which usually accompanies this type⁶ indicates that it has an astronomic value, and I find a confirmation of my hypothesis in a painting on a vase,⁷ which has the figure of a sphinx surrounded by rays.

[To be continued.]

¹ The Eridanus was the river near the mouth of which Phaethon fell, according to the Greek myth, when hurled by Zeus from his father's chariot; the name was in later times applied to the chief river of Italy, the Po, on account of the amber found at its mouth, which was fabled to be the tears of the Heliades, sisters of Phaethon, mourning for his death.—EDS.

² "Ἰακχ', ὦ "Ἰακχε,

νυκτέρου τελετῆς φωσφόρος ἀστήρ. *Frogs*, 343. *Lit.* Bacchus, oh Bacchus, (*i. e.* Dionysus,) thou light-bringing star of the mystic rites of night:—the allusion in the passage being to the Dionysian feasts; it may be interesting to note that the chief of these were held in that portion of the Greek year called Elaphebo-tion, corresponding to the last of March and the first part of April, when the sun is in the sign Taurus. Whether there is any allusion to this fact in the coin type, we must leave to the consideration of those more learned in the subject than ourselves, but we think it a coincidence at least worth noting. The more carefully the views of Svoronos are studied, the deeper will be the conviction of the truth of his theory.—EDS.

³ *Antigone*, 1146-48. [*Lit.* Thou fiery leader of the

band of the inspiring stars, and watcher of their nightly speech.] We mention in passing that by a typographic error in *Bulletin de Corresp., Hellenique*, where this paper was originally printed, the passage from the *Frogs* is cited as line 543, for 343, and that from *Antigone*, which we print as in the Greek text of Dindorf, Teubner's ed., p. 259, the reference is 1140, instead of 1146.—EDS.

⁴ *Etymol. Magnum*, Διόνυσος· παρὰ γὰρ Ἕλλησις ὁ αὐτὸς τῷ Ἑλίῳ νομίζεται . . . [Dionysus: for by the people of Elis this deity is thought to be the sun.]

⁵ Cavedoni, *Spicileg. Numism.*, p. 178:—Eckhel, *Doctr. Num. Vet.*, ii, p. 564; *hujus causa typi hactenus ignoratur* [The reason of this type is still unknown].

⁶ Head, *Catalogue British Museum*, 'Ionia,' p. 336, Nos. 74-78.

⁷ Arch. Gennarelli, *La Moneta primitiva e i monumenti dell' Italia antica*, Rome, 1843, pl. ii, where an engraving will be found. Müller thought it might be a combination of the signs Leo and Virgo, and allude to the overflow of the Nile, when the sun was in those signs. From Herod., iv, 79, it is clear that it was connected with the mystic worship of Dionysus.—EDS.]

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A DISCOVERY of much interest to numismatists is reported from Matabeleland, South Africa. Eight coins, all in a fair state of preservation, were discovered a few months ago by a Mashona native, in the neighborhood of the famous ruins of Zimbabwe. These are not very fully described in the accounts which have reached us, but it is evident that they are Roman. On the obverse of two of them is the head of a woman, with the words *Helena Augusta*; and on the reverse a female figure, probably one of the personified virtues, can also be made out. Four of the coins bear on the obverse the figure of a man, with the words CONSTANTIUS CAES. One has on the reverse a device which appears to represent Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. The other reverses are not described.

The Helena represented must have been the first wife of Constantius Chlorus; she was born about A. D. 248, and died about 328; Constantius, born A. D. 250, was Caesar in 292, Emperor 305, and died the following year. His coins are very numerous, but those of Helena are very rare. These coins, all belonging to the same reign, may give us the approximate date of the ruins, concerning which there has been so much mystery; no one has satisfactorily explained them; some have thought that the massive circular walls, the solid conical towers, and the temple fortresses of Mashonaland, were remains of some of the buildings erected by the merchants sent after gold by King Solomon, but this theory is too fanciful to win much favor, though it has been made useful by the author of a popular romance. The discovery of these Roman coins will perhaps lead to further investigations, which may enlighten us as to the true history of the ruins; but at present this is the only clue we have.

OF MEDALS.

It is obvious that medals possess many superior advantages over the larger productions of the pencil or the chisel. They are less likely to break or moulder away. They are smaller, and therefore more easily transportable, and at the same time susceptible of very high finish in the mechanical part, and of striking effect in their manner of relating an event; whilst the multiplicity of their impressions renders it next to certain that they will pass through an infinite number of hands, and become familiar to the minds of men in very distant ages and countries. They appeal both to the imagination and the judgment; they operate both as history and poetry; thus they fill up a very important place in the system of education. What more simple or captivating mode is there of impressing on the memory of youth the dates and circumstances of remarkable events, or of enlivening their minds with the force of felicitous symbols and allegories, than is to be found in a collection of well-chosen and well-executed medals.

From N. Y. Museum of Oct. 5, 1816.

THE TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION'S MEDAL.

MORE than fifty years ago, at a meeting of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, held in Trenton, N. J., on the Fourth of July, the proposition was made to take measures to erect a Monument on the battle-ground in that place, to commemorate the victory gained there on the 26th December, 1776, by the Continental army, under General Washington. The suggestion was favorably received, and early in January, 1844, the "Trenton Monument Association" was formed, and very soon after was granted a Charter by the State. Certain obstacles interposed, which prevented the Society from carrying out their patriotic purpose at that time, but the project was never lost sight of, and in 1859 steps were taken to infuse new life into the plan. The Society continued to hold its meetings, and to appeal for funds, but the outbreak of the Civil War caused its operations to be again suspended.

In May, 1884, a Charter was obtained for a similar Association, which took up the work of its predecessor in erecting the proposed Monument. An appropriation of \$15,000 was obtained from the Legislature, and the land where the battle was fought having been purchased, Congress added a conditional appropriation of \$30,000 to the money already collected. The New Jersey appropriation had been made similarly conditional on the receipt of a like amount from a popular subscription, and this having been secured in 1891, the grants from the State and Congress became due and payable. A design for a monument was accepted in 1891, and the foundation was laid. The corner-stone was laid on the anniversary of the battle in the same year, and on the 19th October, 1893, the completed structure was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. In commemoration of this event a Medal was struck, of which we give an engraving in the present number. The obverse has a bust of Washington, Houdon's, in profile to left, his hair long and floating backward on his shoulders. [The official account of the proceedings states that it was modelled from "Stuart's portrait"!] Around it is the legend, above, TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF TRENTON, N. J. and below, completing the circle, · DECEMBER 26, 1776 · The reverse has a view of the Monument, a Roman-Doric column, standing on a square pedestal, and surmounted by a standing figure of Washington, with a field-glass in his left hand, and his right arm uplifted and extended; he is represented in full Continental uniform, and the monument is placed so that he appears to be pointing in the direction he wished the battery commanded by Capt. Alexander Hamilton, then a youth of nineteen, to open on the foe, at the time of the battle. It is claimed to follow strictly the uniform worn by Washington, in the battle, as shown by the portrait drawn by Trumbull, just after the event. The entire monument is one hundred and forty-eight feet in height. The legend is, above, · TRENTON

BATTLE MONUMENT and below, completing the circle, CORNER STONE LAID DEC. 26, 1891 : DEDICATED OCT. 19, 1893

A loop and ring are attached to the Medal, by which it is suspended with a ribbon of the national colors from a clasp bearing the word *SOUVENIR* with the national arms on a shield behind the clasp. On the ribbon are the words "ALL OUR HOPES | WERE BLASTED | BY THAT UNHAPPY | AFFAIR AT TRENTON" | *LORD GERMAIN* | *BRITISH SEC OF STATE*. The inscription on the ribbon is taken from a letter of Lord George Germain, the Colonial Secretary of State to George III, which voiced the opinion of the people of Great Britain when the news of the defeat of their forces and the capture of a large number of their Hessian mercenaries reached London. The loss of the Americans in this battle was two officers and two enlisted men wounded; none were killed; that of the enemy was about one hundred killed and wounded, nine hundred and eighteen prisoners of war, one thousand stand of arms, fifteen colors, and several guns.

The dies were by *BECHTEL* whose name, followed by *TRENTON*, is just below the bust. One hundred were struck in bronze, and a large number in white metal.

HOW IT SEEMED IN 1849.

A FRIEND has sent us a cutting from an old newspaper printed in January, 1849, which says: "Visitors to our Mint rarely find the dies for striking gold coin in operation, and even if the most sanguine expectations of the productiveness of the California placers are realized, the machinery now in the Mint is sufficient to coin it ten times told. The die for coining eagles alone, works at the rate of eighty-six per minute, which, in a single day's work of ten hours, would amount to \$516,000, rather more than the daily yield will probably ever be." This estimate would show that the "probable" yield of gold in the expectation of the writer, in a year of 300 working days would never exceed \$154,800,000, and if he had California only in mind, his supposition holds true. By the report of Director Preston, in June last, he estimates the approximate gold yield of the world in 1893-94, as having a value of \$155,521,700. By the same authority, the gain in 1893 over that of 1892, is \$9,224,100, or over six per cent. Owing to the increasing production in Colorado, where the depreciation of silver has made the miners turn their attention to gold, and the discovery of new mines in Africa and elsewhere, it is expected that the gold product of 1894-95 will be much larger, though it has recently been claimed that the supply has reached its maximum, and that in the near future the amount mined will show a decrease.

When we contrast these figures with those of 1849, and the indifference with which this enormous increase in the product is received to-day, it is difficult to realize the fears with which the merchants of those times saw the amount of gold so suddenly and largely increased, and poured into the markets of the world. The relative value of silver to gold was at once changed, and long leases were made payable in silver rather than gold, some of which are still in force to-day. These reminiscences may perhaps afford some comfort to the silver-men, as to the future of their favorite metal. Is the statement as to the capacity of the coining machine correct ?

B.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 47.]

Since the last publication I have learned of the following.

I. CANADA.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Montreal.

796. *Obverse.* Similar to that of No. 277 (Montreal General Hospital), the dies of which have been broken, save that though the building is given, the trees are wanting.

Reverse. Within a wreath of laurel leaves: TRAINING SCHOOL (curved) | FOR | NURSES

Gold, white metal. 15. 23mm.

I have impressions from Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

Ottawa.

797. *Obverse.* A chain of crowns, intersected by bunches of roses, shamrocks and thistles enclosing the Stanley Arms; an eagle to left, standing upon a child lying on a cap. Inscription: THE LADY STANLEY INSTITUTE | (rosette) OTTAWA (rosette)

Reverse. Within field: GRADUATED Inscription: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES Exergue: a rosette between two dots.

Silver, bronze, white metal. 19. 29mm. Edges beaded.

I have impressions from Mr. McLachlan.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Medical Department of Rutgers College, Brunswick, N. J. (Medical degrees were conferred from 1792 to 1816.) I am at last enabled to give a full description of this excessively rare medal, No. 136 of our list.

Obverse. Bust, to right. Beneath, at left: C. C. WRIGHT. F. Inscription: HENRY-RUTGER (*sic*)

Reverse. The sun dispersing clouds, upon which a band, with: INVITIS-NUBIBUS-SPLENDET Beneath: PRÆMIUM ANNUM | HENRICO RUTGERS INSTITUTUM | AUCTORI PRÆSTANTISSIMÆ DISSERTATIONIS | MEDICÆ INAUGURALIS | FACULTATE MEDICA | COLLEGII RUTGERSIENSIS | DECRETUM At left, near edge: R. TRESTED F.

Gold, silver, white metal. 24. 38mm.

I owe impressions to Mr. L. H. Low, of New York.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

798. *Obverse.* Oak branches tied by ribbon; between their tips, 1893 Within, a spread eagle, to left, holding laurel twigs and arrows. Upon its breast a shield, bearing: COLUMBUS | 1492 Above, four flags, between which: Chicago (star, irradiated) | 1839 (upon a curved base.) Around, twelve stars, that previously mentioned making the thirteenth.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, united by scroll: Worlds (irradiated above) | Columbian | (rosette) | Exposition Inscription: The Worlds Columbian Dental Congress Chicago August 1893

Bronze. 41. 65mm. Edge of obverse slightly chased; of reverse more heavily so.

I owe casts to Drs. E. P. Robinson and C. A. Brackett of Newport. My attention was called to its existence by Dr. J. Brettauer of Trieste.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN (continued).

Dr. John Syer Bristowe (), of London.

799. *Obverse*. Head, bare, with clothed neck, to left. Upon truncation: A. WYON SC. Inscription: JOHN SYER BRISTOWE M. D. F. R. S.

Reverse. Within a room containing an incubator for cultivating bacteria, a microscope, etc., a person seated to right, examining a heart. Above and to right, the Arms of the hospital. Beneath: A. WYON. Exergue: S^r THOMAS'S | HOSPITAL.

Silver, bronze. 46. 73mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

Dr. Thomas Pretious Heslop (1823-1885), of Birmingham.

800. *Obverse*. Head, three-quarters to left. Inscription: T. P. HESLOP MD BORN 1823 DIED 1885.

Reverse. MASON COLLEGE BIRMINGHAM | "THE HESLOP MEDAL" | 1886.

Bronze. 24. 37mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. Weber.

Dr. Henry Jephson (1798-1878), of Leamington.

801. *Obverse*. The Dr., nearly facing, sitting in an arm chair, with MS. in his left hand, and his right resting upon a table, on which are books, pen, etc. Ottley (of Birmingham, the engraver). Inscription; HENRY JEPHSON ESQUIRE M. D.

Reverse. View of mansion. Ottley (the engraver). Inscription; BEECH LAWN LEAMINGTON

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

I have its description from Dr. Weber.

802. *Obverse*. Bust of Dr. Jephson.

Reverse. As preceding.

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. Weber. The medals were struck by Messrs. Bright & Son, on occasion of the Jephson Testimonial at Leamington in 1846.

Dr. William Ross Jordan (), of Birmingham.

803. *Obverse*. Bust, clothed, three-quarters to left. No inscription.

Reverse. THIS MEDAL OF | W^m ROSS JORDAN | WAS ENGRAVED | BY HIS FRIEND | JOSEPH MOORE | AS A MARK | OF RESPECT | 1890.

Bronze. 23. 35mm.

In the Weber collection.

Dr. David Livingstone (1813-1873), of Glasgow.

In addition to the medals already given (Nos. 763-4), there is a third.

804. *Obverse*. Similar to that of No. 764.

Reverse. PRESENTED | BY THE | ROYAL | GEOGRAPHICAL | SOCIETY | OF | LONDON | 1874.

Silver. 20. 37mm. With loop. Upon edge: THOMAS (KHAMEES) [the recipient] FAITHFUL TO THE END.

In the British Museum. I owe the description to Dr. Weber.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

Dr. Starkey Myddleton (1688—), of London.

805. *Obverse*. Armorial shield. Below, upon band : SPES IN DEO.

Reverse. Upon a pedestal, two naked children, hand in hand. Inscription :
STARKEY MYDDLETON · MAN · MIDWIFE : LONDON. Exergue, between rosettes : 1724
Silver, brass.

Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 461, No. 72, fig.

Dr. M. was son of Sir Hugh Myddleton, founder of the New River Scheme for the Water Supply of London, the medal of which will be hereafter referred to.

Dr. Sir James Paget (1814—), of London.

See under Medical Societies (International Medical Congress of 1881).

Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes (1819–1876), of Netley.

806. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath neck : J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription :
EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES | B. 1819 – D. 1876

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon : PARKES | MEMORIAL | MEDAL
Legend : 'H ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟ ΞΩΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΨΥΧΗΝ 'ΥΓΙΕΙΑ Exergue : an elongated star.

Gold, bronze. 32. 50mm.

Storer, *Sanitarian*, May, 1887, No. 57, and January, 1893, p. 45 ; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 79.

In my collection. The triennial prize at the Military Medical School at Netley.

807. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. As preceding, save outer inscription : ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL | HYGIENE (between elongated rosettes.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, p. 454, and Jan., 1893, p. 45.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. I owe valuable information regarding these medals to Dr. Th. Borchert, Secretary of the Army Medical School.

Rev. Samuel Parr (1747–1825), of Hatton, Warwickshire. Studied medicine.

808. *Obverse*. Nude bust, to left. Beneath : MOD² BY G. CLARKE | FAULKNER F.
To left : MUDIE. D Inscription : SAMUEL-PARR. L.L.D. (*sic*)

Reverse. An open book, upon which : STV-DIA Legend : DEPASCIMVR AVREA
DICTA. Exergue : MDCCCXXI

Bronze. 25. 39mm.

In my collection.

Dr. Jonathan Pereira (1804–1853), of London.

809. *Obverse*. Bust, loosely draped, to left. Beneath : L. C. WYON Inscription :
JONATHAN PEREIRA – M^o D. F^o R^o S. F. L. S. Exergue : NAT · 1804 OB · 1852 (an error).

Reverse. Within heavy wreath of medicinal flowers and fruit : MATERIA | MEDICA
| — | AWARDED BY THE | PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY | OF GREAT BRITAIN | —. — |
PRIZE MEDAL | FOUNDED 1854 Exergue : L. C. WYON.

Silver. 37. 56mm.

I owe photographs of this medal to Mr. Lewis Ough of Leicester, England. The examination for its award takes place both in London and Edinburgh.

Dr. John Probert (), of . One of the Founders of the Medical Benevolent Colleges.

810. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath : J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription : JOHN
PROBERT | MDCCCLXVII

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon : EPSOM COLLEGE | * | PROBERT
PRIZE Legend : TIBI · DANT · EN · ACCIPE · MUSAE.

Bronze. 36. 56mm.

In my collection. It is conferred by the Royal Medical College, Epsom.

Dr. Henry Quin (), of Dublin.

811. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: W. MOSSOP F. Inscription: HENRICVS-QVIN. M. D.

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, gilt, silver, bronze. 26. 41mm.

Duisburg, p. 228, DCIII; Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 447; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 310.

In the Government (Lee) Collection and my own. The dies were made for Robert Watson Wade, First Clerk of the Irish Treasury, a grateful patient of Dr. Quin. The original gold medal is still preserved, and bears this inscription, engraved, upon the reverse: EX | ANIMO GRATO | OB | SANITATEM | RESTITUTAM | EXCUDI CURA-VIT | R. W. WADE | M.DCCLXXXVIII. My specimen (silver) bears: The Human Frame | is, - Quin - thy Debtor, | none but the Maker, | knows it better. | 1788 J: H.

Ridge. See under Pharmacists.

Dr. Lazare Rivière (1589-1655), of Montpellier, France.

See Townshend, under Irregular Practitioners.

Asst. Surgeon Frederic (Henry) Rose (1832-1873), R. N.

The two American medals presented to Surgeon Rose for his aid to the U. S. S. "Susquehanna," when with Yellow Fever on board, have been already described, Nos. 199-200.

Mr. Samuel Lee Rymer (1832-), of London.

812. *Obverse.* Armorial bearings. Inscription: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE

Reverse. Within an oak wreath: AWARDED TO 18 (remainder of date engraved.) Inscription: THE RYMER MEDAL

Gold (value £5), bronze.

I owe its description to the Dean of the College.

J. Cunningham Saunders (1773-1810), of London.

813. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. BAIN F. Inscription: ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, FOUNDED BY J. C. SAUNDERS, A. D. MDCCCIV.

Reverse. Legend: ANATOLIE | ΕΞ ΥΥΟΥΞ | ἐπιφάναι | τοῖς ἐν σκότει | καθη- μένοις

Bronze. 24. 37mm.

Storer, *Sanitarian*, Oct., 1890, No. 1541.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

Dr. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), of Weimar.

As Schiller was an Army Surgeon as well as poet, he has a place upon the medical list. There is a British medal of him, which will be hereafter described, under Germany.

Dr. Peter Shepherd (1842-1879), of Aberdeen.

814. *Obverse.* Within a circle, enclosed by crossed branches of oak and laurel: SHEPHERD | MEMORIAL | MEDAL | FOR SURGERY | INSTITUTED | 1879

Reverse. Within crossed branches of laurel and oak, tied by ribbon: UNIVERSITY | OF | ABERDEEN | AWARDED TO

24. 38mm. Edges finely milled.

I am indebted for a drawing of this to Prof. Alex. Ogston of Aberdeen, through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London.

Dr. Sir James Young Simpson (1811-1867), of Edinburgh.

The Montyon medal from the French Academy of Sciences to Prof. S., I have elsewhere described. I do not here enumerate it, since the name is engraved.

Sir Dig-Bijay Singh (), of . Benefactor of Medical College.

815. *Obverse.* Arms, with legends: HEAVEN'S + LIGH(T) + OUR + GUIDE and FIDES ET JUSTITIA Beneath, a pendant portrait of the Queen, with the first of these

mottoes (the Star of India). To right: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: MAHARAJAH (Mighty Prince) · SIR · DIG · BIJAY · SINGH · BAHADUR (General) · K. C. S. I. + (Knight Commander Star of India.)

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon, with field vacant for name of recipient. Inscription: BULRAMPORE · MEDICAL · SCHOOL | + ESTABLISHED · 1873 +

Bronze. 30. 46mm.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), of London.

816. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with cap. Beneath: A. DASSIER. F. Inscription: HANS SLOANE EQU(ES) · – BARONETTUS ·

Reverse. DOCTOR MEDICUS SOCIUS REGIAE SOCIET. LONDINENSIS. 1744.

Bronze. 34. 53mm.

Frost, *Myntog Medaille Samling*, 1827, p. 169, No. 227; Rudolphi, p. 148, No. 617; Renauldin, p. 452; Duisburg, p. 223, DXCI, 1; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1889, No. 909.

This was owned by Jan Hendrik Frost of Copenhagen, and afterwards by Rudolphi, and is perhaps unique. As Sloane was elected President of the Royal Society in the same year, the reverse was suppressed, and that of the following substituted.

817. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Above, a garland; below, oak branches tied by ribbon. In field: PRÆSES | SOCIETATIS REGIAE | LONDINENSIS · | MDCCXLIV ·

Silver, bronze. 35. 54mm.

Gaetani, II, p. 239, pl. 184, fig. 2; Snelling, pl. 33, fig. 3; Rudolphi, p. 148, No. 618; Renauldin, p. 452; Kluyskens, II, p. 454; Duisburg, p. 223, DXCI, 2; Durand, p. 186, pl. xiii, fig. 4; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 589, No. 234; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1889, No. 910; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 87.

In my collection. I have previously stated that the above reverse had been wrongly muled with the obverse of the medal of Dr. Robert Barker, No. 601.

[To be continued.]

THE SO-CALLED "RALEIGH TOKEN."

[BETTS No. 15.]

THIS curious little piece, which, as mentioned by Betts, has occasionally been taken to have some reference to Raleigh's Plantation, was commented on by Dr. F. P. Weber, in a letter to the Editors, printed in the October *Journal*. Dr. Weber doubted the correctness of the legend as printed in Betts, and sent us a fine electrotpe copy of the similar piece in his own collection, which confirmed the position he took. Just as the last pages of the present number were going to press, we received from him a note informing us that Sir John Evans, the President of the Numismatic Society of London, has a specimen in his collection on which the spelling of the legend is the same as that described by Betts (following Fonrobert), and it also has the serpent-ring on the reverse, as mentioned in the note on Betts. It is clear, therefore, that there exist at least two varieties of this singular token. Its connection with the Raleigh American Colonial enterprise has been shown to have no foundation. M.

THE SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT.

WE learn from Mr. D. L. Gorton, formerly resident in Mexico, that the old Mint at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, has been discontinued, and its machinery, etc., sent to the City of Mexico. This may be of interest to those who are making collections of Mexican Mint-marks. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 58.]

DCCCCLXXXII. Obverse, A six-pointed star, composed of two equilateral triangles, one superimposed upon the other, within which are two burning hearts; the spaces between the points are filled with formal rays, arranged so that their ends make the circumference of a circle. Legend, incused, on the left bar, LOGIA .°. CARIDAD N° 26 EN SAN; on the right bar, JOSE .°. ORIENTE DE COSTA RICA and on the bottom bar, 1865 [Lodge "Charity," No. 26, in San Jose, Orient of Costa Rica.] Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 28. A loop at the top by which the medal is worn suspended by a narrow ribbon of red, yellow and black.¹

DCCCCLXXXIII. Obverse, An aged man, clothed, to left, holding in his hands a skull, which he contemplates; behind him is a grave, with a broken obelisk entwined with a garland of leaves; before him, at the left, are five grave-stones, and in the distance, at the left, the sun. The device is surrounded by two circles of dots, between which is the legend, above, LOG .°. SIMB .°. DESENGANO N° 14 and below, completing the circle, OR.°. CENTRO AMERICANO 1874 [Symbolic Lodge Desengaño, No. 14, Orient of Central America.] Outside the outer circle of dots is another circle of rays, extending to the edge. Reverse, A circle of dots, with rays on the outer side, as on the obverse, surrounding a field left plain for inscription. White metal. Size 30. A loop is inserted in the edge at the top, and the Medal is worn with a red ribbon having a narrow blue, white and red edging.²

DCCCCLXXXIV. Obverse, A flaming and smoking crater of a volcano, rising out of an agitated sea. Legend, above, RESP.°. LOG.°. EL PROGRESO N° 41. and below, completing the circle, + VAL.°. DE GRAN.°. NICARAG.°. C.°. A.°. + [Worshipful Lodge "Progress," No. 41, Valley of Granada, Nicaragua, Central America.] Reverse, The radiant G within and behind the square and compasses. Legend, in an outer circle, above, BAJO LOS AUSE.°. DEL SUP.°. CONS.°. and below, completing the circle, ★ DE CARTAGENA ★ [Under the obedience of the Supreme Council.] The outer circle is separated by a line from an inner circle, which has the legend, above, INAUGURADA and below, completing the circle, + EL 28 DE OCTUBRE DE 1882. + [Instituted October 28, 1882.] Gilt. Size 28.³

DCCCCLXXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G; above is a radiant equilateral triangle within which is the All-seeing eye. Legend, above AU F.°. FENELON DUPLESSIS G.°. M.°. DE L'ORDRE EN HAITI

¹ For a rubbing of this Medal I am indebted to Bro. Shackles. It is the Member's badge of the Lodge named, having its Orient in the capital of the State of Costa Rica.

² For a rubbing of this I am also indebted to Bro. Shackles; the location of the Lodge I have not ascer-

tained. The name of the Lodge signifies Undeceiving, or The Naked Truth, the word also means Warning, or Caution; I judge the second of these most nearly expresses the English name of the Lodge.

³ In the Lawrence collection.

and below, completing the ellipse, LA MACONNERIE RECONNAISSANTE [To Bro. Fenelon Duplessis, Grand Master of the Order in Haiti, Masonry gratefully recognizing his services.] Outside the legend is an endless chain. Reverse, Within an endless chain which surrounds the field, the inscription in five lines, the first curving to conform to the edge, GRAND ORIENT D'HAITI | HONNEUR | SAGESSE DEVOUEMENT | 22 FEVRIER 1885 | E. V. [The Grand Orient of Haiti; Honor, Wisdom, Devotion; February 22, 1885, of the common era.] Below are two sprigs of acacia, their stems united at the bottom. Silver.* Elliptical. Size 42 by 54, nearly.

DCCCCLXXXVI. Obverse, Clothed bust to right, in profile. Legend, LOUIS XVIII R DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE 1789 [Louis XVIII, King, etc.] On truncation, SIMON GR. DU ROI. Reverse, A bee-hive on a low platform; a swarm of bees in the field about it. The radiant sun with human face above, fills the upper part of the field. Legend, on the left, EXERCET SUB and on the right, SOLE LABOR [Labor occupies them under the sun, *i. e.*, They "work while it is day."] In exergue, in two lines CERCLE DES PHILADELPHES | ETABLI AU CAP. 1784 [Circle of the Philadelphes (Lovers of Truth) established at the beginning (?) of 1784.] Gold, rare; and silver.* Size 20. Said to have been struck for a body at Jacmel, Hayti.

W. T. R. M.

Correction.—In the description of the bijou preceding DCCCCLXXXV, printed in the last number, last line but four, for A.: L.: V.: etc., read A.: T.: V.: and in the following line omit one D.: after P.:.

[To be continued.]

THE "HONOS ET VIRTUS" MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal.

IN the very excellent work on "Historical Medals of America," by the late Mr. Betts, I find described under No. 160, a Medal with obverse having the bust of Louis XV, and on the reverse two warriors, one of them in armor (said to represent France), and the other with loose drapery, and a spear (said to represent her Indian allies), joining hands. It is called a "French-Indian Medal." On what grounds is this attributed to America, or called an Indian Medal? The editors of that volume have nothing to say concerning it, in the way of annotation, from which it may perhaps be inferred that they were doubtful of the correctness of the attribution. If so, it would seem, after studying the matter, that their doubts were well founded.

In the first place, there is nothing about the draped figure to indicate that it represents an *Indian*; the costume of the Indian Chiefs, when placed by the French artists on their pieces, clearly shows their intention to represent the native American; but I can see nothing here to suggest such a design. Again, the letter w, which I take to be the initial of either Jean or Claude Warin (or Varin), appears in the exergue near the foot of the warrior at the right, though this is not mentioned by Betts. But both the Varins died before Louis XV ascended the throne. This seems to prove

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² The Cercle Philadelphes seems to have had some connection with the "Rit Primitif, ou Philadelphes de Narbonne." If we are correct in this supposition it is one of the modern French excrescences on Masonry, and

dates probably from 1784 or possibly 1780. It was an effort to discuss what may be called the Philosophic side of the Order, and was absorbed by the Grand Orient of France, in 1806. How long it existed in the French West Indies, if at all, can not be certainly told.

that the piece described by Betts was a later mule,—possibly one of the numerous pieces struck within a few years in France, to meet the demands of American collectors, when obverses and reverses have been conjoined to suit the fancy of whoever happened to order or to have charge of their striking. It is sufficient to cite in proof of this the numerous busts by different artists, found on the series of Franco-American Jetons, as described by Betts (p. 172 *et seq.*), by LeRoux, and others. These include naked and clothed busts, draped, laureate and armored, cut at various dates by DuVivier, Roettier, Marteau, and several others. Of course but one of these, but which, it seems impossible now to determine, could have been the original. Other cases might be mentioned. It would seem, therefore, that the Medal I refer to, was not struck by Louis XV for Indians.

I find confirmation of my doubts in the fact that there is in the cabinet of a well-known Canadian collector, an impression of the Honos et Virtus die, with the obverse bearing the head of Louis XIV. If I am correct in assuming the engraver of the reverse to have been one of the Varins, is it not more probable that this is the earlier or original Medal, struck in the reign of Louis XIV, and not in that of Louis XV? If by the former King, what was the occasion of its issue, and why is it called an Indian Medal, or even classed among those relating to America? I was pleased to see the *Journal* take the ground that the Richelieu Medals have nothing to do with America; can not the history of this piece be traced, and its right to be placed among American Medals proved or disproved?

J. R. C.

Some comments by the Editors bearing on the above, will be found on a subsequent page. — Eds.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE "SIMON PETITION CROWN."

THE sale in England, quite recently, of one of the rare and beautiful "Petition Crowns," for £250, has revived the interest in this historic coin. The piece offered was in the Webb Collection, and its history was well established, for it had previously brought £290, £86, and £100. Another impression of the same coin, with a "pedigree," is reported to have brought £500 in the Bieber Sale, and Humphrey mentions a much earlier sale of one for £155.

The story of the coin is well known to collectors of English coins, but may be of interest to American readers. Simon had engraved some beautiful dies for coins to be struck in the last year of Cromwell's Protectorate, far superior to anything previously seen on English money; but his skill did not retain him in favor, when Charles II regained the throne. A Frenchman — Pierre Blondeau — who had introduced a number of improvements in the processes of coining in his native country, was invited by Cromwell to take the charge of the English Mint, but his plans were obstructed by the functionaries, and his proposed methods failed of adoption. In 1662, after Charles had "come to his own again," Blondeau was formally invited to direct the Mint. He accepted the post, and introduced his mode of striking. Not long afterwards, new designs of crowns being called for, a competition was instituted between Simon and John Roettier, of Antwerp. Owing to the prejudice against Simon from his previous work for Cromwell, the decision was unfairly given in favor of Roettier. Some time after, Simon feeling aggrieved at his treatment, produced the dies of the exquisite coin under notice, on the edge of which he inscribed his "Petition" to the King, which gives the piece its name. It reads thus: — "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and emboss'd, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." His petition was however

unheeded. He had previously been one of the chief engravers of the Mint, and it is believed prepared some of the first money struck by Charles; but his labor for the Protector was too grave an offence to be forgiven by the monarch, whose aversion to the memory of Cromwell was so great that his coins were made to bear his head in a different direction from that on his predecessor's, as if wishing to turn his back on him, and it is conjectured by English numismatists that Simon was discharged soon after this piece was struck. Nevertheless, its issue immortalized his name.

This is the traditionary story, and most of it is well established.

A RARE SILVER COIN OF SAXONY.

WE have received from Mr. A. B. Smith, of Curacao, W. I., a rubbing of an interesting silver coin of John George II, of Saxony, with a request for some information as to its rarity. The obverse has the Duke on horseback to the right, with the legend DEO ET PATRIÆ . 1657 On the reverse is a long inscription in twelve lines, D' G | JOHAN GEORG II | DUX SAX. etc. The rarity of this piece comes from the position of the legend. On the coin of which the rubbing is sent, DEO is at the left, near the tail of the horse; the other and more common variety has the position reversed.

L.

MEDAL OF MARIA THERESA.

Editors of the Journal:

I HAVE lately seen a gold Medal, which has on the obverse a draped and laureated bust of the Empress Maria Theresa, to right, with the legend MARIA TERESA . AVG . and at the left, below the decollation the initials I G. H. (doubtless for John G. Holtzhey). The reverse has within a wreath of olive, close at the top and tied at the bottom, the inscription in five lines, NVMSMA | ACADEMIÆ | SCIENTIARVM | ET LITERAR. | BRVXELL. (Academy of Sciences and Letters, Brussels.) It is size 20 American scale, and is said to be quite rare, and one of the best works of Holtzhey. What is known of this piece, and on what occasion was it struck?

F.

We are unable to give the exact date of this Medal, but as by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Brussels was ceded to Austria, it seems probable that it may have been struck shortly after that event. Perhaps some of our Belgian correspondents can give the particulars asked for. — EDS.

AN "INVALUABLE" COIN.

THE July number of your contemporary, the "Numismatist," edited by that earnest and enthusiastic coin student Dr. Heath, has a remarkable item from an "exchange," under the head of "Hooper's Restrikes," which I cannot understand. It relates that "a certain New York woman possesses one of the rarest coins in the world." This attracted my attention, and on reading further to see what it could be, I find that the piece, one of twenty francs, has NAPOLEON EMPEREUR on one side, and REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE on the other. The item then proceeds:—"The answer to this seeming numismatic enigma is as follows. The coins were in mint at the time of Napoleon III's accession to the Empire. One side was *already stamped* 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' when word came that France was no longer a Republic and Napoleon *had been crowned(!)* The obverse side was therefore marked with respect to the latter historical development. Few of these coins are now in existence, and hence the possession of one of them is a matter of much moment to the collectors. The best known authority on such subjects declares the coin to be simply invaluable."

After reading this remarkable story, a few questions involuntarily arose, which kindly answer in the *Journal*. How long has it been the custom in the French Mint to strike *one side only* of a coin at a single impression? The news that France was no longer a Republic and that Napoleon had been crowned, seems to have reached the Mint simultaneously; but the Senate voted the re-establishment of the Empire Nov. 7, 1852; the plebiscite confirmed it, Nov. 21-22, and Napoleon accepted the dignity and took the title Dec. 1; the news was a long

time on the road to the Mint; by the way, when *was* he crowned? Can you inform me who is "the best known authority" whose *ipse dixit* settles this "enigma?" Is there no record of sale of such a wonderful piece, by which we might guess at its value? INQUIRER.

To this we can only say that the questions of our correspondent sufficiently indicate the absurdity of the story; it is more probable that the pieces were accidental mules, — blunders, or struck in haste on some emergency. It would not surprise us, even, to find it was a combination made for effect, like others mentioned on a subsequent page. We have no idea who is meant by the "best known authority," but we may share in the regret of our correspondent that so shining a light hides its radiance under a bushel. — EDS.

LINCOLN MEDALS.

WE have received from Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., a full description of the Medal of Lincoln, concerning which there was an inquiry in the October number of the *Journal*, where an impression in gold, presented to Mrs. Lincoln by 40,000 Frenchmen, was alluded to. Mr. Nichols has one in bronze, and from his account it is evidently the same as that described in Vol. XXVIII, p. 39.

This was paid for, so it is stated, by a large number of subscribers, each of whom contributed a trifling amount, the intention being to make it a popular testimonial. It was struck in Switzerland, and while somewhat rare, the story that only four were issued has no foundation in fact. Mr. Nichols writes us that he has 160 different Lincoln Medals. — EDS.

EDITORIAL.

RESTRICKES AT THE FRENCH MINT.

ON an earlier page of the present number is an interesting query from a correspondent, relative to the Medal known to American collectors as the "Honos et Virtus" piece, hitherto generally admitted to be a "French-Indian Medal." We regret that in the brief time at our disposal, since this was received, we have not been able to investigate satisfactorily the question proposed to us. It is true that the Editors of the interesting and valuable work by the late Mr. Betts, did not express any opinion on the correctness of his attribution. The reason for this we are in a position to give. It is said to be a well established fact that these pieces have been found in the possession of Indians, with the bust of the younger Louis, and one also with the name of that King erased and that of "Gorge III" stamped or engraved in its place, as mentioned by Mr. Betts. Hence it was a fair inference that it had a right to be considered as an "Indian" Medal, especially if the description given by the author was correct, — that one of the figures was that of an Indian. Neither of the editors of Betts had given the piece itself a careful examination at that time, as that did not fall in the line of their duty, in supervising the printing of the original manuscript, and also because Mr. Betts's collection was then not accessible to them. It so happens that the very Medal alluded to by our contributor has recently been placed in the hands of one of these gentlemen for sale, and it is true that the reverse die has the initial *w* upon it; that the draped figure is not that of an Indian as usually drawn, and that the obverse has the bust of Louis XIV. So far, therefore, our correspondent's doubts seem to be justified. But an examination of the piece under notice shows it is a *restrike*, and hence we are as much in doubt as to the time of its first appearance as he. With our present knowledge it seems to us extremely doubtful whether the piece has any rightful claim to a place among American Medals, except that like those bearing the legend *Felicitas Domus Augustae* (Betts 75 and 76), it may have been and probably was used for presentation to the Indian allies of France. Certainly the last named was not originally struck for use among the Indians; it has been clearly shown, in an earlier volume of the *Journal*, to have been issued in

honor of the birth of the Duke de Berri; but later impressions were sent to Canada, and given to the Indians as rewards. There is nothing improbable, so far as we can discover, in the belief that the Honos et Virtus was used in like manner, but we have found no reference to its first mintage in Van Loon or other works which we have been able to consult, and the occasion which evoked it is unknown to us. The reverse has the letter w, as elsewhere noted; this may be the initial of Jean Warin, as he called himself, before he became closely connected with the French Mint; but it should not be forgotten that M. Natalie Rondot, in "*Les Sculpteurs de Lyon*" (1884), states that many of the Medals hitherto attributed to Jean Varin, as he signed in later times, were executed by Claude Warin, an engraver who worked at Lyons from 1630 to 1654. If the die was cut by Claude, it has been suggested to us the most probable event with which to connect it, is perhaps the Peace of Westphalia, at the close of the Thirty Years' War between Protestant and Roman Catholic Princes (1648), but we do not attach much importance to this theory.

The restrike to which we refer has incused on its edge the device of a cornucopia followed by the word BRONZE. It is not a difficult matter, therefore, to establish the date, at least approximately, of this particular piece, and we have no doubt it was struck within a very recent period. In this connection we have the pleasure of giving our readers a letter, received just as the last issue of the *Journal* was printed, from Mons. A. Foville, the Director of the French Mints, which shows how the date of medallion restrikes, legitimately obtained between 1841 and 1880, can readily be ascertained, and proves that this restrike can be no older than the latter date. The letter, written in response to some inquiries from "the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd," of New York, bearing directly on the subject, we translate as follows:—

"Administration des Monnaies et Médailles,

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1894.

"The stamps on the edge of Medals struck at the Paris Mint are designed to indicate the metal of which they are made, with whatever other metal they may afterwards be covered. Thus the bronze Medals, silvered or gilt, cannot be confounded with those of silver or silver gilt, nor the silver or bronze gilt with those of gold.

"Before 1832 when the Medal Mint was part of the Royal establishment, the issues had no sign indicative of their production. When in 1833 the Medal Mint was joined with that for coinage, gold and silver Medals received on their edge the impression of an antique lamp, to determine their standard (916 m/m for gold and 950 m/m for silver); silver-gilt Medals bore the word "*Dore*" following the stamp of the antique lamp. Copper and bronze Medals, whose standard did not need to be determined, had no distinguishing mark.

"It was not until 1841 that it was ordered that all Medals, indiscriminately, should be marked as soon as completed, with the mark of the Director, under whose supervision they were struck. As this stamp was to be the same for all Medals, the indication of the metal was added, to distinguish readily those that were gilt or silvered. The different marks of the makers have necessarily changed with the Director, and those since 1841 whose symbols have accompanied the name of the metal on the edge of the Medals are as follows:—

"1841-1842. The letter C and an anchor interlaced. (M. Collot, Director.)

"1843-1845. The prow of an ancient vessel. (M. de Cambry, Director.)

"1845-1860. A pointing hand. (M. Dierickx, Director.)

"1861-1879, inclusive. A bee. (M. the Baron de Bussière, Director.)

"Since the 1st of January, 1880, the date when the law of July, 1879, went into effect, — which requires that all Coins and Medals shall in future be struck at the government establishment under the authority of the Minister of Finance, the distinguishing mark of the administration on the edge is the name of the metal, and a horn of plenty with coins pouring from it.

"The makers authorized by the government to strike round Medals without rings, are also obliged by the law to indicate clearly the metal employed, and to make the pieces, whether of gold or silver, of the same standard as the Mint, and also to verify the standard, as in the case of jewelry, by warranty stamps."

This letter will be a relief to American collectors, for it clearly shows that the remarkable increase in the various "newly discovered" Franco-American and Canadian Medals of the last few years, corresponds with the recent increasing zeal to obtain "undescribed" pieces. This is established beyond question by the punch-mark.

Thus we find on examples before us, a restrike of the well-known Medal of Washington before Boston (originally struck about 1782), with a bee, and the name of the metal, which shows this was struck between the years 1861 and '79; and so of several others. This custom has certain obvious advantages; it determines the authenticity of a piece, proclaiming it to be a restrike, if such it is; it shows very closely its date of issue, without reference to the date it may bear on the face of its planchet, and it proves that the interest in French Medals relating to America has within the last few years led to a demand for restrikes for the market in this country, which has produced some very curious and remarkable combinations. Whether these combinations originated from carelessness or ignorance on the part of some minor Mint official, or whether they had their birth in the desire to extend the catalogue of Americana, by producing mules suggested by the shrewdness of some unscrupulous dealer, but which can only confuse an inexperienced collector, it is impossible to say. It is sufficient to point to the fact that we have before us in the "Honos et Virtus" a combination of dies which possibly might have been an *original* combination, so far as we can discover from its appearance, which does not conflict with history on its face, and yet which seems never to have been heard of until about one hundred and eighty years after the death of the monarch whose bust it bears! The mystery is deepened in the case to which our correspondent alludes, by the fact that if we are correct in assigning the reverse to Varin, we also have in Betts 160 a mule which is an anachronism,—for as he has mentioned, both the Varins had long been dead when Louis XV ascended the throne. Now let some one ascertain in what connection or on what occasion the "Honos et Virtus" first appeared.

We regret that it seems to be necessary to caution dealers and collectors to be on their guard against such mules, and carefully examine these "new discoveries," for there is reason to fear that some unscrupulous persons have carefully erased the modern punch-mark on a number of these by grinding down the edge, and sent them to this country to be sold as originals: but uniformity of edge is lost and detection easy.

We are unwilling to leave the subject without a strong recommendation to our own Mint authorities to adopt some similar plan of indicating restrikes, with their date. As matters now stand, it is well nigh impossible to discern the difference between an original American Medal and a modern restrike from the original dies.

THE MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE THE DESIGNS ON OUR COINAGE.

SEVERAL months ago a movement was begun by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, having for its object the improvement of the designs on the National coins. It sought to enlist other Societies interested in art, in a co-operative effort to procure and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury designs for these coins which shall be worthy to take the place of the unsatisfactory devices which have been so severely criticised, now displayed on these pieces. Remembering the failure of the Commission which attempted to obtain appropriate devices about three years ago, it was thought best to approach the problem in a somewhat different manner. When the National Commission solicited our artists and engravers to submit designs, although the responses were numerous, none of them met the requirements of the case. For some reason the artists generally held aloof; they were perhaps unwilling to waste their time in promiscuous competition, or they lacked the particular training and skill to prepare designs which could be used on coins.

It is hardly necessary to mention the requirements for suitable coin dies at length, but there are certain limitations, which must be considered in producing coins for general circulation. It will be sufficient for the present purpose to refer briefly to a few only. The practical difficulty of striking a *coin* in the high relief which gives such beauty to ancient coins, will be apparent on the slightest reflection. To bring out a bust strongly on a *medal* is not a difficult matter, but it requires the planchet to receive a number of successive impressions

before that can be accomplished; to apply this method to coins would at once largely increase the cost of production. But admitting that powerful presses might be devised which would reduce this cost to a minimum, other difficulties at once present themselves. A medal is handled but little; a coin is constantly liable to wear, as it passes from hand to hand. If the centre is higher than the rim, and with high relief this would be unavoidable, it would lack the protection which that gives; the coins could not be made up in rolls or piled; some other plan of storing them would be necessary; if put in bags they would soon lose by friction the sharpness and beauty which they might have when they fell from the die; the wear of circulation would speedily deface them, reduce their weight and hence their intrinsic value. The "life" of the coin would therefore be rapidly shortened, thus necessitating frequent recoinage, with the attendant loss and expense, — and the loss in such cases is sure to fall on those least able to afford it. Of all the designs submitted to the late Commission, only two were thought worthy of special notice, and these were rejected either because of their unfitness for practical use, or for failing to come within the exact terms of the competition. The result of that competition was, therefore, to compel the Secretary and the Director of the Mint to call upon their own engravers, and the designs now in use on the subsidiary coins were finally adopted.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society decided to invite the National Academy of Design and several other Societies, to join them in the proposed movement. In this they were at once successful. A committee from six representative institutions was formed, which if we are correctly advised, is composed of Messrs. Daniel Parish, George F. Kunz and A. C. Zabriskie, of the A. N. & A. Society; Charles I. Berg, G. B. Post and Charles R. Lamb, of the Architectural League, of New York; Kenyon Cox, Herbert Adams and Robert Reid, of the Society of American Artists; John Rogers, G. W. Maynard and T. Wood of the National Academy of Design; Olin Warner, F. W. Ruckstuhl and Russell Sturgis, of the National Sculpture Society; and Professors Tisdall, Woolf and Johnson of the College of the City of New York. The Cincinnati Museum Association and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts have also united in the movement. The National Sculpture Society has given practical evidence of its sympathy by offering two prizes, one of \$300 and another of \$200, for the best designs submitted to them. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. John Q. A. Ward is the President of this body, Mr. Ruckstuhl, who has done some excellent work for the new National Library Building at Washington, is its Secretary, and St. Gaudens, Blashfield and other well-known artists are among its members.

Representatives from these bodies met in New York in October last, and discussed the plans to be adopted. Among these, we understand the expediency of holding an exhibition of ancient and modern coins, to show the defects in our own coinage; the methods of competition abroad for similar designs; the reasons why our artists failed to compete three years ago; and the advisability of placing the name of the artist on the coin, were considered.

It has also been proposed to provide for a change in the devices at regular intervals, making each device more or less typical of the decade preceding the change, and other points bearing on the proposed plan have been subjects of discussion.

In some respects this movement has much to commend it. While the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury have large powers in the matter, so far as the Dollar is concerned, probably extending even to the adoption of a design obtained under the proposed competition, it is at least doubtful whether the power extends to changing the device on subsidiary coins, without the consent and approval of Congress; and neither of them have power to go outside the Department for artists, or to reward the successful competitor from the public Treasury. The compensation would be limited to the amount offered by the National Sculpture Society, with such additions as might be made by the other bodies uniting in the movement, unless Congress should make a special appropriation for the purpose. To give proper credit to the successful artist by placing his name on the coin would probably be within the

discretion of the Director of the Mint, should his design be adopted by the authorities. In the past some of the coins and most of the Medals issued from the National Mint, bear the designer's name, his initial, or some symbol by which his work can be readily identified.

The result of this movement will, we are confident, be watched with the greatest interest by all numismatists. It seems to be the first practicable and feasible step which has yet been taken, to discover whether we have among us artists who are competent for such work. That there is a wide-spread interest among our citizens in the subject, is also very evident. Hardly a week passes, it is said, that some cast or drawing is not offered to the Mint authorities for a coin device. A short time ago, as we have seen it stated, a lady in New Orleans sent to Mr. Preston a drawing of the figure of Liberty, which the Director says is the finest design submitted since his connection with the bureau, but he was obliged to return it, with the information that the Treasury Department had no authority to buy it. Whether the Department will co-operate in this effort remains to be seen, but it has been well said that its favorable action "would be a happy omen of future improvement," and it is reported that the present Director of the Mint, who is well informed concerning the movement, has unofficially shown a disposition to encourage it.

Our thanks are due to Mr. F. J. W. Crowe, of Marsden, Torquay, England, for rubbings and descriptions of several Hungarian Masonics, hitherto undescribed. Also to Mr. George Shackles, of Hull, England, for photographic copies and descriptions of several scarce Masonics, and for a Catalogue of the Masonic Medals in the cabinet of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands. Of these we shall make use, in a later issue of the *Journal*. We notice several Medals in the Catalogue above mentioned, which in our judgment have no proper claim to be called Masonics. Among these are several of the so-called "Friendship" tokens, struck in the middle of the last century, one of Eugene Sue, struck in 1835, another of Verhaegen, in 1852, a third on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Leopold, 1856, and quite a number beside. The Catalogue gives descriptions of about three hundred pieces, but there are none from America mentioned.

We learn that Mr. Robert Sneider, of Fulton Street, New York, has purchased the large Medal Press, used by the late Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, together with the other presses, etc., of that well known Medallist, and will succeed to his business; he contemplates enlarging his plant, and devoting a large part of his time to the production of Medals, making that a special department. With the added facilities he now possesses, we shall expect to see some excellent work from his establishment. Some of his productions have been described in the *Journal*.

We must defer our remarks on the differences in the Whitefield Medals, referred to in our last issue, to a future number.

CURRENCY.

"I WOULD not recall the passed," sang the fellow who had successfully disposed of a counterfeit silver dollar. — [*Yonkers Statesman*.]

LUCY — "And you're going to marry that rich old fellow! Do you realize what you're doing?" MOLLY — "Certainly, coining the seniorage."

The alchemist endeavoring to find the elixir with which to effect transmutation from base metals into gold, is like Neptune, in that he is a see-king what never was.

"I'll just fine you an even twenty," remarked the Judge to the ambitious young man who had tried to lick a policeman. "In this country nobody but the Mint Director has a right to put a head on a copper." — [*Indianapolis Journal*.]

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THE SILVER COINS AND THE MINTS OF SPANISH-AMERICA,

FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TYPE WITH BUST OF THE KING
IN 1772 TO 1825.

BY SAM. SMITH, JR.

THE coins, and more especially the silver coins of the Spanish-American provinces, have an interest for numismatic students in England, and in the United States. From the beginning of the sixteenth century to a period well on in the nineteenth century, these provinces supplied the greater part of the silver for the use of the world. The immense increase of currency derived from their rich mines (the silver coinage of the Mexican mints alone, between 1537 and 1821, is stated to have exceeded two thousand and eighty-two million dollars; *U. S. Mint Report*, 1880) coincided with the rapid development of trade with the East by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English, and the Spanish-American Dollar (Peso or Piece of 8) gained a firm footing in the markets of the East, which no would-be rivals could shake,—the attempts of the English and Dutch early in the seventeenth century, and of the English, Americans and Japanese in the present century, to introduce a rival coin, having all proved equally futile.

But interesting as this is, as illustrating the fact that no legislation of any government has ever succeeded in keeping in circulation a coin which did not command the confidence of the commercial community, our interest in these coins is rather due to their having formed for over two hundred years the principal circulating medium of the English colonies in the new world,—a position from which they have only gradually been displaced during the last fifty years. Even in the United States after the establishment of a national Mint, these cosmopolitan coins (a German writer has well named them "*Welt-*

münze") continued in circulation. When they were finally withdrawn I do not know, but in 1854 and 1855 the Real and Half-real were certainly still circulating in Philadelphia, and, if I remember rightly, under the names of elevenpenny and fivepenny "bits."

The history of the coinage of Mexico, of Central and of South America, during the nearly three hundred years of Spanish rule, divides itself into three periods.

(1). From 1537 to 1731 the coins were rude, generally of irregular form, and the types varied; that of Mexico and of Central America being known as the "*de Cruz*," or "*Macrequino*" type, and that of Lima and Potosi, as the "*Perulero*" type. The issue of silver in Mexico during this period, amounted to over seven hundred and fifty-two million dollars.

(2). From 1732 to 1771, the type common to all the provinces was the "*Columnario*" or "*de Mundos y Mares*," so called from the two globes, between two pillars rising out of the sea, which figure on the reverse. Of this type Mexico issued over four hundred and forty-one million dollars.

(3). From 1772 to the close of the Spanish rule the type was the bust of the King, and the arms, with the two columns as supporters. Of this type Mexico issued over eight hundred and eighty-eight million dollars.

The coins, of which it is proposed to give a short account in the following pages, are those of the last period. They are not only the most important from quantity, but also the most interesting from variety and from the number of mints (14) indicated on them. Of these coins my friend Mr. W. S. Churchill, of Manchester, and myself, have for some years made a careful study, noting every variety of type and of date issued from each mint, as we met with them. The classification of these coins has not been without its difficulties; the great authority on Spanish coins is the late Señor Aloiss Heiss, whose "*Descripción general de las monedas hispano-cristianas*" was published nearly thirty years ago, and he not only ignores completely some of the American mints, but also gives attributions to some of those he does note, which cannot be considered satisfactory. A little work published three years ago has however thrown more light on the subject; this is the "*Indicador Manual de la Numismática Español*," by the late Señor Alvaro Campaner. He not only notes all the fourteen mints, but also gives other valuable information. Owing to the limits imposed by the size of his book (a 12mo volume) he has to refer students seeking for more detailed information to Heiss, and to papers published by himself in the "*Memorial Numismática Español*," Vol. II and IV; these latter I have thus far been unable to procure either in Spain or in England, and my only excuses for venturing to write the following notes are that one of the Editors of the *Journal* (Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York), has asked me to do so, and the hope that they may serve as the basis for further investigation of an interesting subject, by American

numismatists. I desire here to record my indebtedness to Mr. Low for his kindness in allowing me, when in New York this year, to look over his carefully kept list of all the coins of this type which have passed through his hands.

With regard to these coins Señor Campaner writes : —

In 1759 it was ordered that Colonial coins should be struck with the bust of the king ; dies were prepared, submitted to the authorities and approved in May, 1761 ; but nothing more was done, and the type of *Mundos y Mares* or of *dos Mundos*, as it was commonly called in Spain, continued in use until 1771. In 1772 the issue of coins in gold and silver with the bust began, and this type was continued, with slight variations, in all the mints of the Indies so long as the Spanish rule lasted.

In 1794 the coinage of Cuartillos, or Quarter-real pieces, in silver, was commenced ; but as these pieces do not bear the bust, nor the king's name, they do not come into the scheme of this paper. Their type is well-known, the castle of Castille, with mint letter, indication of value and date (in one instance with the castle only) on one side, and the crowned lion of Leon on the other. They occur with mint letters, *M*, *G*, *NR* united, *L*, *PTS* in monogram, and *Œ*.

To quote again from Señor Campaner : —

The successful movement, which beginning with the Mexican insurrection of 1810, terminated fifteen years afterwards by putting an end to Spanish rule on the American continents, gave rise to the establishment of new mints and to the issue of a great number of coins, some of the ordinary legal type, many others of most capricious types and of varied shapes. In New Spain (Mexico) the government authorized the opening of mints at Chihuahua, at Durango, at Guadalajara, at Guanajuato, at Sombrerete, and at Zacatecas. The coins issued from these mints were all of silver. Besides these mints which may be considered as extraordinary, the necessities of the war gave rise to other mints, probably unauthorized by the government, which issued coins with the name of Fernando VII. We know of coins which appear to have been issued for the Congress, or Suprema Junta Nacional in Zitacuaro and Talpujahua or Tosco (mark *τ*) still in the name of Fernando VII ; of these there are known the Peso, the Double-real, the Real and the Half-real, and it is not uncommon to find, in collections of the coins of necessity of that unfortunate period, pieces issued in Caracas, Guyana, Nueva Viscaya, Oaxaca, Popayan, Real del Catorce, Santa Marta, Santo Domingo, Tegucigalpa and other places, many in silver, others in copper and frequently at nominal values far in excess of their intrinsic worth. And it must not be forgotten that even the ordinary mints sometimes emitted coins of necessity of fineness, weight and type different from their emissions under normal circumstances.

The coins of the bust type were issued under the three reigns of Carlos III, 1759 to 1788 ; Carlos IV, 1788 to 1808 ; and Fernando VII, 1808 to 1825. Señor Campaner states in a footnote : — “ I have been positively assured that on delivery to the authorities of the Duros or Pesos coined previously to the year 1870, there appeared amongst them a very well preserved one, coined in Mexico in the name of the interloper, Joseph Nap. Bonaparte.” I have ar-

ranged the notes about them in the following order:— 1st, a short account of the types; 2nd, an alphabetical list of the mint letters with short explanatory notes; 3rd, a table of the varieties and denominations of the coins issued from each mint, as noted by Mr. Churchill and myself; and, 4th, an alphabetical list of initials of the assayers we have found upon them.

TYPES.

The Spanish-American coins with the bust differ in design and in legends from the coins of Spain itself, where the bust had been introduced about the same time as in America. On the obverse the difference is slight, chiefly in the manner of draping the bust, which is always turned to the right in both countries. On the reverse the American coins have the arms in a plain shield, supported by the two pillars of Hercules, which are united by a scroll with the words *PLVS-VLTRA*, and surrounded by the legend *HISPAN(iarum)*, *ET. IND (iarum)*, *REX* followed by the letter or monogram denoting the mint, by the indication of value (generally wanting on the Half-real) and by the initial or initials of the mint assayer. Although the pillars appear on the coins issued by the Constitutional party, in Spain in 1821–23, they were not adopted definitely on Spanish coins until 1850 or 1851. So too the title *IND. REX* does not appear on any Spanish coin (that I have seen) issued under the Bourbon kings; but it is on the coins of the usurper Joseph Napoleon, which have the further peculiarity that on them the mint letter and the assayer's initials do not occupy the position usually assigned to them on the Spanish issues, viz., at the sides of the arms; but figure, as on the American coins, at the end of the reverse legend, and it is possible that the coin referred to by Señor Campaner was simply one of the rarer Pesos of Joseph Napoleon with the value 8–R, instead of 20–R and, as mint mark, the crowned M of Madrid. It therefore appears to be the rule, that, with said exceptions, all coins with the bust, bearing the pillars and having the title *INDIARVM. REX* in the legends, were issued from colonial mints.

With regard to the pillars, “which represent the Straits of Gibraltar,” Mr. Chalmers in his interesting work “The History of Currency in the British Colonies” quotes from Heiss:—

On the coins of the Emperor Charles V (I of Spain), first appears the type of the pillars of Hercules, with the modern device *plus ultra*, in place of the ancient *non plus ultra*, because Columbus had proved that there were other lands and other worlds beyond the limits set by Hercules.

Six distinct busts appear on these coins:

1. The bust of Carlos III. This appears on all the coins issued in his name with the mint letters *M̄*, *G*, *NG*, *NR*, *LIMÆ*,¹ *PTS*, *ſ*, and on early issues

¹ The character for the mint mark of *LIMÆ* is a combination of all the letters of the word in a monogram; that of Potosi is a cipher of the letters *PTS*. This applies in all cases except when otherwise mentioned. This should be borne in mind, to save repetition, as it cannot be shown with type.—Eds.

of Carlos IV, with the mint letters \dot{M} , NG, LIMÆ, PTS and \dot{S} . Of this I have not seen any variety. The representation of the bust is peculiar, like that on the first Half-crown of George III; the king's back is shown, with the right shoulder thrust forward, the profile appearing over the shoulder: it may be noted that on all the coins of Carlos IV with this bust, which we have seen, his name is given as CAROLUS IV, whilst on coins with his own head it appears to be invariably CAROLUS IIII.

2. The bust of Carlos IV. This is represented in the usual manner in profile. It occurs on coins of his reign with the mint letters \dot{M} , NG, NR, LIMÆ, PTS and \dot{S} , and also on coins of Fernando VII with the mint letters NG, NR, P and \dot{S} . Of this bust I have only seen one variety on coins of the smaller denominations; Two, One, and Half-reals, with the mint mark LIMÆ, of the dates 1791 and 1793. On coins of Fernando VII with this bust, his name is frequently contracted to FERDND.

3. The Mexican bust of Fernando VII, one of the most pleasing likenesses of this king, and draped exactly like his father's bust. It occurs with the mint letter \dot{M} on coins of all denominations during the years 1809 and 1812, and on the Half-real until 1814. I have only met with one variety, a rude copy of the original, on a Half-real of 1818 and on One-real of 1819 with mint letter z.

4. The Lima bust of Fernando VII. This is a rude and inartistic bust with the same peculiar thrusting forward of the shoulder as the bust of Carlos III. It occurs only on coins with mint mark LIMÆ, of the years 1809 and 1811.

5. The Santiago bust of Fernando VII. This differs from all the other busts, being represented in uniform, with high coat collar and neck cloth; the back hair is dressed in a cue. It occurs in two varieties in 1809 without, and in 1810 and 1811 with, a laurel wreath, so far as we have seen, only on pieces of Eight and Two-reals with mint mark \dot{S} .

6. The bust of Fernando VII, which we have called *general*, because it was the one adopted not only in nearly all the American mints, but also in Spain, and continued to be used in the latter until the end of his reign. It occurs on coins with mint marks \dot{M} , c[^], D, G[^], G^o, Z, NG, LIMÆ, CUZ,¹ PTS and \dot{S} , and there are several rude varieties of it issued from some of the Revolutionary mints in Mexico. Also on the One-real of 1811 and 1812 with NG, it is much smaller than that used on the coins of the same mint issued in subsequent years, and which have the busts used on coins of the same denomination issued from the other mints.

I am still in search of an authoritative explanation of the appearance of the busts of Carlos III and Carlos IV on the coins of their successors. I believe that Heiss does not refer to it, and Campaner does not profess to describe the types after the reign of Fernando and Isabel. It is all the more

¹ The z in this mint mark has a small o on the oblique bar, for which we have no type.—Eds.

curious because Proclamation pieces, with busts professing to be portraits of the new kings, were struck for many of the towns in the different provinces. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in supposing, that whilst the colonial authorities were permitted to issue the semi-medallic Proclamation pieces, which probably were not legal tender (like the recent Swiss Five-francs for the different national shooting meetings), they had to wait to be supplied from Spain with the designs, perhaps with the punches, for the legal tender coins. One curious circumstance appears to favor this theory. The first appearance we have noted of the general bust of Fernando VII occurs on a Two-reals with mint mark NG of 1808, the year of his accession and of the outbreak of the war with France. The same coins of the years 1809, 1810 and 1811, bear the bust of Carlos IV, and the general bust does not reappear on coins with NG until 1811. In the same year it appears on the coins with LIMÆ, and in 1812 on the coins with M and S. Now if the first punch supplied to Nueva Guatemala had cracked, we can easily understand that the war troubles in Spain would retard the preparation of new punches, and in this and the other provinces, the authorities left to their own resources, at a time when the demand for coins was naturally increased by the war, would probably do the best they could, in some instances availing themselves of the assistance of local artists and in others continuing to use the old punches.

MINTS AND MINT MARKS.

C^A. Chihuahua, Mexico. A mint not mentioned by Heiss. Campaner says that a mint was opened there during the war of Independence, and it was worked from 1811 to 1814. The earliest pieces we have seen are *cast* and dated 1812, and we have *struck* coins of the dates 1817 and 1820. Campaner says: "The Peso was the only coin issued from this mint."

CUZ. Cuzco, Peru. A Revolutionary mint not mentioned by Heiss, active apparently only in the year 1824, after the final expulsion of the royalists from Lima. We have noted Eight, Two and One-reals, which agrees with Campaner's list. Though a mint of necessity the coins are of good workmanship.

D. Durango, Mexico. A Revolutionary mint, authorized by the government, active from 1811 to 1822.¹ Fonrobert had a Peso of 1816; the U. S. Mint collection has one of 1822, and we have notes of others of the years 1817, 1820 and 1821. Campaner states that the Peso, Half-peso, and Real were issued from this mint. We have seen only the Peso.

G. Guatemala la Antigua. The first coins, mentioned by Campaner, were issued from this mint in the reign of Philip V, and were the Peso and its four divisions, of the "*mundos y mares*" type. It continued active under

¹ "Memoria de Hacienda sobre casas de Monedas in la Republica, [Mexico, 1849]," says the Mint was established February 1, 1811.—Eds.

Fernando VII and Carlos III, but it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773, and the mint appears to have been eventually transferred to Nueva Guatemala, founded in 1776. Campaner says that coins of the bust type were issued of all five denominations and we have record of all, except the Four-reals, of the dates 1772 or 1773 and of a Half-real of 1776. There are Quarter-reals of the reigns of Carlos IV and Fernando VII with this mint letter, but they were probably issued from the mint of Nueva Guatemala, as on early Quarter-reals of the Republic G alone appears as mint mark, although the usual NG is used on the large coins. Campaner however states that Cuartillos were issued in Guadalajara, under both Carlos IV and Fernando VII, and he may have referred to these coins; but, as will be seen below, his account of the establishment of a mint at Guadalajara and some of his attributions to it seem somewhat irreconcilable.

G^A. Guadalajara, Mexico. A Revolutionary mint, not mentioned by Heiss. Campaner states that it was opened by authority of the government during the Revolution, and that it was worked from 1812 to 1815, and again from 1818 to 1821. He however attributes to it a Real, Half-real and Cuartillo of the reign of Carlos IV, and the Peso and all five divisions of the reign of Fernando VII. We have records of the Peso, Half-Peso, Two, One, and Half-real of Fernando VII, the earliest dated 1814 and the latest 1821.

G with o enclosed. Guanajuato, Mexico. A Revolutionary mint, not mentioned by Heiss, active according to Campaner from 1812 to 1813 and again in 1821. Here again there is a discrepancy between his attributions and his date of origin,¹ as he gives to it a Peso struck under Carlos III. Under Fernando VII he states that it issued pieces of Eight and Two-reals. We have records of Pesos of 1821 and 1822 and of Two-reals of 1822.

LIMÆ in monogram. Lima, Peru. Campaner does not give the date of the opening of this mint; but Heiss states that it was active from the time of Philip IV. Coins were however, in all probability, struck in Peru soon after its conquest.² Campaner attributes (but with notes of interrogation) a Peso and Half-peso of Philip II to Potosi, and a Peso of 1619 to Lima. From the reign of Philip IV the mint was in full activity until 1821, when the city was taken by the Revolutionary party, who issued their first coins there in 1823. The Royalists again took it and held it for a month in 1823, and we have records of pieces of Eight and Two-reals issued in that year, with bust and name of Fernando VII.

¹ "Memoria" cited above, says it was established December, 1812. — Eds.

² From a work by E. W. Middendorf, published at Berlin, 1893, page 460, we translate the following relative to the Mint at Lima: —

"The Mint stands in the upper portion of the city, between the Plaza de la Constitucion and the Plaza de Santa Ana, in the street which is named after it, Calle de la Moneda. The first Mint was established in Lima in 1565 under the direction of the Licentiate Garcia de Castro. In the year 1572, under the Viceroy

Francisco de Toledo, it was removed to the hill city of Potosi, in the Province of Charcas, now Bolivia, whose silver output at that time had reached its highest point. It remained there over one hundred years, until in the year 1683 an order came that the coining was again to be done in Lima, though no longer for the government but under the direction and for the account of private contractors. This continued until 1753, when the government again undertook the coining and caused the present buildings to be erected." — Eds.

°M. Mexico. A Mexican author, quoted by Campaner, states that coins were struck here by order of Cortez, immediately after the conquest (1522). Campaner however did not know of any coins which could be attributed to it at that period. The mint was definitely established¹ by royal decree in 1535, and continued to issue regal coins until 1821.

NG. Nueva Guatemala. Founded in 1776. The mint appears to have been transferred thither from Guatemala la Antigua after the earthquake of 1773, (see G), but the exact date we do not know; and to have remained active until Central America was proclaimed independent in 1821. The earliest coins we know are of 1785 and the latest of 1821.

NR. Nueva Regno de Granada, Santa Fé de Bogotá. This mint mark was attributed by Heiss to Nicaragua. Heiss mentions the existence of a mint at Bogotá, but gives as mint mark what is evidently a perversion of the well-known and unmistakable mint mark of Potosi (an S in monogram with an F and B). The mint does not appear to have been a very active one. So far as silver is concerned, Campaner attributes to it a Peseta and Two-reals of Philip V, gold only under Fernando VI, and then gold during the three following reigns, together with silver coins of the denominations of Two and One-real. To this must be added a Half-real under Fernando VII, as I have one of 1810. This is one of two mints (see under P) where none of the silver coins struck in the name of Fernando VII bear his own head; all we have seen, down to the year 1819, bearing that of his father. We have records of coins of 1772, '3 and '6, then a long gap, 1793, '6 and '9, 1801, '2, '4, '10, '17, '18 and '19.

P. Potosi? or Peru? afterwards Popayan in New Granada. This mint mark is not yet fully explained. Under "Peru" Heiss gives as mint mark: "the name in full, together with the name also in full of Potosi (POTOSI EL PERU) sometimes a P alone." Campaner gives P and P^N as mint mark of Popayan. The truth appears to lie between the two. P occurs on three coins in my collection, of the values of Eight, Two and One-reals, of Philip II's reign, and of the American type of Carlos and Joanna; reverse, the two pillars rising out of the sea and INDIARVM in the legends. The P appears between the pillars above the uniting scroll, and the value is indicated below the scroll. P also appears on coins of the "*perulero*" type, together with the legend "*El Peru Potosi*," struck under Philip IV, Carlos II and Philip V, in the place usually occupied by the mint mark, and in these instances it must denote Potosi. But it again appears as mint mark on coins of the bust type, and therefore after the regular mint mark of Lima and Potosi had been adopted. Presuming that on these latter coins it denotes Popayan, the question arises, when was it transferred to that mint? Campaner's first attributions to it are of gold coins of the reign of Fernando VI, and as in the case of NR, the coinage appears to have consisted principally of gold, that writer knowing no silver coins

¹ "Memoria" gives the exact date as May 11, 1535.—Eds.

earlier than the reign of Fernando VII, to whom he attributes pieces of Eight, Two, and One-reals. Now the mint marks LIMÆ and PTS appear on coins of the "*mundos y mares*" type introduced in 1732. A separate government was established in New Granada in 1739, and, besides the coins with the busts, coins of the "*perulero*" type of late dates occur with the P mint mark, one in my collection, of very rude work, a Two-real of 1746, and in the Rosa catalogue One-real of 1746, '52 and even of 1768. And that the coinage of silver at the mint using this letter, was not important is indicated by the fact that all the silver coins issued from it in the reign of Fernando VII, which we have seen, bear not his own head, but as in the case of the NR mint, that of his father. So far then as this evidence serves, I am disposed to believe that a mint was opened at Popayan about the time of the establishment of the separate government in New Granada, and that Lima and Potosi having then distinctive mint marks of their own, P was adopted or assigned to the new mint. One solitary coin of the bust type of Carlos III is in Mr. Churchill's collection, a Half-real of 1774, and we have records of One-real 1810, Two-reals 1811, '20 and '22, and Eight-reals 1816. The Two-reals of 1822 has legends which we have not found on any other coin of this type, FERDND. 7 D. G. ET. CONST. HISPANIAR. REX a translation into Latin of the "*Fern 7^o por la Gracia de Dios y la Const(itución) Rey de las Españas,*" on the coins issued in Spain itself by the Constitutional party of 1821-23. I have seen it stated that some of the Royalist generals, who were keeping up the struggle against the revolution in Peru, sided with this Constitutional party; this would explain the peculiar legend of above coin, which is undoubtedly of American origin.

PTS [in cipher]. Potosi, Bolivia. A mint opened certainly in Philip IV's time, probably earlier, and the last regular mint possessed by the Spaniards in America, coins of the regular type of Fernando VII existing with date 1825 and of all five denominations. It is curious that the first coins of the Republica del Rio de la Plata, bearing the date 1813, also have this mint mark. Judging by our records, the silver coinage of Potosi was second only to Mexico, in quantity.

Ŝ. Santiago, Chili. We have no information as to the date of the establishment of this mint. Campaner's first attribution to it is of gold under Fernando VI; the first silver was issued under Carlos III. We have not seen any coins until after the introduction of the bust type, our first records being dated 1775 and 1781, both Two-reals, and the first Peso is of 1788. The last date we know is 1817.

Z. Zacatecas, Mexico. A Revolutionary mint, opened Nov. 14, 1810. Campaner knew pieces of Eight, Two and One-real. To these must be added the Half-real, of which I have examples of 1818 and 1821. Our earliest record is dated 1815 and the latest 1821.

TABLE OF TYPES AND DENOMINATIONS.

In this table * signifies that the coin is in the collection of Mr. Churchill or in my own; † that the coin has been noted from an actual specimen, seen by one of us; F that the coin is described in the Catalogue of the Fonrobert Collection; L that it is in Mr. Low's MS. list; R that it is described in the Catalogue of A. Rosa.

MINTS.	KINGS AND TYPES.	8 REALS.	4 REALS.	2 REALS.	1 REAL.	$\frac{1}{2}$ REAL.
C^A	Fernando VII, with general bust.....	*	....	....	....	....
CUZ^o	" " " " " .....	*	....	†	*	....
D	" " " " " .....	*	....	....	....	....
G	Carlos III.....	*	....	F	*	*
G^A	Fernando VII, with general bust.....	*	*	*	†	*
Go	" " " " " .....	*	....	*	....	....
LIMÆ (In mon.)	Carlos III.....	*	....	*	*	*
	" IV, with his father's head.....	*	....	*	....	....
	" IIII, with his own bust, early var.....	....	....	*	*	*
	" " " " usual type .....	*	*	*	*	....
	Fernando VII, with Lima bust.....	*	L	L	....	*
	" " general bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
M	Carlos III.....	*	*	*	*	*
	" IV, with his father's bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
	" IIII, " his own bust	*	†	*	*	*
	Fernando VII, with Mexican bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
	" " general bust.....	*	....	*	*	*
NG	Carlos III.....	....	F	*	*	*
	" IV, with his father's bust.....	†	....	....	*	....
	" IIII, " his own bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
	Fernando VII, with his father's bust.....	*	....	*	*	*
	" " general bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
NR	Carlos III.....	....	....	*	*	....
	" IIII, with his own bust.....	....	....	....	*	....
	Fernando VII, with his father's bust.....	....	....	*	*	*
P	Carlos III.....	....	....	....	....	*
	Fernando VII, with his father's bust.....	†	....	*	*	....
PTS (In cipher.)	Carlos III.....	*	*	*	*	*
	" IV, with his father's bust.....	*	†	*	*	*
	" IIII, " his own bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
	Fernando VII, with general bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
S	Carlos III.....	R	....	*	*	*
	" IV, with his father's bust.....	....	....	....	*	....
	" IIII, " his own bust.....	*	*	*	*	*
	Fernando VII, with his father's bust.....	....	*	....	*	*
	" " " Santiago bust.....	*	....	*	....	....
	" " general bust.....	*	....	*	†	....
Z	" " Mexican bust.....	....	....	†	*	*
	" " general bust .....	*	....	*	*	*

Besides the coins noted in the foregoing table, Señor Campaner mentions the following coins as having been struck; but they could not be included, because he gives no particulars of the types:

Durango, Fernando VII, 4 and 1 Real.
Guadalajara, Carlos IV, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Real.
Lima, Carlos III, 4 Reals.
Lima, Carlos IV, 4 Reals.

Guatemala, Carlos III, 4 Reals.
Guanajuato, Carlos III, 4 Reals.
Nueva Guatemala, Carlos III, 8 Reals.
Bogota (N R), Carlos IV, 2 Reals.

INITIALS OF ASSAYERS, MINTS AND DATES.

INITIALS.	MINTS.	DATES.	INITIALS.	MINTS.	DATES.	INITIALS.	MINTS.	DATES.
A G	Z	1815-1820	I J	LIMÆ	1788-1803	M Z	D	1816
A J	S	1800, 1801	J F	P	1810, 1811	O	P	1822
A Z	Z	1821	J J	N R	1793-1810	P	G	1772-1776
C G	D	1820-22	J J	M	1813-1821	P J	PTS	1803-1824
D A	S	1775-1799	J L	PTS	1825	P P	PTS	1795-1802
F F	M	1778-1784	J M	LIMÆ	1772, 1773	P R	PTS	1776-1794
F J	S	1803-1818	J M	G°	1821, 1822	R G	Z	1821
F J	N R	1818, 1819	J P	LIMÆ	1804-1823	R G	CUZ°	1824
F M	M	{ 1772-78, 1784-1801	J R	PTS	1773-1776	R I	C ^A	1821
F S	G ^A	1821	J S	P	1774	R M	D	1812 (L.)
F T	M	1801-3	M	N G	1785-1821	R P	C ^A	1817
G	CUZ°	1824	M F	P	1820	T	CUZ°	1824
H J	M	1809-1813	M J	LIMÆ	1773-1787	T H	M	1804-1811
			M R	G ^A	1814, 1815	V J	N R	1772, 1773

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY THE EDITORS.

In addition to the above, the Editors append the following tables of years, denominations, and mints of Spanish-American coins of the bust type, comprising those which Mr. Low has recorded chiefly from those which have passed through his hands. A few are from lists regarded as authentic. Many have been noted in a single instance only; the series doubtless contains rarities.

CARLOS III, 1760-1789.

YEAR.	M.	G.	P.	PTS.	LIMÆ.	S.
1772	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2	.....	.....	2	.....
1773	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	1	.....	1 2 4	1 2	.....
1774	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	1 2 8	.....
1775	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	1 2 8	2
1776	1 2 4 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	1 8	.....
1777	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	2 8	.....
1778	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	.....	.....	2 4 8	2 8	.....
		NG.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1779	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	4 8	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	.....
1780	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	.....	.....	2 4	1 2 4 8	.....
1781	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	4	2 8	2
1782	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	.....	.....	4 8	2	.....
1783	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2	.....
1784	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	.....	.....	2	2 8	.....
1785	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	1 4	.....	2 8	1 2 8	.....
1786	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	2 8	2 8	2
1787	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	.....	2 8	2	2
1788	1 2 4 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8
1789	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8	.....	.....

CARLOS IV, 1789-1808.

YEAR.	M.	NG.	P.	NR.	PTS.	LIMÆ.	§.
1789	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	2	.....	.....	1 8	2 8	1 4
1790	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	2	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$
1791	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8	2 4 8	.....	.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....
1792	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	2	.....	.....	4 8	1 2 8	8
1793	1 2 8	2	.....	.....	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....
1794	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	.....	.....	2 8	2 8	1
1795	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	2	.....	.....	8	2 8	2
1796	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8	2	.....
1797	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	2	.....	.....	1 4 8	2 8	.....
1798	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	2	.....	.....	2 4 8	1 2	1 8
1799	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	1 2	.....	1	2 4	2 8	.....
1800	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	2 4	.....	.....	2 4 8	2 8	1
1801	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 8	2	.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 4 8	2	1
1802	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8	.....	.....	1 8	2	4 8
1803	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	.....	4 8	4	8
1804	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 4 8	2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$
1805	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	2	8	.....	8	2 4 8	1 8
1806	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 4 8	1 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 4 8	1 2 8	4
1807	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	4	.....	.....	8	2 8	2 4
1808	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	2 8	4

FERNANDO VII, 1808-1825.

YEAR.	M.	CA.	D.	GA.	G.	Z ^s .	NG.	P.	NR.	PTS.	LIMÆ.	CUZ	§.
1808	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
1809	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4	.....	.....	2 8	8	.....	8
1810	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	1	.....	.....	2 8	.....	1 2 8
1811	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 4 8	2	.....	.....	2 4 8	.....	2 8
1812	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	..	8	.....	.....	.....	1 8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1 4
1813	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	..	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2 8	8	.....	2 4
1814	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	..	.....	4	8	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2 8	.....	1
1815	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	..	8 2	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8	.....	1 2 4	.....	.....	8	2 4 8	.....	8
1816	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	8	8	.....	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	2	2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2
1817	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	8	8	.....	.....	8	1 2 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4	2 4 8	.....	.....
1818	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	..	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	.....	1 4 8	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4 8	1 2 4 8	.....	.....
1819	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 8	..	.....	.....	1 2 8	.....	1 2 8	.....	1 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	.....	.....
1820	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	8	8	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	2 8	.....	.....	2 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 8	.....	.....
1821	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 8	1 8	.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1	8	.....	.....
1822	.....	..	8	.....	2 8	8	.....	2 8	.....	4 8	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2 4 8	2 8	.....	.....
1824	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8	.....	1 2 8	.....
1825	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8	.....	.....	.....

We append some notes on the Mint-marks, in connection with the foregoing, and shall be happy to hear from other students, who, like Mr. Smith and Mr. Churchill, have given any investigation to the troublesome questions concerning them, which the former has so ably discussed, whether their conclusions may agree or differ with those we are about to mention.

Since Mr. Low's interview with Mr. Smith, the following additional dates have been noted: Of the "Lima bust, of Ferdinand VII," coins of 1808, '09, and '10. Of the N R

mint, with letters F J, he has Two-reals with date 1816; of the CA mint, with initials R I, one of 1820 (see also Fischer Catal., 38); of the latter mint, his earliest recorded date is 1816; of the D mint, 1812, and as late as 1822; of LIMÆ, Two-reals of 1811 with J. R; and of the Z, pieces from 1813 to 1822. He also has notes of Eight and Four-reals N G, of 1779, and Two-reals of 1800, the latter with M; and of coins from N R as late as 1821. The table above shows other important additions, notably the P mint, 1805.

In regard to the Santiago mint, we are also able to give some further facts which have recently come to our knowledge: a translation of Molino's History of Chili (1787, etc.), published at Middletown, Conn., in 1808, with supplementary notes taken from an anonymous work printed at Bologna in 1776, has the following on p. 271, where in describing Santiago it is stated: "The mint, which *has lately been built*, by a Roman architect," etc. Owing to the somewhat confused manner in which the compiler gives his extracts, and the fact that dates are generally wanting, it is not clear whence he derived this particular information; but we infer that the expression "lately been built" alludes to the time of publication of the Bolognese work, as the earliest coins we have noted with the Santiago mint-mark are dated 1775.

As to the mint-mark P, Mr. Smith is entirely correct in saying that it has not yet been fully explained; the attribution of coins bearing this letter, struck before the first half of the present century, to Potosi, seems to be justified by Heiss, quoted above (p. 108), and by the occurrence of that mark as *early* as on coins of Philip II, mentioned by Mr. Smith, and as *late* as Philip V (p. 108), and possibly later.¹ We find authority for the statement that the Potosi mint was established in 1562 (Woodward & Cates, *s. v.* "Potosi"), i. e., in the time of Philip II, which corroborates Mr. Smith's suggestion that it was opened "probably earlier than Philip IV's time," who succeeded in 1621. A new building was erected there in 1751, about five years after the death of Philip V, which occurred in 1746. As Mr. Smith states that there are coins of the *mundos y mares* type with PTS in monogram (which type was introduced in 1732, the bust not being adopted until 1772), it would seem on the face of the evidence that the Potosi mint used both mint-marks simultaneously, occasionally at least, for a few years, possibly as late as 1774, the date of Mr. Churchill's solitary Half-real of Charles III, which also has the letter P.² The first coins of the *mundos y mares* type which we have recorded with monogram PTS, have the date 1767, but earlier dates may yet be found.

The "*papalote y cruz*" or "windmill and cross" money, commonly known as "cob money" by our collectors, was issued at an early day from the mints of Mexico, Guatemala, Lima and Potosi, as a sort of coinage of necessity, or rather of convenience for handling the bullion; it was sufficiently satisfactory to the natives, in point of appearance, for circulation, and on account of its purity and substantial accuracy of weight, accepted for mercantile purposes in large transactions. How early the bullion was thus transmuted into this rude coinage at the various mints we have been unable to learn precisely.

It is certain that the Potosi mint issued cob money from a very early period, and the latest date, with the name Potosi in full, of this class which we have noted is 1746 — the year of the death of Philip V, as mentioned. It would not surprise us, however, if others of a later period should be found; it is well known that about the middle of the last century, and subsequently, large quantities of this money were melted up and recoinced in this country and England, so that the cob money is less plentiful than it once was.

The planchets of this irregular money from the Mexico mint are broad and slightly concave; the Guatemala mint used planchets of uniform thickness, but cut in odd shapes, as though clipped; Potosi in full in the legend, is found upon coins minted in this form from 1652 to 1746. They are thickest in centre and dumpy; this is particularly noticeable on the later issues. There are, however, letters in the field — P-E, P-V, and P-VR (the last two

¹ The Rosa Catalogue has P with dates 1752 and '68 (p. 109 *sup.*), but whether for Potosi or not, is doubtful.

² This use of a double mint-mark seems so very im-

probable that some have attributed this coin to Popayan; but the difficulty is by no means removed by the change, as will be seen below.

letters in monogram), generally reversed below — E-P, or V-P, etc. Letters of other mints are similarly transposed.

Cob coins from the Lima mint are rather more uniform in thickness and broader, they have the name in full in the legend, and were minted up to 1697; these have L-H, L-R, etc., in the field. After this date the letters alone, so far as our observations go, show the locality.

Much of this rude coinage seems to have been struck by private parties under sanction of the Government, as for instance at Lima, from 1683, as already mentioned, and it is very probable that the larger part of the cob money from all the mints was the issue of private moneyers, for purposes suggested above; and the remainder for the same reason, though probably not often, by the Government itself. The cob money of Guatemala mintage is of the *mundos y mares* type exclusively.

Of the letters on cob money, from the South American mints, we have notes of the following dates of which those marked with † have passed under our personal observation since we began our record; many more with intervening dates had previously been examined:—

Coins with POTOSI in full. P-E 1652-77, 1723-34; †1654-68. P-V 1683. P-VR 1687-92; †1688-94. P-Q 1746.

With LIMA in full. L-R 1686-95; †1699. L-H 1697.

Without POTOSI, but which almost certainly belong there. P over B, and P over O, Philip II; P over A followed by O over VIII, ? Philip; P-E 1661-1737; †1733. P-L † (date gone). P-M 1738; †1732, '35. P-Q 1657, 1749-56. P-V 1703, '63, '73; †1769, '78. P-VR 1724. P-Y †1707. P-YA (YA in monogram)¹ †1733.

Without LIMA. L-R 1685. L-M 1690, 1718, '51, 1816. L-M | P-V-A (no date). L-H | P-V-A 1697, 1710. A-H | P-V-A 1708. L-H †1697. L-N 1730-39. L-V †1739. Of these all but those with A-H almost certainly belong to Lima.

Popayan was the first city built by the Europeans in that region, having been founded in 1537; it very early had a large trade in the precious metals, which with the fact that it was long the cathedral city of the Roman Bishop, and if we mistake not, later the residence of the Viceroy, made it the chief place of that part of "Tierra Fierme," as Potosi was of Peru. Ferdinand V called it "Castilla d'Oro" (the Golden Castile), which title gave place to that of the "New Kingdom of Granada" when the Vice-royalty was established—in 1718 according to some authorities; Theodore Dwight's translation of Mosquera, says 1732, and Mr. Smith gives a later date. However, after a very careful search of various works in the leading Libraries in New York and the Public Library in Boston, we have found nothing to show when the mint was established there, although there are occasional references to its operation; we even find the number of workmen employed in 1848 (26) and the salaries paid them, but no allusion to its history. As compared with the other mints, its capacity was apparently quite limited. The student, therefore, may choose between three conjectures. First, that the Popayan mint was established when the "New Kingdom of Granada" became a Vice-royalty, or soon after, and as a separate province used the letter of its chief city as a mint-mark, without reference to the fact that Potosi had also used this letter previously, and still continued to do so, occasionally. If this be accepted, it seems impossible to distinguish the issues with our present knowledge. Second, if the Rosa coin of 1768 belongs to *Potosi*, and Mr. Churchill's of 1774 to *this* mint, we may perhaps approximate the date of its foundation and conjecture that there was a small issue of that type, which was soon discontinued, and that the coinage at Popayan in the last century was trifling in amount, and probably merely as a matter of convenience. Or, third, that in the troublous times for Spain, at the beginning of this century, during the war with England, when the fleets of France and Spain were defeated at Trafalgar (Oct., 1805), coins were struck without reference to the Home government, for New Granada separated from Spain in 1810,

¹ This monogram we call P-YA because the portion of the letter on the left intersects the left side of the A at the cross bar, thus forming the Y; it is barely possible that it was meant for VA; as we have P-V and P-Y this cannot be determined with our present knowledge. P-V-A is found on some from Lima.

and in 1824 the insurgents finally conquered the Spanish army. We express no opinion as to the comparative probability of either of these conjectures, except that the last seems to be corroborated in some degree by the later coins generally attributed to this mint, whether any of the earlier issues with P belong there or not — the last date we have noted with P being 1823, while that of PTS is found as late as 1825, the year from which Bolivia as a separate State dates its independence.

ON THE SIGNIFICATION OF CERTAIN ANCIENT MONETARY TYPES.

BY MONS. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

PART II.

I now pass to the consideration of the coin types of the Island of Crete, referring the reader to the phototype plates which illustrate my work on the "Numismatics of Ancient Crete," for examples. The astronomical signification of many of these types is not doubtful. There are first, the *stars* which are found on coins of Anopolis (pl. i, 5); Cnosos (iv, 23-30; v, 3-18, 26; vi, 3-5, 26; vii, 5, 12, 15-17); Kydonia (ix, 13, 28, 29; x, 8, 9); Eleutherna (xi, 7); Heracleion (xvii, 4, 5); Hierapytna (xvii, 22, 23); Hyrtacos (xviii, 12); Itanos (ib. 21-36; xix, 16, 19, 22, 23, 25-29); Lisos (xx, 37); Lyttos (xxii, 3); Olous (ib. 26); Tanos (xxx, 23); and on the coins of κοινὸν Κρητῶν (xxxii, 2-4, 8, 21, 22; xxxiii, 10). There are also the *crescents* on those of Cnosos (v, 2-4); Kydonia (ix, 13, 14, 17, 27-30; x, 3-5, 8, 9); and Tanos (xxx, 23.)¹

To what celestial bodies do these stars have a mythological allusion? As to the larger proportion of them, we can determine this with certainty or with great probability, by studying the mythology of the cities where the coins were struck, and by noting the symbolic figures which *accompany or take the place of* the stars themselves. For example, on the coins of Cnosos, even the most ancient, we constantly find a star at the centre of the labyrinth, at the point where we should expect to find the Minotaur. But we remember the legend, according to which the Minotaur, under the name "Asterion," was associated among the Cretans with the worship of the stars.² We also know of other monuments, where the Minotaur is shown with his body covered with stars.³ The astronomic value of the symbol is therefore certain.

There is a large bronze coin struck by the community of Crete, in the time of Titus, which has Zeus standing, armed with the thunderbolt, and surrounded by seven stars, with legend ZEYS KPHTAΓENHΞ (xxxiii, 10). It is evident that the seven stars represent Ursa Major, or it may be Ursa Minor.⁴

¹ We give the references here and below to the plates and figures in full, as the valuable work of M. Svoronos is fortunately to be found in some of our Public Libraries, and can therefore be consulted by those who desire to investigate this subject. — EDS.

² Pausanias, ii, 31, 1: — Apollodorus, 3, 1, 4.

³ Roscher, *Lexicon der Myth.*, p. 657.

⁴ See 'Εφ. Ἀρχ., in the article already cited.

According to the mythic story, the Bears (*Arctoi*, — *Ursa Major* and *Minor*) were placed among the constellations by Zeus in recognition of the protection which they had given him during his infancy in Crete. On another bronze coin of the Κοινὸν of the Cretans, struck in the time of Trajan (xxxv, 1), one finds the same seven stars above the infant Zeus, who is seated on a celestial globe, and accompanied by a bitch.

Again, we find these stars on some beautiful silver pieces dedicated by the Cretans to Caligula and Claudius, where Augustus is represented under the type of Zeus Cretagenes (The Cretan-born Zeus) sometimes on a throne, and again on a quadriga of elephants (xxxii, 2, 8). The seven stars are placed around the head of the emperor exactly as they are shown on the maps of the heavens, four on one side, forming a square, and three on the other, forming a broken line.

I have already shown in another place,¹ that the "Little Bear," *Kynosoura*, was generally represented by the ancients as a bitch, of the breed [called "Spartan hounds,"] κυνοσουρίς: "εἰκόνα κυνὸς εἶναι" (it represents a dog) said Thales, who was the first to bring this constellation to the knowledge of the Greeks,² and also that the constellation of *Ursa Major* was represented by a cow (Βοῦς). It is for this reason that the constellation Boötes (the guardian of the cow) received its name *Arctouros*, that is to say, the Guardian of Arctos, or *Ursa Major*.³ We find a similar instance on the coins of the Kydonians, who are also called Kynosourians, which from the beginning of the Fifth Century, B. C., down to the Roman epoch, bore the figure of a bitch (κυνοσουρίς), suckling the infant Zeus, Ζεὺς Σκύλιος (from σκύλα, a bitch), as shown on pl. ix, 22–25; x, 2, 10–14, 21, 26. A coin of Praesus (xxvii, 2), of the Fifth Century, B. C., shows Zeus nourished by a cow. Consequently there must be a close relation between these devices and the constellations of the Bears.⁴

Mythology tells us that Zeus was nurtured in his infancy by five other animals — a goat, an eagle, doves, bees, and a sow,⁵ and we learn from various

¹ See 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., in the article already cited.

² The name Κυνόσουρα, meaning the dog's tail, was applied to the constellation of *Ursa Minor*, because the animal is represented, says Anthon, as the Scholiast on the *Iliad*, Σ, 487, remarks, διὰ τὸ ὡς κυνὸς ἔχειν ἀνακεκλυσμένην οὐράν "with tail bent upward like a dog's"; later its etymology became forgotten, or neglected, he continues, and "Cynosura" and "Hefice," — a name anciently given to *Ursa Major* from the curved position of the stars in that constellation — appear in fable as two nymphs, the nurses of Jove; Aratus, *Phaenom.* 30 *et seq.*, Hygin, *Poet. Astr.*, 2, 2. — Eds.

³ *Arcturus* is the brightest star in the constellation Boötes or as it is otherwise called, Arctophylax; the word is from ἄρκτος, bear, and οἶκος, a guard; the latter word having the same meaning as φύλαξ, a keeper or guard. Ovid (*Trist.*, i, 10, 15) calls it *Custos Ursae*, and Vitruvius, *Custos*, having precisely the same signification in Latin. In a previous note we have mentioned the Greek myth that this constellation represented Arcas, the son of Callisto, and the fable that the latter

having been turned into a bear by Diana, was with her son transferred into the skies to become constellations. See Ovid, *Met.*, ii, 401 *et seq.*; *Fast.*, ii, 155, etc. In either form of the myth the close relation to Zeus of the constellation of the Bear (or cow) and its guardian, furnishes the basis of the story. — Eds.

⁴ 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1893, p. 12.

⁵ The fable was that the goat Amalthea fed him with her milk, the wild bees with honey; pigeons brought him ambrosia from the streams of Ocean, and an eagle drew nectar each day, with his beak, from a rock (Athenaeus, ii, p. 490). A very early myth makes Melissa (the word is evidently connected with μέλι or honey), a sister of Amalthea, and the two, daughters of Melisseus, King of Crete; but we recall no classic authority which would justify us in supposing that the former was united with her sister in the constellation Capella, as the daughters of Atlas and Pleione were clustered in the Pleiades and the Hyades, though such a tradition would be in accord with many similar myths. — Eds.

ancient writers,¹ that in recognition of their services, he changed them into the constellations of the Goat,² the Eagle,³ and the Doves,⁴ as well as the Bitch and the Cow [already mentioned]. As to the sow, and the bees, we have no certain evidence, but the same change is not improbable, since there is a legend connecting the bees (δελθίδες) with the constellation *Deltoton*, and the sow with that of the Hyades (Ῥάδες), which according to some writers, derived their name ἀπο τῶν ὑῶν (from swine)⁵.

However that may be, all the animals which nursed the infant Zeus were regarded by the Greeks in general, and by the Cretans in particular, as sacred (ιερά). I believe, therefore, that not only the bitch of Kydonia, and the cow of Praesos, but the goat, the eagle, and the doves, the bees and the sow, which are so frequently found on Cretan coins, should likewise be associated with the myth of Zeus. We must of course omit certain coins of which the devices allude to particular legends, as for instance those of Phaestos, with the type of Talos, representing the dog of Crete, and those which bear a goat accompanied by arrows, or a goat browsing on a dittany bush, for here we have a direct allusion to the famous Cretan goats, and to the Cretan archers, not less renowned, who had Apollo, the inventor of the bow, as their patron.⁶

Our astronomical interpretation explains also some other types; for instance, the eagle surrounded by a circle of rays on certain coins of Gortyna (xvi, 3). On coins of Itanus, the eagle, which is the ordinary type on the largest pieces, is replaced by a star when the size of the field is too small to permit an eagle to be engraved (xix, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-27). So also a star takes the place of an eagle on certain bronze coins of Lyttos (xxii, 3).

Finally, beside the various animals we have enumerated, the following are also found on Cretan coins:—

(1) *The bull*, on those of Gortyna, Phaestos, Lappa, Myrina, Moda and Polyrrhenion: sometimes it is the entire animal, and sometimes only the bust or head. It has generally been considered that this alludes to the bull which bore Europa from Phenicia to Crete. But we know from ancient writers that this very bull alludes to the constellation of the Bull.⁷ Moreover, the astro-nomic significance of the bull, which also represents the sun, is now recog-nized by all, and as to Cretan coins especially, it is unnecessary to adduce further evidence. I content myself by mentioning the coins which bear a

¹ Aratus, *Phenom.*, 162; Zenobius, *Prov.*, ii, 48; Musaeus in Eratosthenes, *Epitome*, xiii, 100; Cicero, *Arat. fragm.*, 160; Germanicus, *Arat.*, 167; Festus Avienus, *Paraph.*, 405.

² Moiro in *Athenaeus*, p. 497 b; Eratosthenes, xxx; *Scholi. German.* BP. 91, 16; G. 160, 20; Hygin, ii, 16; Eustathius, *Schol. Iliad.* θ, 247, etc.

³ Moiro, *loc. cit.*; Aratus, *Phenom.*, 264; Homer, *Odyssey*, E, 273, and *Iliad*, B, 632; Hesiod, O, 383, 572, 615, 919, *et cel.*

⁴ Pliny, *Hist. Natural.*, xviii, 26. [The Doves were the Pleiades. See p. 79 of this vol. of the Journal.—EDS.]

⁵ *Schol.*, Germ. Gr., 135, 18; Columella, xi, 2, 89. By some Roman writers these stars were called *Suculae*,

little swine, for which curious name Pliny, *loc. cit.*, assigns as a reason that the Roman farmers mistook the etymology of the Greek name and deduced it not from the word signifying to rain, but from that meaning a sow, as in the text,—because as is suggested in Anthon, *sub voce*, "the continual rains at the setting of the Hyades made the roads so miry, that these stars seemed to delight in dirt like swine!"—EDS.

⁶ *Εφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1893, p. 153 *et seq.*

⁷ Eratosthenes, *Katasterismi*, "The Bull": Ταῦρος . . . ὁ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀγαγὼν διὰ πτελάρχους ἐκ Φοινίκης εἰς Κρήτην· Εὐρωπαϊδης ἐν Φρήξῳ. . . . [The bull which conveyed Europa across the sea from Phenicia to Crete. . . . Euripides in Phrixos.]

bull surrounded by rays, either alone or carrying Europa (vii, 11-14; xv, 26, 27; xvi, 5; etc.), and the smaller pieces which have a large star in place of the type with Europa (vii, 15-17). On the coins of Lappa we find a bull's head *with a star on its forehead* [*sur le front*] (xix, 36).

(2) *The lion.* The most ancient pieces of Gortyna and of Phaestos, to the Fifth Century B. C., have on one side the celestial bull carrying Europa, and on the opposite the bust or head of a lion, seen facing. As there were never any lions in Crete, and as we know of no myth which would account for the presence of a lion on Cretan coins, we are authorized to refer this type to the famous constellation of the Lion. [Zodiacal sign Leo.]

(3) *The dolphin.* This is found on coins of Arsinoe, Kisamos, Hyrtacos, Hierapytna, Priansos, Phalasarna, Orion, Rhaukos, and Rethymna. Undoubtedly the dolphins here indicate that the type is connected with maritime cities, or places where Poseidon was worshipped; but at the same time we must not forget that there is a constellation called the Dolphin. Again, the Museum at Athens possesses an unedited Cretan coin, probably struck by the city of Rhaukos, which has a dolphin with its head surrounded by rays.¹ We are also reminded of the analogous pieces of Luceria² and of Syracuse,³ where the dolphins are seen accompanied by a star.

(5) *The horse.* The unedited piece of Rhaukos, which we have just mentioned, has on its reverse the bust (head and neck) of a horse, the side of whose neck is decorated with a large star, clearly showing the connection between this type and the constellation of the Horse. An examination of other coins of Rhaukos proves that it alludes to the horse of Poseidon the Horseman (Ποσειδῶν ἵππιος).⁴ We know that the constellation of the Horse was considered by the ancients to be Pegasus, the son of Poseidon and the Gorgon Medusa. It is probably for this reason that the ancient coins of Potidaea, in Macedonia,⁵ with the figure of Poseidon Hippios, have a large star below the horse.

(5) *Fishes.* The most ancient pieces of Itanos have on the obverse a monster, half human, and half a fish, which has often been considered to represent the Phenician god, Dagon,⁶ which has been identified with the southern constellation of the Fish.⁷ On their reverse the same pieces have two fishes, or two marine monsters (xviii, 37; xix, 1-9), types as yet unexplained, which on the smaller pieces of the same series *are replaced by stars*

¹ The engraving of this piece given by Svoronos has the head of the dolphin on a large star of seven rays, and on the reverse a horse's head to right, with a seven-pointed star under his neck. — EDS.

² Carelli, *Num. Ital. Antiq.*, pl. lviii, 1.

³ Poole, *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, "Sicily," p. 182, fig. 287. The cut of this piece shows two dolphins, in a nearly perpendicular position, with a large eight-pointed star in an invected circular border between them. — EDS.

⁴ The reader will doubtless recall the myth of the contest between Pallas and Poseidon, as to which deity should give a name to the capital of Attica: Poseidon

struck the ground with his trident and produced the horse, while Pallas planted the olive, which the gods decided was more useful to man, and awarded her the victory. Hence the horse is always associated with Poseidon. The coin has Poseidon mounted on horseback (ἵππιος) to right, his trident projecting in front, with Π below its points, and a large seven-pointed star between the legs of the horse. — EDS.

⁵ Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 188; *Catal. Brit. Mus.*, "Macedonia," p. 99, with cut.

⁶ *Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 39.

⁷ Dupuis, *Origine de tous les cultes*, i, p. 270.

(xix, 5), and these, moreover, have themselves taken the place of the *large stars* which are found on the coins of an earlier period (xviii, 21-36). Among the constellations recognized by the ancient Greeks, there was one called the Fishes (Ἰχθύς); we have even better reasons to associate this with the fishes on the coins of Itanos because that town had a Phenician origin,¹ and because it was commonly said among the ancients that the constellation of the Fish symbolized the fishes of the Syro-phenician goddess Derceto or Atargatis.²

(6) *The owl*. This type is found on the tetradrachm of many Cretan cities, struck in imitation of Athenian models, and also on some of the bronze coins of Kydonia and of Keraia (iv, 21; x, 8, 9). I do not insist on this type, which has so close a relation to the Athenian mythology; I simply remark that on the tetradrachms of Athens from 527 to 220 B. C., the crescent constantly accompanies the owl,³ and that the owls on the most ancient Athenian coins have their bodies formed of "star-dots,"⁴ and finally that very often the owl is accompanied by stars, as for example, on the coins of Populonia,⁵ and Etruria. We must, therefore, consider the owl as an astronomical symbol. Further, the owl was the sacred bird of Athene, who is identified with the moon.⁶ It may be possible, indeed, to refer this type to the constellation *Opus* (the Bird); the owl has been found among the constellations on an Egyptian planisphere.⁷

(7) *The stag*. This type is found on several Cretan coins of uncertain origin (xxxi, 13), and on the coins of the town of Dictynna (xi, 1-2). Here the stag certainly alludes to Artemis. However we must not forget that on certain celestial maps we find a stag in the place of the constellation of Cassiopea.⁸

Thus it seems to me very probable that *all* the types of animals on Cretan coins should have an astronomical explanation, from their connection with the stars, the constellations, or other heavenly bodies. We shall arrive at the same conclusion in studying many other types of this island. I must confine myself to a few instances.

(1) *Ares* surrounded by rays, which is the device found on coins of Gortyna, probably represents the planet Mars.

(2) *Talos* on coins of Phaestos (xxiii, 2-3; xxiv, 24-26) is known to be the symbol of the sun. Hesychius says in so many words, "Τάλως ὁ ἥλιος" [Talos, the Sun].

(3) *Britomartis* surrounded by rays, on coins of Gortyna (xv, 20), has already been identified with Selene, the moon.⁹

1 Steph. de Byzance, s. v. Ἴτανος.
2 Hygin, *P. A.*, ii, 30 and 41; compare Ideler, *Unter-
suchungen*, p. 202 *et seq.*
3 Head, *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, "Attica," *passim*.
4 Beulé, *Monnaies d'Athènes*, *passim*.
5 Garucci, *loc. cit.*, pl. lxxiv, i, 4; Carelli, *loc. cit.*, viii,
26-28.

6 Beulé, *Monnaies*, etc., p. 19.
7 Dupuis, *loc. cit.*, pl. vi, xxviii.
8 *Ibid.*, iii, p. 557, pl. viii.
9 See the articles on this subject, in the first two
numbers of this volume of the *Journal*, by Svoronos.
— Eds.

(4) *The prow of a ship*, which is peculiar to the cities of the Chersonesus, Apollonia, Hierapytna, Heracleion, and Lyttos, is undoubtedly like the dolphin, the symbol of maritime cities, but at the same time it may also allude to the well known constellation of the Ship Argo, and is thus to be explained when accompanied by a star, which occasionally is placed above it, as for instance on the coins of Lyttos, and of many other ancient cities.

(5) *The Gorgon head* on the coins of Praesos (xxvi, 1), the *Triskelies* of Hierapytna (xvii, 6), the *wheel* of Eleutherna (xi, 7, 8), accompanied by a star, and that of Itanos (xix, 27), of which the spokes form the rays of a star, should also be astronomically explained, as has already been shown in discussing coins of other places.¹

[To be concluded.]

THE "HONOS ET VIRTUS" MEDAL AND THE RESTRIKES AT THE FRENCH MINT.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

A FULLER reply to "J. R. C." than that given in your editorial seems necessary, to clear away his doubts regarding the French Indian Medals, and to settle the disputed point as to whether they pertain to America or not. The fact that the "Honos et Virtus" Medal was given to the Canadian Indians is fully proved by a letter of Père Roubaud, Jesuit missionary to the Abenakis, written from St. Francis, Oct. 21, 1757.² In describing a great assembly of Indian warriors he states: "Les chefs et capitaines ne sont distingués de ceux-ci que par le hausse-col, et ceux-là par un médaillon que représente d'un côté le portrait du Roi, et au revers Mars et Bellone qui se donnent la main, avec cette devise: '*Virtus et honor.*'" This has been thus translated by Parkman: "The sachems and war-chiefs are distinguished from the rest; the latter by a gorget, and the former by a medal, with the King's portrait on one side, and on the other Mars and Bellona joining hands, with the device, *Virtus et Honor.*"³

The error in the order of the words made by the Jesuit father in quoting the legend is a proof of the genuineness of the authority rather than otherwise. It shows that he must have seen a sufficient number of the Medals at different times, and have examined them too to have been able to describe them from memory, as his error indicates was the case.

The Medal is described in the Catalogue of the French Mint as having been struck to commemorate the "Peace of Utrecht" (April, 11, 1713).⁴ There the two figures are called "Honour and Courage." Now "honour and courage" have not much point on a treaty Medal, but they have on one given for bravery or meritorious conduct. There are two other Medals described in the Catalogue, attributed to this event. But both of these bear the date of and otherwise refer to the treaty. The Catalogue was the work of a commission, which, as this and other similar mistakes show, was not composed of eminent numismatists striving after historic truth.

J. R. C. suggests that the Louis XV Medal may be a mule piece. In this he is mistaken, for in the first place the Medal of Louis XIV is larger than his successor's

¹ Beulé, *loc. cit.*, p. 22, *et seq.*

² Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères, Toulouse, 1810, v. iii, p. 192.

³ Montcalm and Wolfe, Boston, 1885, v. i, p. 480.

⁴ Catalogue des Poinçons, Coins et médailles du Musée Monétaire. Paris, 1833, p. 195, No. 469.

— the sizes being respectively 56 and 49 *millimetres*; and there is also considerable difference in the details. In the Louis XV Medal the words "Honos" and "Virtus" are divided by the spear points which extend upward to the edge; in that of Louis XIV they go no farther than the inscription. The initial "w" occurs correctly enough on that of Louis XIV, but, from the poor rubbing in my possession, I can see no trace of it on the later Medal. I have a restrike of the Louis XIV Medal, but have never seen or heard of an original. On the other hand, although I sent a rubbing of the Louis XV Medal, with an order, to the *Musée Monétaire* I received answer that they had no such Medal. There are two originals known, both in silver with loops for suspension, as have all the Indian Medals; one is in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, and the other in the possession of a Nova Scotian collector.

Since writing the above my attention has been called to a Medal described in the Catalogue of the French Medal Mint¹ under the heading "Prix Universel des Arts" (Universal Art prize). The obverse description, when translated, reads "Minerva standing holding in one hand a wreath of laurels while she leans with the other on a cippus on which stands an antique vase ornamented with a palm branch. Legend, *Certamen occumenicum* (for universal competition). Exergue, *Vicit Anno*" The reverse is that of the *Honos et Virtus* Medal. The size "22 lignes" being two lignes smaller than that given for the Louis XIV Indian Medal. This corresponds exactly with the difference in size claimed in the first part of my remarks above. The legend is here translated, "*Honneur et Mérite*," and the allegorical figures are consequently named "Honor" and "Merit,"—the last named being substituted for the "Courage" of the Louis XIV Medal. Now seeing that *originals* of the "Honos et Virtus" Medals occur with the head of Louis XV on the obverse; that cotemporary documents describe such a Medal seen in the possession of the Indians, and that the same design with different details occurs with the head of Louis XIV, may we not safely conclude that the "*Certamen occumenicum*" Medal of the catalogue of the *Musée Monétaire* is not the proper obverse of the Honos et Virtus Medal, but that it is nothing more than a mule—the result of a want of knowledge on the part of those who arranged the dies in what they believed to be their proper pairs at the French Mint. It appears altogether improbable that two designs so similar in purport would have been used for obverse and reverse of the same Medal. They bear on their faces evidence that they are both reverses of different Medals, having the head of the King for obverses. And then is it likely in those palmy days of the "Divine right" that a prize Medal without the effigy of the King should be awarded or even esteemed of any value, especially as the King was the giver?

The naming of one of the allegorical figures, although similar in both Medals, "Courage" in one place and "Merit" in another, proves that part of the Catalogue was written by guess-work, and that its attribution of one of the Indian Medals to the Peace of Utrecht and another as the reverse of an art prize is wrong, and the older documents are correct.

The "Felicitas Domus Augustae" Medal was also struck for the Canadian Indians, as has been proved by cotemporary documents. Madame Duplessis Sainte Hélène wrote on the 17th of October, 1723,² that: Le Roi Louis 14 avoit envoyé de médailles d'argent assés grandes où son Portrait étoit d'un côté et de l'autre étoit celui

¹ Page 274, No. 192, of the List of Medals of Louis XV.

² Rev. Abbé Verrault in the *Revue Canadienne*, Montreal, February, 1875.

du Dauphin son fils et des 3 princes ses enfans, pour donner à ceux qui se distingueroient dans la guerre Quand il y meurt quelque chef on le fait enterrer honorablement on met sur sa bière une épée croisée de son fourreau et la médaille en question attaché dessus. This has been translated in an article describing the Medal by the late Prof. Anthon.¹ "Louis XIV had sent silver Medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait and on the other that of the dauphin, his son, and of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war. . . . When any chief dies he is honorably buried and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard and the Medal." This is evidently an earlier issue than the "Honos et Virtus" Medal, the device of which, as has been shown was continued by Louis XV. In the Catalogue of the *Musée Monétaire*² it is claimed to have been struck to commemorate the birth of the Duke of Berri. But its date, 1693, seven years after the Duke's birth, clearly points out the commission's mistake. There is a similar Medal dated 1686, the year of the young prince's birth, which no doubt served as a design for the later Indian Medal; hence the error. It would seem that the cataloguers, finding no history connected with the dies of the Indian Medals, put them down as commemorating such events as appeared to them the most probable.

Four sizes of the Medal of 1693 were issued, — another clear indication of their having been especially struck for the Indians, since letters from the Governors of Canada often ask for or acknowledge receipt of Medals of different sizes. Such as for instance that of the Marquis of Vaudreuil written in October, 1721: "I have received the letter which the council did me the honor to write me on the 20th of June last, in which I found the twelve medals bearing the portrait of the King, four large and six small ones." These were intended for chiefs of different ranks, or for services more or less meritorious. In a similar way the Indian Medals of George III occur in three different sizes. Restrikes of all the four sizes of the French Medals can be had, but I know of only one original — one of the smaller sizes — which is in the collection of Laval University at Quebec.

In reference to the restrikes, my own experience goes to prove that most of the mule varieties occur through the carelessness or ignorance of the employees at the French Mint. I have already referred to this in the pages of the *Journal*,³ where I describe a Louisbourg Medal the reverse of which had been muled with the reverse of the Peace Medal of 1763, struck forty-three years later. The muling, which occurred in the following way, seems to have been the result of gross carelessness. I had ordered two or three each of the Louisbourg and of the Peace Medals, but, to my surprise, when I opened the package from the Mint I found the two obverses and the two reverses muled together. At the Hart sale⁴ I purchased a variety of the Louisbourg Medal with an old head of Louis XV. As this bears no mark on the edge it must have been struck previous to 1833, showing that these or similar mistakes are constantly recurring. There are also four varieties of the "Kebecca Liberata"; one bearing the initial "R" under the bust, a second the name of "*Dollin*," a third, *J. Mavger*, and a fourth, *I. Mavger*.

I have thirty varieties of the French American Colonial Jetons, and there are no doubt twenty or thirty others. Five of mine are originals, all of which can be

¹ American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. xi, p. 93.

² Page 127, No. 276; also page 192, No. 462.

³ Vol. xiv, page 45.

⁴ New York, Dec. 28, 1888.

distinguished at a glance from the restrikes. While then there appears to have been a great multiplication of varieties, they can in most instances be charitably attributed to carelessness or ignorance on the part of officials who have failed to inform themselves with the necessary care of the true history and origin of the dies they have combined, rather than to any intention to produce new varieties for mercenary purposes, as might seem to be the case if we considered merely the numberless mules.

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 47.]

I have again to insert medals that belong with previous groups.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. MEXICO.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

818. *Obverse.* Within field: L. EMILIO | LAFON | FARMACEUTICO. Inscription: BOTICA DEL AGUILA | CHIHUAHUA

Reverse. BUENA POR | UN VASO DE | AGUA GAZEOSA | 12 POR \$1.

Brass. 28mm. Edges beaded.

I owe impressions to Dr. J. W. Bastow, of Guadalajara (Jalisco).

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

I am again under renewed and the greatest obligation to Mr. Julius Meili, of Zurich, long resident at Rio de Janeiro, who, in the most generous manner, has sent me metallic impressions of the following as yet unpublished medals, although he is himself editing the medals of Brazil. Such self-sacrifice deserves the most public recognition. As I have previously indicated the existence of five of them, I shall in describing these attach to them their former numbers.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. N. Touzet, of Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro.

(278.) *Obverse.* Within oak branches tied by ribbon: PARA | SEMPRE | GRATOS. Inscription: AO EXIMIO MEDICO D^r N. TOUZET OS HABITANTES DE PETROPOLIS. Exergue, a rosette.

Reverse. A serpent encircling a palm trunk. Beneath, to right: DEPAUX. Inscription: SABEDORIA-PHILANTROPIA. Exergue: 1856.

Octagonal. 45mm.

Dr. H. Naegely, of Rio de Janeiro.

(279.) *Obverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, beneath whose juncture c: AU | D^r (between scrolls) H. NAEGELY | — • —. Inscription: HOMMAGE D'ESTIME ET DE RECONNAISSANCE | — * —

Reverse. Within beaded circle: A | RIO | DE | JANEIRO | — • — | 1871. Inscription: LA SOCIETE BELGE DE BIENFAISANCE | — o —

50mm.

Dr. G. L. Drogat-Landré, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

(280.) *Obverse.* Within beaded circles, with double twigs of laurel above and below, overlaid by a rose: SCIENCIA Inscription: OS ALUMNOS AGRADECIDOS AO ILL^{MO} SNR D^{OR} G. L. DROGNAT-LANDRE *

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: — o — | ELOQUENCIA | — o —
Inscription: CURSO DE OPHTALMOLOGIA DE 1871 ATE 1873 *
45mm.

Dr. Oscar Bulhoês, of Rio de Janeiro.

819. *Obverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon and surmounted by radiant star, a bistoury and scissors, entwined by a serpent. Inscription: AO EMERITO CIRURGIAO D^R OSCAR BULHOES *

Reverse. Within circle: GRATIDAO | — * — | 27 DE AGOSTO | DE 1890 Inscription: OS ESTUDANTES DE MEDICINA DE 1890 *
48mm. Edge of reverse chased.

Dr. Domingos Freire, of Rio de Janeiro.

820. *Obverse.* Within branches of opuntia (prickly pear) and laurel, surmounted by radiant star: AO D^R | DOMINGOS | FREIRE | — * — Inscription: A MOCIDADE ACADEMICA 1887 | — * —

Reverse. CONFERIDA | EM | SESSAO SOLEMNE | — A — | 7 DE AGOSTO | DE | 1887 | — o —
54mm. Edge of reverse chased.

D. Epidemics.

Small Pox. 1887. Pirahy.

821. *Obverse.* Within circle: AO | SARGENTO | JOSE | AUGUSTO | (elongated rosette.) Inscription: A CAMARA MUNICIPAL DO PIRAHY | — * —

Reverse. EPIDEMIA | DE | VARIOLA | NA | BARRA DO PIRAHY | — * — | 1887
22mm.

822. As preceding, save on obverse: AO | SUBDELEGADO | FRUTUOSO | GIL | GONCALVES | (elongated rosette.)
22mm.

823. As preceding, save on obverse: AO PRACA | JOSE MARIA | FERNANDES, and in exergue three stars.
22mm.

Yellow Fever. 1889. Campinas.

(282.) *Obverse.* Within circle: AO D^R | JOSE MARIA | TEIXEIRA | — o — Inscription: HOMENAGEM DE GRATIDAO | (rosette) DO POVO CAMPINEIRO (rosette.)

Reverse. Within a wreath of roses, three falling tears. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DE 1889 | * EM CAMPINAS *
30mm.

824-49. As the following are wholly struck and not engraved, they have to be separately enumerated. They are all like the preceding, save the central names upon the obverse. Preceded by Ao: Dr. Angelo Simoês; Dr. Antonio Alves Do Banho; Dr. Branlio Gomes; Dr. Caetano Monforte; Dr. Claro M. Homem de Mello; Dr. Clemente Ferreira; Dr. Eduardo Guimarães; Dr. Eufrazio José Da Cunha; Dr. Fernando de Barros; Dr. Francisco Corrêa Sutra; Dr. Francisco C. Perreira de Barros; Dr. Francisco M. de Arango Goês; Dr. Germano Melchert; Dr. J. B. M. Azevedo Corrêa; Dr. João de Deus Da Cunha Pinto; Dr. João G. Costa Aquiar; Dr. Luiz Manoel Pinto Nelto; Dr. Manoel de Assis Vieira Bueno; Dr. Valentin J. Da S. Lopes. Preceded by A: Alberto de Castro Menezes; Caetano de Faria Castro; Horacio Marcoudes Romeiro; Joaquim T. Soares Da Camara; Luiz Antonio Barboza; Luiz Pedro Barboza; Vito Pacheco Leão. The names are cut in capitals.

Do., do. 1889. Paranagua.

(283.) *Obverse.* Within circle: AO D^r JOSE JUSTINO | DE MELLO | INSPECTOR DE
| SAUDE DO PORTO | — Inscription: CAMARA MUNICIPAL | * DE PARANAGUA *

Reverse. Within beaded circle: HONRA | —AO— | MERITO Inscription: SESSAO
SOLEMNE | * JUNHO 23 DE 1889 *
30mm.

850. *Obverse.* Within circle: AO D^r | JOAO EVANGELISTA | ESPINDOLA | MEDICO
| MUNICIPAL | — Inscription: CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE PARANAGUA *

Reverse. As preceding.

From his researches into Yellow Fever, the medal of Dr. Domingos Freire, No. 820, might be mentioned in this connection.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

Dr. Moses Gunn (1822-1887), of Chicago.

851. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 400 x 512mm. By Howard Kretschmer, of Chicago.

In the possession of Rush Medical College. I have the description of this and the following from Prof. E. L. Holmes, of Chicago.

Dr. James Suydam Knox (1840-1892), of Chicago.

852. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath, to right: H Hahn | München In-
scription, below: J S KNOX

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 500 x 712mm.

At Rush Medical College.

B. 3. Medical Societies.

853. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with cap. Upon shoulder, at right: LEMAIRE In-
scription: CRISTOFORO-COLOMBO

Reverse. Upon a shield with stars and stripes an erect, outspread eagle, to left.
In its beak a scroll with E PLURIBUS UNUM Inscription: WORLD'S HYGI-ENIC EXPOSI-
TION-CHICAGO 1893

Gilt, plated, bronze. 68mm. Sixty copies, struck for the Belgian International
Association for the Progress of Hygiene.

De Witte, Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 25, No. 11, pl. vii.

G. Physical Abnormalities.

Arrest of Development.

Charles S. Stratton (Gen. Tom Thumb), of Bridgeport, Ct.

854. Tin. 38mm.

Fonrobert Cat. (N. A.), No. 6,063.

855. Brass. 22mm.

Bushnell, p. 117, No. 33.

In my collection.

856. As preceding, but date 1850 instead of 1846.

Brass. 22mm.

In my collection.

857. Brass. 22mm.

Fonrobert Cat., No. 6,064.

In collection of the Newport Historical Society.

Ventriloquism. (Though I exclude vocalists as a class from this list, the following may perhaps be admitted, as involving an abnormal condition of the vocal chords.)

"Professor King."

858. Copper. 19mm.

Ibid., No. 5,868.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Personal.

Dr. Joseph Black, of Edinburgh.

(770). Dr. F. P. Weber, of London, writes me that he has re-examined this medallion, of white glass upon polished slate, and that in addition to the name, with the date, 1788, there is upon a line beneath: Taffie F (perhaps for Ft.)

Dr. Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738), of Leyden.

There exists an English medallion of Boerhaave, which will be hereafter described, under Holland.

The three following medallions in Wedgewood, are added contrary to the practice of the *Journal*.

Dr. William Buchan, of London.

Besides No. 612, there is

859. *Obverse*. Bust. Beneath: Dr. Buchan.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. Blue and white. Oval. By Hackwood.

Dr. John Fothergill, of London.

Besides No. 645, there is

859a. *Obverse*. Bust, to right, with wig and horizontal curls. Below: Dr. Fothergill.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. Oval. 87 x 112mm. By Flaxman.

Dr. John Freind, of Oxford.

In addition to Nos. 646 and 647, there is

860. *Obverse*. Bust. Below: Dr. Freind.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. Oval. 75 x 106mm. By Flaxman.

This and the preceding were communicated to me by Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, of London.

Dr. Wm. Augustus Guy (1810-1885), of London.

In addition to No. 666, there is the following.

861. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. To left of it an olive branch. Inscription: WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY 1885

Reverse. A sheaf of wheat. Inscription: ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY 1834.

Gold, silver, bronze. 60mm. Designed by Harry Bates.

I owe the description to Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, of London.

Dr. Philemon Holland, of Coventry.

862. Similar to No. 657, save HOLLOND.

Tin. 30mm. Only six struck.

Atkins, *Tradesmen's Tokens of Eighteenth Century*, p. 205.

863. *Obverse* and rim as No. 657.

Reverse. An open book, supported by two others, lettered BRITANNIA and CYRO-PÆDIA. The open one bears: "With one Sole Pen I wrote this book, Made of a gray Goose Quill. A Pen it was when I it took. A Pen I leave it still." In front, an inkstand with pen. Exergue: 1801 I. G. H.

Bronze, copper, tin. 30mm. Twenty-two in all, of which the four in tin were unfinished.

Pye, p. 15*, No. 6; Atkins, p. 205, No. 24.

Dr. John Howard.

In addition to Nos. 661-705 and 726-7, there are

864. As No. 668, save rim plain.

Atkins, p. 215, No. 92a.

865. As No. 675, but upon rim : PAYABLE AT BANBURY OXFORD OR READING +
Ibid., p. 172, No. 30.

866. As preceding, save upon rim : PAYABLE BY HENRY OLIVERS +
Ibid., p. 370, No. 109b.

867. As preceding, but upon rim : MASONIC HALF PENNY TOKEN MDCCXCIV.
Ibid., p. 370, No. 109e.

868. *Obverse*. Similar to that of No. 685.

Reverse. View of the Cross, Chichester. Inscription : CHICHESTER HALFPENNY.

Exergue : 1794. Upon rim : PAYABLE IN LONDON (the remaining space engrailed.)

Possibly unique.

Ibid., p. 198, No. 17.

869. As No. 688, but upon rim : PAYABLE AT ANGLESEY LIVERPOOL OR CONGLETON
Ibid., p. 39, No. 38a.

870. As preceding, but upon rim : PAYABLE AT ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.
Ibid., p. 39, No. 33b.

871. As preceding, but upon rim : PAYABLE AT SHARPS PORTSMOUTH AND CHAL-
DECOTTS CHICHESTER

Conder, p. 42, No. 18 ; Prattent, No. 89 ; Atkins, p. 39, No. 32.

872. As No. 689, but with same rim as the last.

Ibid., p. 39, No. 33.

873. As preceding, but no dot after HOWARD

Ibid., p. 39, No. 34.

874. *Obverse*. As that of No. 696.

Reverse. View of Cathedral. Exergue : YORK . 1795. Upon rim : FEAR GOD
AND HONOUR THE KING.

Conder, p. 184, No. 32 ; Atkins, p. 256, No. 62.

875. As No. 698, but upon rim : PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF ALEX. R.
MOLISON.

Conder, p. 62, No. 5 ; Atkins, p. 306, No. 7.

876. As preceding, but rim plain.

Ibid., p. 306, No. 7b.

877. As No. 700, but without date.

Ibid., p. 39, No. 35.

878. As No. 726, but without the three crosses after inscription upon rim.

Ibid., p. 39, No. 36a.

Dr. John Hunter, of London.

In addition to Nos. 141, 641, 728-733, and the medal of the Queen's Faculty of
Medicine, at Birmingham, hereafter to be described, upon which he is named, there is
the following : —

879. *Obverse*. Head of Dr. Hunter.

Reverse. A wreath.

Gold (value, fifty guineas), bronze.

"Collegial award" (triennial) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Trimmer, Secretary of the College.

Contrary to the usual custom of the *Journal*, the four medallions following, are also included, though not of metal, because of their great rarity and importance; the near approach of the Jenner Centennial giving special interest to the first.

Dr. Edward Jenner.

To Nos. 747-57, there may be added the following, communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

880. *Obverse*. Bust, clothed, to left. Upon truncation: (T. R.) Poole 1809
No inscription.

Reverse. Blank.

Of pink wax upon colorless transparent glass. 82mm. (length of bust).

In Library of Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

Dr. Richard Mead, of London.

In addition to Nos. 789-90, there is

881. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Below: Dr. Mead.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. 75 x 106mm. By Flaxman.

Dr. Henry Pemberton (1694-1771), of Oxford. Prof. at Gresham College.

882. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Below: Dr. Pemberton.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. 75 x 106mm. By Flaxman.

Dr. Sir Hans Sloane, of London.

Besides Nos. 816-17, there is

883. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Below: Sir Hans Sloane.

Reverse. Blank.

Wedgewood. 75 x 106mm. By Flaxman.

I have these three descriptions from Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London.

[To be continued.]

A MEDAL IN MEMORY OF GOV. JOHN DAVIS.

COMMUNICATED BY SAMUEL A. GREEN.

At the Annual Meeting of the Antiquarian Society, held in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24, 1894, Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, of Cambridge, said that there had come into the possession of his brother, J. C. Bancroft Davis, of Washington, a Medal made of some soft metal, bearing on one side the impress of his father's portrait, John Davis; on the reverse side, a copy of the inscription on the monument to his father. As the monument which it represented had been replaced, he wondered how and where this Medal had been produced. He called the attention of members to it, that they might, if possible, give some information in reference to it.

In reply Mr. Nathaniel Paine said he remembered seeing such a Medal as that described by Mr. Davis, and that it was made in Worcester many years ago by an ingenious die-sinker. In a note to these remarks, which appear in the Proceedings of the Society from which the facts are taken, it is stated:—

"This Medal was made by a Mr. Lang of the firm of Knox & Lang, at Worcester, about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. Very few copies were struck from the die, and these in white metal. One of these rarities has been placed in our medallic collection by our associate, Mr. William A. Smith. The original die is still in Worcester, in the possession of the successors to Knox & Lang."

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 93.]

There are other Mexican Masonics, but as the full descriptions of these have not yet reached me, I defer them to a later number. It is not my intention to include any pieces struck after 1895.

DCCCCLXXXVIII. Obverse, A pelican with wings displayed, feeding five young birds in her nest. Legend, R. ∴ □ ∴ DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS and below, completing the circle, * OR ∴ DE BRUXELLES * [Worshipful Lodge of True Friends of Union and of Progress united.] Reverse, Inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to the edge of the piece, SOUVENIR | DE LA | TENUE SOLENNELLE | D'ADOPTION |♦♦..... | 24 MAI 1879 [Souvenir of the Annual Meeting for Adoption, May 24, 1879.] Silver (plated?) and bronze.¹ Size 20.

DCCCCLXXXIX. Obverse, The compasses extended, having a six-pointed star bearing a radiant G on the joint; the left arm has UNION and the right PROGRES; between the arms a locomotive to left, over which, and surmounting the compasses, two right-hands joined, the wrists emerging from small clouds; below, and covering the lower part of the compasses, a scroll with the words VIS UNITA FORTIOR [United power is stronger.] Legend, as on the preceding. Reverse, An equilateral triangle, the field covered with dots, and bearing the tetragrammaton; the triangle is surrounded by rays forming a nine-pointed star. Around the field is a cable-tow of five loops, and tied with a sixth at the bottom. Legend within the cable-tow, FETE DU CENTENAIRE 29^e J. ∴ 2^e M. ∴ and below, completing the circle, 5782-5882 [Centenary Festival, April 29.] Outside the cable-tow, near the edge, and at the left end of the bow, A. FISCH ∴ very small [the die-cutter.] Bronze, and probably other metals.² Size 25, nearly.

DCCCCXC. Obverse, The square and compasses (small), the points of the latter resting on two branches of olive, the stems crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon. On the arms of the square, VIRTUS ET LABOR [Virtue and labor], the B is concealed by the point of the compasses on the right. Above is a five-pointed star, rays from which fill the upper portion of the field; on its left, UGUALIANZA, and on the right, FRATELLANZA, both words curving to conform to the circle which surrounds the field, and below, curving upwards between the star and the head of the compasses, LIBERTA [Equality, Fraternity, Liberty]. Legend, on a dead-finished border, separated by a circle from the field, MASSONERIA UNIVERSALE FAMIGLIA ITALIANA ∴ [The Universal Masonic

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Several other Medals of the "Adoption" ceremonial have been struck by this Lodge. See DCCLII and DCCLIII, and notes thereon. The letters on most of these Medals, as has already been mentioned, have the proper accents, for which we have been unable to obtain the type.

² In the Lawrence collection. See CCVIII for the semi-centennial Medal of this Lodge: DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION ET DU PROGRES REUNIS. I am informed their Masonic year begins in March.

Family of Italy.] The triangle of points is at the bottom. Reverse, A cable-tow of six loops surrounds the field, which is plain, for engraving. A loop in the edge at the top for suspension. Gilt.¹ Size 15.

DCCCCXCI. Obverse, Within a circle of dots the square and compasses enclosing a radiant triangle bearing the letter G. Below the angle of the square, 5767. Legend, outside the circle, ANC² ■ UNION PARFAITE DE LA PERSEVERANCE and below, completing the circle, VEN ∴ FONDATEUR LE ∴ GOURLIN a star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles braced, at either end of the lower portion of the legend [Ancient Lodge of Perfect Union of Perseverance, Bro. F. Gurlin, Venerable or Master, Founder.] Reverse, Within a wreath of two branches of acacia, open at the top and crossed and tied with a ribbon bow at the bottom, the inscription in five lines, FETE | DU | CENTENAIRE | 16^e J. ∴ DU 4^e M. ∴ | 5878 [Centennial Festival, June 16, 1878.] Legend, outside of the wreath, above, LOGE UNION ET PERSEVERANCE and below EN AVANT !!! VEN ∴ LE F. ∴ DIDIOT [Forward! Bro. Didiot, Master.] The two parts of the legend are divided by six-pointed stars, as on obverse. Bronze, gilt, and perhaps other metals.³ A ball inserted at the top edge, and pierced for a ring; the ribbon is blue. Size 24.

DCCCCXCII. Obverse, Within a circle of dots a pair of scales in equipoise; a five-pointed star below the beam. Legend, □ S² JEAN DE THEMIS. and ∴ at the bottom. Near the lower left angle of □ B N in very small letters, the diecutter. Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia is an equilateral triangle enclosing the letter G; the wreath is open at the top, and the stems crossed and tied below with a bow. Between the stems 5772. Legend, OR ∴ DE CAEN [Orient of Caen.] Silver.³ Size 18.

DCCCCXCIII. Obverse, Bust, nearly facing, of Van Isselt; the throat is bare, but a cloak is draped about the shoulders, a border of "pearls" near the edge of the piece. At the left, near the border, in small letters, K. WIENER. SCULP. at the right is another name, of which only J. W . . . R is legible; ? possibly J. Wiener. There is no legend. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving, HULDE | AAN DE NAGEDACHTENIS | VAN | E. W. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT. | GEBOREN at the left, and OVERLEDEN at the right, (with a small dash < between the words) TE BREDA 20 FEBRUARIJ GELDERMALEN 9 FEBRUARI (sic) | 1796. 1860. a small dash under each year, | . MOED. VADERLANDSLIEFDE GENIE. [Tribute to the memory of E. W. van Dam, van Isselt, born at Breda, February 20, 1796; died at Geldermalsen, Feb. 9, 1860.] At the bottom is a shield bearing or, billety gules, a chevron embattled gules, which rests on a

¹ This is probably rare. It seems to have been struck not by some local Lodge, but for general use by Italian Brethren. In the Lawrence collection.

² In the Lawrence collection. I reckon the year as beginning with March, though possibly it should be January. The Medal apparently commemorates the Centenary of the Lodge, but the date on the obverse, and those on CCXLVI, another Medal of the same

Lodge, which has its Orient at Paris, makes it questionable whether it refers to its foundation or revival or to some other event. See note on DCXL.

³ This is a Medal of one of the older French Lodges, having its Orient at Caen, in Normandy, about 125 miles northwest of Paris. I have seen but a single impression, and believe it to be rare. In the Lawrence collection.

platform below which are two branches crossed at the bottom, of olive at the right and oak at the left, rising near the edge of the Medal in front of the platform; on the right of the shield stands a flaming lamp and a closed book having *Orator* in script on its cover; between the base of the shield and the volume are a square and gavel partly showing; against the left or dexter side of the shield leans a harp, or lyre, with a sword thrust through it, its hilt to left and its point concealed; a small helmet near the base of the lyre. Silver.¹ Size 38.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE PROFESSOR POOLE.

Professor REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL. D., who recently died at his late residence, Gledstones Road, West Kensington, England, was born in London, Feb. 27, 1832. On his mother's side he was a nephew of Edward William Lane, the Orientalist, and a great grand-nephew of Thomas Gainsborough, the celebrated painter. He was educated privately in Egypt under the direction of E. W. Lane, his uncle. He was appointed an assistant in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1852; was transferred to the new department of Coins and Medals in 1861; and was appointed Assistant Keeper of Coins in 1866, and Keeper in 1870. He was appointed Yates Professor of Archaeology at University College, London, in 1889.

Professor Poole was the editor of the Official Catalogues of Greek, Roman, Oriental and English Coins, of which twenty-eight volumes have appeared, published by the trustees of the British Museum, and was the author of the Catalogue of the Coins of the Ptolemies, 1883, and that of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia, 1886. He was also the author of the Catalogue of Swiss Coins, of the South Kensington Museum, 1878; of *Horæ Egyptiacæ*, 1851; *Cities of Egypt*, 1882; and of the articles "Egypt," "Hieroglyphics," and "Numismatics," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He was a contributor to *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible* and to the second edition of *Kitto's Cyclopædia*, to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and the *Fortnightly and Contemporary Reviews*, and lectured on archæology and art at the Royal Academy and the Slade School, University College. Professor Poole was a prominent member of the London Numismatic Society, an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, a correspondent of the Institute of France, a Member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute, a Life-Governor of University College, London; a Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and a Secretary of the Society of Medallists.

HON. GEORGE H. FARRIER.

HON. GEORGE H. FARRIER, of Jersey City, N. J., whose death occurred April 28th, instant, was at one time well known as a collector, and had brought together a large number of coins and medals. His cabinet was scattered in the sale by Bangs & Co., in June, 1889; the larger part of the coins, etc. — upwards of 2500 — being his pieces. Mr. Farrier was a native of England, having been born at Deal Beach in 1832. He came to America with his parents when but two years old. He served with credit as captain in a New Jersey regiment during the Civil War, and held many public offices of importance and trust.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This is a mortuary Medal, Van Dam van Isselt having been Grand Orator of the Grand Orient from 1843, and perhaps earlier, until his death. It will be noticed that the reverse inscription is arranged to give the date and place of birth, together, at the left, and of death at the right.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes another volume of the *Journal*. The editors regret that it has been necessarily delayed by efforts to complete their tables of Spanish-American coins, to which a considerable space is devoted in this issue; it seemed desirable, as this number completes a volume, to keep the monograph entire rather than to divide it. It is believed to be the most reliable and complete paper on this series which has yet been prepared. It has been noticed for some time that a number of collectors have been turning their attention to the "Earliest American Coinage"—the issues under Spanish authorities in Mexico and South America—partly as it is the *earliest* coinage of this continent, and therefore supplements cabinets hitherto devoted to much more recent issues, and partly from the interesting character of the entire series. Aside from what may be called the regular issues of those early mints, it is rich in the class of coins known as Proclamation pieces—a sort of licensed issue put out in large quantities by officials of States and cities, and the prelates of the Church, as a part of the manifestations of public rejoicing when a new King ascended the throne of Spain. The very curious cob money—regarded by many as in reality a coinage of mere convenience, if not of necessity—has its place also in the series; and there is much yet to be learned of its history, purposes, and the meaning and explanation of the very great variety of letters found on these rude pieces. We believe that the information brought together for the first time in this paper, from various sources, will be of service to collectors, as much of it has hitherto been entirely inaccessible.

The volume now closed is the largest—may we not believe the most valuable—of those hitherto published by the *American Journal of Numismatics*; it is about one-third larger than its predecessors, before the present Editorial Board assumed its conduct, and we shall hope, by the kind assistance and interest of our subscribers, to maintain the position it has reached. In the amount of original matter it has offered to its readers it will be found to correspond very closely with most of its foreign contemporaries. Our pages are not so numerous, but the larger page of the *Journal* has matter nearly equivalent in quantity to three pages of some of the other periodicals devoted to the science. We mention these facts for the encouragement of the lovers of the science in America, rather than from any desire to exalt the praises of the *Journal*, for a magazine which appeals to so limited a clientage as does this, needs the cordial sympathy and support of all collectors and students of coins. May we not ask their aid for the coming year, with confidence?

The latest number of the *London Numismatic Chronicle* has a brief notice of the "Coins of Mediaeval India," the latest work of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham, published since his death, and an appreciative notice of its learned and distinguished author (who died Nov. 28, 1893), which was given at the last annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of London by its President, Sir John Evans, K. C. B., in his address before the members. It is a matter of congratulation that this volume was so far advanced towards completion at the time of the decease of Sir Alexander Cunningham that its publication was possible; for with its companion volume, the "Coins of Ancient India," which appeared in 1891, we now have a "complete and concise account of all that is known about the purely Indian coinages from the earliest times down to the Mohammedan conquests." The various contributions to our knowledge of the numismatics of India, which this eminent scholar has furnished to the pages of the *Chronicle*, extending over many years, in connection with the volumes mentioned, it is truly said in the notice referred to, "may be regarded as a triumph for both numismatics and palaeography; but the task of writing this history could only have been successfully attempted by one who, like him, united with numismatic and palaeographic skill a marvelously accurate and minute acquaintance with the ancient and modern geography of India." We may mention that the Medal of the London Numismatic Society, the highest honor in its gift, was awarded to Gen. Cunningham in 1886 for his distinguished services to the science in connection with the coinages of Bactria and India.

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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

— Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1895.

No. I.

ON THE SIGNIFICATION OF CERTAIN ANCIENT MONETARY TYPES.

BY MONS. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

(Concluded from Vol. XXIX, p. 120.)



EXAMPLES might be multiplied to sustain the theory I have advanced, on the signification of the types under discussion, but those which I have adduced, will suffice, I believe, to prove that this new theory rests upon a solid and truly scientific foundation, and is not a mere fancy. I should like to urge in addition, how interesting this investigation would be, if carried into collateral matters, for I believe that we should then be able to give a satisfactory explanation to a large number of numismatic problems, which have until the present time remained a mystery. My theory will also give light on some numismatic questions of another nature, also very obscure, of which I will cite a single example.

Every student of ancient coins is familiar with the Carthaginian pieces, those of the Seleucidae, of the community of the Macedonians, and of the Roman Republic, which were struck in the period between the middle of the third century and the first century B. C., which are characterized by having their edges indented like the teeth of a saw. These are generally known as *dentelated pieces*, or *serrated* coins. Scholars have long sought to explain this singular form, so strange and so little employed. Some have said that it was done to guard against the depreciation of the coins; pieces thus indented, they said, could not be deprived of a part of their value by clipping their edges. But this attempted explanation amounts to nothing, since we find that the *bronze* coins of the Seleucidae, and of the Macedonian community, which have no intrinsic value, are indented in this same fashion. It has also been said that

it was done as a means of regulating the genuineness of the metal of these pieces; but we must reject this theory also, since we have found in the series of serrated coins so large a number of *plated* pieces.¹ The latest authorities who have studied the matter, Francois Lenormant² and more recently Mons. Babelon, who has twice given some attention to the subject,³ have declared that the problem cannot be explained with our present knowledge.

But if our theory is correct, if the ancients actually confined to their coins the symbolic representation of stars, of constellations, and of other heavenly bodies, we are justified in supposing that when they indented the edges of their money in this way, they sought to give to the pieces themselves the form of a star, in the same way as they gave an astronomic significance to the types we have been studying, when they surrounded the devices with a circle of rays, or of star-globules, as already described.⁴ And in truth, these dentelated pieces remind us in a striking manner, by their form, of a radiant star. And we can thus understand very well also the dentelating of the bronze pieces, a point which other theories offered fail to explain. Finally, an examination of the types displayed on these dentelated pieces will furnish, I believe, a decisive proof of the correctness of my theory.

It was from Carthage that the custom of striking serrated coins derived its origin; this we find from their gold and silver struck about the middle of the third century B. C.⁵ The type constantly shown on these pieces is a *horse*, always accompanied by astronomical symbols — stars, disks or radiant circles, and crescents in which is a disk. The horse here certainly represents the constellation of that name.⁶ On the pieces not dentelated we find a very large star⁷ above the horse. Finally, we occasionally observe that the horse is replaced by a winged Pegasus,⁸ a proof that the device does not signify merely a horse generally, but the *constellation* of the Horse, otherwise known as Pegasus.⁹ On the reverse, these same pieces bear the head Demeter, which perhaps represents the constellation Παρθένος (the Virgin): "οἱ μὲν . . . εἶναι Δήμητρα διὰ τὸ ἔχειν στάχυν . . . οἱ δὲ Ἀταργάτιν" ¹⁰ [Some say that it is Demeter, because it has an ear of corn, . . . others that it is Atargatis.] This is the reason why we sometimes see this head accompanied by stars and crescents.

Next in order of time to the Carthaginian coins are the bronze pieces of the Seleucidae, which began to appear about the close of the reign of Antiochus the Great (190 B. C.). Under Seleucus IV (187–175 B. C.), nearly all of the money of bronze was dentelated. Under Antiochus IV (175–164),

¹ Babelon, *Descript. histor. et chronol. des monnaies de la Rép. romaine*, I. pl. liii.

² *Monnaies et Médailles*, p. 48.

³ Babelon, in the work cited, and also in his *Catal. des monnaies des rois de Syrie, d'Arménie, et de Commagène*, p. clxxxix.

⁴ See *Journal*, xxix, pp. 79–83. — EDS.

⁵ Müller, *Numism. de l'ancienne Afrique*, II, p. 86, Nos. 70–72.

⁶ Müller, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 63, 70, 71, 85, 87, 91, and many more.

⁷ Müller, *loc. cit.*, No. 126.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 127.

⁹ Aratus, v, 205–216. — Eratosthenes, *Kataster*. Equus: ἄλλοι δὲ τὸν Πήγασον εἶναι φασιν. (The horse; others say that it is Pegasus.)

¹⁰ Eratosthenes, *Kataster*. Virgo. Compare Aratus, v. 96–136. (Atargatis was a Syrian goddess. — EDS.)

dentelated pieces are rare,¹ but their use was frequently revived by his successors. We find them again under Alexander Balas, Demetrius II Nicator, and Antiochus VI Dionysius. The serration is, in Syria, exclusively confined to bronze coins, and we find them only between the years 190 and 142 B. C.²

We know that the coins of a very large number of cities of Syria, of Mesopotamia, and of other countries which were under the government of the Seleucidae, bear symbolic representations of the signs of the Zodiac, and of constellations. Consequently, for the reasons already given, we shall not be rash if we suppose that in this same territory the serrated pieces had an astronomic signification. And in fact the principal types of the serrated pieces of Syria are those which have a radiated head of the king; Apollo and Artemis, — the deities of the sun and moon; the elephant accompanied by a star — the symbol of the sun; and the prow of a vessel, adorned with or accompanied by a star.³ We must also cite as characteristic, the tetradrachms of the Kings of Syria, which bear a representation of Zeus, his head surmounted by a crescent, and holding a star in his right hand.⁴

This supposition seems to be justified also by the long time in which serrated coins were in common use in Syria; although we know that there were some types that do not appear to have any astronomic signification. About the year 145 B. C., this custom extended into Macedonia, where however it did not last long. In that country we find certain serrated coins of which the type — a head of Poseidon, — does not appear to have such a meaning. But we must remark that on certain coins, and especially those most ancient, we find Poseidon Hippios, accompanied by a large star (see above); and the principal types of the Macedonian coins — the Macedonian buckler and Artemis Tauropolos⁵ evidently have an astronomic significance. Messrs. Babelon and Bompais have remarked that the general appearance of these serrated Macedonian pieces is very similar to that of the serrated coins of Syria, and it seems clear to these authors that we have in them a Macedonian imitation of a practice originally derived from Syria.⁶ On this point I agree with them.

Finally, we find serrated Roman pieces from the earliest coinage of silver, between the years 268 and 200 B. C.⁷ These were at first probably struck in imitation of the Carthaginian coins, and are denarii. The types of these

¹ It is curious to observe that while Antiochus IV discontinued the use of serrated money almost entirely, we find on his copper coins the *radiated crown*, which we believe was its first appearance. This, as shown on a later coin of Ptolemy VIII, was originally a fillet with serrated edge, and thus not improbably, perhaps, had a certain allusion to the serrated edge of the coins of his predecessor and some of his own issue. A similar crown appears on later coins of this series, — as for instance those of Antiochus VI which have the Dioscuri on their reverse, — while others have no crown, but merely a simple fillet. Others still, as mentioned later in the text, have both the serrated edge and the radiated

crown. Whether there is any actual connection between these serrated edges and the crown of rays is a subject we have not attempted to investigate. — Eds.

² Babelon, *Monnaies des rois de Syrie*, etc., p. clxxxviii.

³ Babelon, in the work cited: pl. x, 5, 13; xi, 16, 20; xiii, 9; xvi, 4-8; xvii, 16-22; xix, 12; xx, 10, 11, 15-17.

⁴ Babelon, *loc. cit.*, pl. xxv, 2, 3, etc.

⁵ "Tauropolos," i. e. honored by the sacrifice of bulls.

— Eds.

⁶ Babelon, as cited: Bompais, *Monnaies frappées par la Commune des Macédoniens*, pl. iii, 1-4.

⁷ Babelon, *Monnaies de la République romaine*, i, p. 48.

early coins have, it is extremely probable, an astronomic value; for instance, the Dioscuri, which doubtless represents the constellation *Δίδυμοι* (Gemini); as to the device of a wheel sometimes found, we know that the philosopher Anaximander regarded this as an astronomic symbol;¹ it was also regarded as an emblem of the movement of the stars about the Pole.² The wheel surrounded by rays, which is found on the autonomous coins of Mesambria, a city of Thrace,³ certainly has an astronomic meaning.

But this first use of serrated denarii did not continue long at Rome, and we must come down for a period of one hundred and fifty years before we again meet with coins of this class; Mommsen has fixed the date of the re-appearance of this type as about the year 104 B. C. From that time the use continued until the end of the Republic, and serrated coins were struck concurrently with the round pieces of the ordinary issues.⁴ But in this second period it is only rarely that we find on serrated coins types to which we can assign an astronomic significance, as for instance the coins bearing Selene, or Europa on a bull, denarii of the Volteian family. Hence we must conclude, that little by little, the Romans had forgotten the primitive meaning of the serrations, and had continued to strike pieces in that form simply because of the preference given them by the barbarous peoples, as we learn from Tacitus.⁵

I believe that it would be possible to offer a similar explanation to that given of the dots, for the rays which surround the central figure on a large number of the ancient coins of Magna Grecia. These are the coins characterized by the fact that one of the faces has the figures arranged in the form of a cross. And perhaps it might even be possible to find an astronomic meaning in a large number of archaic coins on which we find these dots, or rather a cordon, or circle, in the form of "grains" or small dots. Finally, when the theory which we have now advanced shall have been thoroughly and carefully studied, it will be time to examine the question whether by the side of the suggestions we have adduced in this paper, this theory may not also find a place; the ancients believed that the stars foretold the future;⁶ may we not find in this belief one explanation of the fact that cities founded under such and such an augury — born under such and such a star, as we say even now — had chosen those stars for the devices upon their coins? But the subject demands a careful study, and we must content ourselves for the present with having offered our theory for the consideration of numismatists in a general way, and with having, as we believe, justified it, by the examples cited.

¹ De Luynes, *Etudes numismatiques sur le culte d'Heracles*, p. 56, note 1.

² Beulé, *Monnaies d'Athènes*, p. 23.

³ Catalogue of the British Museum, "Thrace," p. 182.

⁴ Babelon, as cited.

⁵ Germania: 5. "Pecuniam veterem probant et diu

notam, serratos bigatosque." (They like the old money, so long known to them, serrated and bearing the device of two chariot horses.)

⁶ Μοιρῖδιοι, πάσης μοίρης σημάτων ὄντες; Orphica: Hymn to the Stars, vii, 6. (The allotters of destiny, being the masters of the fate of every man.)

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 48.]

Several new pieces have come to my knowledge since April.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

I am at last enabled to give the following description.

(142). *Obverse.* Within a circle, a hand with flask feeding a suspended and lighted antique lamp. Above: ALERE FLAMMAM Below: INSTITUTED 1871. Inscription: ALUMNI ASSOCIATION . COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. | CITY OF NEW YORK.

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: AWARDED | TO
Bronze, white metal. 32. 50mm.

In my collection.

F. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

884. *Obverse.* Within circle: • THIS • | WILL CURE | — • — | RHEUMATISM. | CARRY IT DAILY. | PRICE 50 CENTS | — • — | BY MAIL EVERYWHERE • | • • • | ADDRESS PAT-ENTEE. | • AGENTS WANTED • Inscription: CHICAGO BURNED OCT. 8TH. 1871 | * CHICAGO IN 1890 POPULATION 1,000,000 *

Reverse. Within field, a socket and perforation for inserting a removable disk with name and key to calendar. Around this, in seven compartments, names of the months, and references to the key. Inscription: * THE WORLD'S SOUVENIR * SET YEARLY & TWICE LEAP YEAR

Aluminum. 30. 48mm.

In my collection.

The Eisner and Mendelson Co. of New York have an attractive shell in silvered copper, of the mineral springs at Vichy, which I owe to Mr. Geo. W. Rode, of Pittsburg. As there are several other tokens of the same health resort, they will be described together, under France.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

885. Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), of Lichfield.¹

Drs. George Fordyce and John Hunter, of London.

886. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 641, but without the name upon truncation.

Reverse. Also similar, save that in exergue there is merely LYC. MED. LOND.

Gold. 26. 40mm.

Conferred upon Dr. Sir Everard Home in 1787, and figured in his Prize Dissertation upon the Properties of Pus. Mr. Lyell has favored me with a copy of the engraving. Dr. Weber suggests that the differences may have been from the fancy of its engraver, but as the publication was contemporary with the conferring of the medal, and under Home's own supervision, such a variation would have been unlikely to be indicated did it not in reality exist.

Dr. John Hunter, of London.

I can now complete the description of the Royal College of Surgeons' medal.

(879). *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon truncation: J. C. WYON F. Exergue: JOHN
| HUNTER

¹ Wedgewood (blue and white). Oval. 100 x 112mm. municated to me by Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London.
By Flaxman, after a portrait by White of Derby. Com-

Reverse. Oak branches tied in wreath by ribbon. Inscription: COLLEGIAL TRIENNIAL PRIZE | MDCCCLXV

Gold, bronze. 46. 72mm.

Mr. Edward Trimmer, the Secretary, has sent me casts in wax.

Dr. Edward Jenner, of Berkeley.

(748.) This I gave hesitatingly. Dr. Weber has kindly pursued the question at Dr. Brettauer's suggestion, and has ascertained that it is in reality the John Fothergill medal (No. 645) of the Medical Society of London, which was conferred in gold upon Jenner. The special inscription indicated was either upon the rim of the medal, or upon the casket which contained it. If the latter, it is probable that the gold medal of the Society in the British Museum is the identical specimen, since but one or two in that metal were ever struck.

Dr. Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, of London.

In addition to No. 787, there is the following.

887. *Obverse.* Clothed bust, with skull cap, slightly to left. Inscription on band: SIR · THEODORE · DE · MAYERNE · FOUNDER · MDCXXXIX

Reverse. The arms, supporters and motto of the Guild. Inscription upon band: COMPANY · OF · DISTILLERS · OF · LONDON · Below: 1852 Border, of "the fruits of the earth" used by distillers.

Gold (hollow). Oval. 90 x 70mm. With loop. Designed by Mr. Chas. Worrall.

The original medal is worn by the Master (*pro tempore*) of the Worshipful Company. An electrotype is in the Guildhall Library Collection. I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

Mr. Thomas Smith (1807–), L. R. C. S. E., of Edinburgh. Pharmacist.

Founder of medals at Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. See Medical Colleges.

Dr. Daniel Charles Solander (1736–1782), of London. Was Under Librarian at British Museum, and accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage around the world.

888. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: G. L(jungberger). Behind, a branch of *Solandra grandiflora*. Inscription, in front and facing outwards: DANIEL SOLANDER.

Reverse. JOSEPHO BANKS | EFFIGIEM AMICI | MERITO | D · D · D · | CL · ET IOH · | ALSTROEMER

Silver, bronze. 24. 37mm. Struck about 1784, at Götheborg.

Hildebrand, Minnespenningar, etc., 202; Rudolphi, p. 449, No. 621; Kluyskens, II, p. 462; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 108, No. 16; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 763; Rüppell, 1876, p. 80; Wroth, *Numis. Chronicle*, 1886, p. 313.

In my collection. Dr. Solander was a travelling companion as well as friend of Sir Joseph Banks, who is mentioned upon the reverse of the medal.

Dr. Samuel Solly (1805–1871), of London.

889. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: AFTER E. B. STEPHENS A. R. A. | J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: SAMUEL · SOLLY · F. R. S.

Reverse. IN · MEMORY · OF · SAMUEL · SOLLY · F. R. S. SURGEON · TO · ST. THOMAS'S · HOSPITAL | (rosette) FOUNDED · A. D. 1873 (rosette) Within field: AWARDED | FOR EXCELLENCE | OF | SURGICAL REPORTS | TO (here name of recipient.)

Bronze. 44. 70mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 63; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2096.

In my collection.

Dr. Richard Steevens (1653–1710), of Dublin. Founder of Hospital.

Commemorated by medal of Dr. J. W. Cusack, already described, No. 629.

Dr. John Struthers (), of Aberdeen.

This medal, though announced, has not as yet been issued.

Dr. William Stukeley (1681-1765), of London.

890. *Obverse*. Head, with oak wreath, to right. Inscription: REV · GVL · STVKE-
LEY · M · D · S · R & A · S (Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.) Exergue: æt 54
Reverse. The Druid relics at Stonehenge. Exergue: OB · MAR · 4 · 1765 | Æ: 84
Bronze, within brass ring. 56. 88mm.

Durand, p. 196, pl. XIV, fig. 3; Skaife, British medals, *Proc. Manchester Num. Society*, 1868, part VI, p. 128; Ruppell, 1876, p. 77; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 91.

Dr. Gerard Van Swieten (1700-1772), of Vienna.

There exists an English medallion of S., which will be hereafter described under Austria.

Dr. Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), of London.

891. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, with flowing hair and bands. Beneath shoulder: MOLTEDO F. Inscription: THOMAS — SYDENHAM.

Reverse. NATUS | WESTIMENSTRI | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.DC.XXIV. | OBIT | AN. M.DC.LXXXIX. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XXVI. | DURAND EDIDIT

Bronze. 26. 42mm.

Kluykens, II, p. 483, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 37; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXIX; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 84, No. 733; Hawkins, F. and G., p. 699, No. 101; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 700; Weber, English Medals by Foreign Artists, p. 56, No. 176.

Sydenham is also mentioned upon the two medals of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, which have already been described, Nos. 123, 124. See also under Medical Colleges, Birmingham.

Dr. Lawson Tait (1845-), of Birmingham.

892. *Obverse*. Bust, half facing to right. No inscription.

Reverse. Armorial shield, surmounted by owl on coronet; upon shield, two smaller owls, with transverse bar bearing three knots. Beneath, upon a band: CITO ET CERTE Inscription, below: THIS MEDAL OF | LAWSON TAIT | WAS ENGRAVED | FROM THE LIFE | BY HIS FRIEND | JOSEPH MOORE | 1890 | —

Bronze. 31. 48mm.

In the Government (Lee) collection¹ and my own.

Dr. Sir John Taylor (1708-1767), of London.

893. *Obverse*. Bust, to right, with decorations. Beneath shoulder: VESTNER Inscription: IOAN · TAYLOR · EQVES · MED. DOCT. IMP. REG. ET PRINC. PLVR. | OPHTHALMIATER PLV- | RIMARVMQ(VE). ACAD. SOC.

Reverse. EN | VIRVM SCIENTIA | MEDICA INSIGNEM | TOTAQVE EUROPA | CELEBREM | NAT. NORWICH. IN ANGLIA | MDCCVIII D. XIII OCTOBR. | HORA XI MATVT. | QVI | COECIS INNVMERIS | RESTITVENDO | SE TOTVM | BONO PUBLICO | CONSECRAT

Silver, tin. 26. 42mm. Struck in 1747. Very rare.

Gaetani, II, p. 396, pl. 198, fig. 10; Rudolphi, p. 153, No. 636; Kluyskens, II, p. 487; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 45; Duisburg, DLXXXIX; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 757; Hawkins, F. and G., p. 636, No. 329.

In the British Museum and the Brettauer collection. Lengnich in his Neue Nachrichten (II, p. 181) wrongly states that the medal is of the English poet, John Taylor, who died in 1654.

Mr. Sergeant Thompson (), of London. Founder of the John Hunter medal at St. George's Hospital, No. 732.

¹ I have again to acknowledge my obligation to De- of the Collection, who, for several years, has informed puty Surgeon-General J. S. Billings, U. S. A., Curator me of its accessions.

Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-), of Glasgow. M. D. of Heidelberg.

894. *Obverse*. Bust, to right, with gown or cloak. Upon truncation: (Miss) L(ydia). GAY. Inscription: WILLIAM BARON KELVIN OF LARGY (i. e. S) · 1894 ·

Reverse. Nude female, seated to right, chiselling the word INDUSTRY. The University of Glasgow in the distance. Beneath: L. GAY 94

Bronze. 72. 114mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

Dr. Robert Bentley Todd (1809-1860), of London.

895. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: J. S. WYON SC. Inscription: ROBERT BENTLEY TODD M. D. F. R. S. DIED 30 JAN. 1860

Reverse. Elaborate arms; motto upon shield: HONI. SOIT. QVI. MAL. Y. PENSE. Below: SANCTE ET SAPIENTER To right, beneath: J. S. WYON SC. Inscription: KING'S COLLEGE LONDON | FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE

Bronze, white metal. 48. 75mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 48.

In my collection.

Mr. William Samuel Tuke (1856-1883), of London.

896. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath, to right: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: WILLIAM SAMUEL TUKE · B. 2 OCT. 1856 D. 20 APR. 1883

Reverse. Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: PATHOLOGICAL | ANATOMY Inscription: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE | * LONDON *

Silver, bronze. 28. 44mm.

Memorial medal, founded by his father, Dr. D. Hack Tuke. In my collection.

Dr. William Turton (1763-1835), of London.

897. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon truncation: T. WYON. F. Inscription: NELSON ET BRONTI VICTOR TRAFALGAR ET VICTIMA. PERIIT ET PERIIT. OCT. 21. 1805.

Reverse. Within laureated circle, ships in line of battle. Inscription: MEMORIAE CONSECRAVIT · GUL · TURTON M · D · F · L · S. Exergue: ESTO PERPETUA.

Silver. 28. 44mm.

I have the description from Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

George Vaughan (), of London. Founder of Cheselden medal at St. Thomas' Hospital.

Sir Richard Wallace (), of Paris. Founder of Hertford British Hospital. See under France, Hospital Ambulances.

Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford (1758-1855), of London. Founder of hospital at Leamington, and of asylum for insane near Oxford.

898. *Obverse*. A laurel wreath. Inscription: IN MEMORIAM SAMUELIS WILSON WARNEFORD LL.D.

Reverse. The Arms of King's College. By Wyon.

Founded in 1835 by Rev. Dr. W., for the encouragement of the study of theology by the medical students of King's College. I owe its description to Dr. Sir Wm. O. Priestley, of London.

Dr. Hermann Weber (1823-), of London.

899. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and slightly to left. Over shoulder, at right: ALPHEE DUBOIS | 1893 Inscription: HERMANN WEBER, M. D., F. R. C. P. LONDON

Reverse. Within a garland of flowers, supported by seven nude dancing children, a bee-hive between rose branches. Below it, transversely, the staff of Aesculapius. Between them: ÆTATIS · SUÆ · LXX Upon lower edge, at left: F · BOWCHER · F

Silver, bronze. 18. 27mm.

Weber, *Num. Chronicle*, July, 1894; *Ibid.*, English Medals by Foreign Artists, p. 29, No. 84.

In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. P. Weber.

900. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. Blank.
 Bronze. 18. 27mm.
 In my collection. The gift of Dr. F. P. Weber.
901. *Obverse and reverse* as the last but one.
 Bronze. 92. 145mm. The two faces cast together by Mr. James Moore, of Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Ibid., p. 29, No. 83.
 Communicated to me by Dr. Weber.
902. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. Blank, save: E. GRUET J^{re} Fondateur Paris.
 Bronze. 92. 145mm.
 Communicated to me by Dr. Weber.
 Dr. Francis Willis (1717-1807), of London. Physician to George III.
903. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Beneath shoulder: c. i. followed by serpent(?). Inscription: DOCTOR — WILLIS.
Reverse. BRITONS | REJOICE | YOUR KING'S | RESTORED. | 1789.
 Silver, copper, bronzed lead, tin. 21. 35mm.
 Conder, p. 209, No. 60; Rudolphi, p. 170, No. 704; Kluyskens, II, p. 619; *Ibid.*, p. 96, No. 48; Duisburg, p. 228, DCII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 783; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 1886, p. 39; Atkins, p. 364, No. 44; Batty, I, p. 75, No. 1017.
 In the Government (Lee) and Weber collections, and my own.
 Dr. William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), of London.
904. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: W. WYON. MINT. Inscription: WOLLASTON.
Reverse. A wreath of oak and laurel. Field vacant for name of recipient. Exergue: THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
 Bronze. 29. 45mm.
 Kluyskens, Cat., p. 95, No. 29; Duisburg, Supplement I, p. 13.
905. Dr. John Woodward (1665-1728), of Oxford. Prof. at Gresham College.¹
 Dr. Sir James Wylie (1768-1854), of St. Petersburg.
 As Dr. W. was the Court Physician of Russia, and his medal was cut there, it will be hereafter described in that connection.

[To be continued.]

THE SO-CALLED SEMI-MEDALLIC PROCLAMATION PIECES.

I SHOULD like to know on what grounds cataloguers call a *medal* a *coin*, especially if there has been a series issued, more or less nearly the size of a legal piece of money. Where the value and some design is, by constituted authority, placed on a piece of stamped metal, we call it "coined money." I think on "money" the value invariably accompanies the design. Is it not a misnomer, therefore, to call a piece of stamped metal commemorating some event, and without a value marked upon it, by the same name as we do coined money? There are a few pieces which may be designated as semi-medalllic, *e. g.*, Fonrobert's 6,410 and 6,924; yet he and others call many pieces which have no indication of value, "Proclamation *pesos*, *tostones*," etc. If, as I believe, these names are inappropriate, let us discard them; if they are proper, I should like to know the reason why. Numismatic nomenclature should convey no erroneous impressions; as we cannot see all (their) *works*, by their *names* ye shall know them.

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO, June 12, 1895.

J. W. BASTOW.

¹ *Obverse*, Bust to left; beneath: Dr. Woodward; *reverse*, blank. Wedgewood. Oval. 75 x 106mm. By London. Communicated to me by Mr. A. H. Lyell, of

SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COUNTERFEITING OF COINS AND MEDALS.

A paper read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, May 28th, 1895, by Lyman Haynes Low. Published by request.

AT the outset, I desire plainly and emphatically to record myself as unalterably opposed to all imitations of coins or medals, by any method whatever; and my convictions of the pernicious results of such practices, together with the wish to enlighten those who have had less experience, have prompted me to choose the subject lines I have spoken.

The topic affords a wide field for comment, and nothing should remain unknown or unsaid on the matter which can enlighten the student of Numismatics, and aid him in attaining the true point of view, or which can influence all who have to do with coins and medals in reaching a correct judgment and establishing a sound public opinion. But it is not my purpose to-night to go further than to probe, here and there, sufficiently I hope, to impress upon your minds the necessity of pausing to reflect upon some of the evils of the custom I attack.

The counterfeiting of coins and medals has been practiced with more or less ingenuity, boldness and success, probably ever since the collecting of true pieces began. The knowledge of this is common and widespread; but though the practice does not prevail to the extent which those who have merely a casual acquaintance with Numismatics believe, yet it has always been adequate to disturb in some degree the peace of the collector. The skill, and sometimes art, which has been displayed in producing counterfeits, together with the mode of placing them on the market, is so great, that it is of the highest importance to call upon all lovers of a true medallic art for a more serious consideration of the subject than it has yet received.

What, then, are the motives that lead to the practice? First among them, no doubt, is the sordid one of personal gain — of profit to the maker, who successfully disposes of his productions at a price which he regards as remunerative, if approximating in some degree to that which the original commands, for the greater number of pieces which will afford any return to the counterfeiter possess a value above that which attaches to those classed as scarce. But after all, the skill and enterprise shown have resulted, with rare exceptions, in a petty return, when measured with that which might have been attained had the same talent been devoted to other industries which have a higher moral standing. We must look, therefore, for the secret impulse of the issuer in even *more* contemptible motives — a love of deception for its own sake; a self admiration for one's abilities to deceive, mingled with contempt for his dupes, and a certain malicious pleasure as he wins a wide circulation for his mechanical achievements. In my judgment, it will be found that the latter motives are often hardly less controlling than the mere pursuit of gain. These, however reprehensible, have been strong enough to serve as incentives to those who have hitherto engaged in the business, which, from its "shady" nature, has, in general, been conducted surreptitiously.

I will next refer to those who, combining scientific objects with amusement, have reproduced copies of rare medals and coins by electrotyping from originals. They began it may be, by providing for their own study, and then possibly for a friend's

cabinet, a supply of the much coveted missing ones, merely to have "representative pieces" (happy euphemism!) to fill the gaps in some series. Thus they would half-way cheat themselves! It is a hopeless effort, when one strives to comfort himself with the fond delusion—which no one knows so well as he, to be only a delusion—that he is viewing the complete, genuine series. The electrotyper loves to fancy how the originals would look—if he did but have them! Blinded by admiration for the precious and beautiful, he is willing, by his own work, or that which he has caused to be done for him, to gratify a questionable taste.

We will not refuse these people the charity of believing that (in their pitiable weakness) they did not pause to properly weigh the subject in their minds, or appreciate the serious consequences of their folly; but the plain and simple truth is, that consciously or not, they are travelling in the same path with counterfeiters! For the work of either, in the hands of others, does not suggest discrimination, whether as to the maker or his principles. I claim that we should make no distinction between the two fabricators, however different the motive which actuated them. The moral aspect must not be overlooked.

There may be, we will freely admit, no desire on the part of the accommodating electrotypers, or casters holding the same views, to deceive; but they do not consider how impossible it is that their pieces will always remain where they have placed them; or, in other words, that the copies may change hands, and walk unsuspected into the field as companions and equals of genuine coins and medals. And the more perfect the copy, the more skillful the maker, the greater the danger.

To those who have chosen as a business, whether occasional or regular, the supply of imitations by whatever method produced, I tender no word of sympathy, nor can I offer them a single crumb of comfort; they have worked about all the injury the science has received. They are not Numismatists, nor do they merit the name in its most abbreviated sense. And how much better is he who knowingly possesses such a copy, or passes it to another with or without consideration, than the maker, whose supporter, it must be admitted, he clearly is. Has he not taken the same load upon his own shoulders, which has been shifted from one to another, along its crooked road from the starting point?

It is a fact greatly to be regretted, that through the means to which I have referred, the whole world is flooded with these false pieces. All nationalities have contributed to the supply, and the results of their mischievous conceptions and labors are too often forced upon our attention and criticism. It is unfortunate that we have to contend with these active parasites, but coin collectors have not been selected to enjoy a free walk through this world of trouble.

It is pleasant to be able to say that the presence of these so-called "representative pieces" among genuine coins and medals has become so repulsive to true collectors, that they are no longer knowingly admitted to their cabinets. If by chance they elude his vigilance, prompt ejection follows discovery. A single forgery puts a stain on the entire cabinet. It is like "the fly in the apothecary's ointment." But it is just here that all are not equal to the occasion, and the clever work often baffles detection for a time, even by those who make a study of these impositions; something new in the way of process is continually appearing, and only "eternal vigilance" penetrates their disguise, arrests their further progress, and proclaims their fraudulent character.

We have frequent evidence of false pieces reposing in cabinets with a certain air of assurance, and even effrontery—as it seems to one who knows these frauds at sight—the property of owners who innocently believe them to be genuine. Rarely has a collection of any magnitude been placed on the market, which has not been found to contain more or less counterfeits, and generally purchased without suspicion of their true character. It is unnecessary to allude to the pecuniary loss to owners which their detection represents; it is painful to note the chagrin of those who have treasured something false, after the realization of the fact that they have been basely deceived.

What collector is there who could display his trays to those following his own lines of study, or to others even temporarily interested, knowing they contained copies, without feeling some compunction at finding it necessary to apologize,—for conscience' sake,—for the presence of the tainted substitutes? Has he ever really felt that the addition of such pieces has enhanced the value of his cabinet, viewed from any point whatever? I am certain I hear his frank and honest “NO!” in response.

Who among us is prepared to acknowledge that, under any circumstances, he is willing to be deceived? Yet is there one who can truthfully affirm that, in the conscious acceptance of a false piece, he does not lay himself open to the imputation? Imaginations of wealth do not constitute riches, nor do fanciful pictures of it add value to our coffers. No really sane person will foster delusions, however pleasing.

Many people have declined to collect, knowing the danger of being deceived by copies, and realizing the great experience which is requisite to qualify them to detect the frauds, and guard against their acceptance; while the ardor of some collectors has been so blighted by unfortunate transactions, that they have abandoned their much-loved pursuit.

Casts have a rough surface which is most apparent in the field, being the imprint of the fine sand of the mould. The graver is brought into use to moderate these defects, but it leaves its trail around the parts which make up the type. The letters on casts are never sharply outlined; there is a gentle receding from their face or surface, to the field. Beware of an edge which does not correspond in all respects with other parts of the piece; for instance, in uniformity of wear, of finish, and even of color. The presence of file marks, of indentations or hammering, continuous or otherwise, indicates treatment to cover those unfinishable parts, which reveal the mode of fraud. The production of a perfect edge is the greatest obstacle which those who reproduce by castings have to overcome; the least perfection is here attained, however pains-taking and skillful the effort. The same difficulty meets the electro-typist. A band of solid metal is sometimes neatly fitted round the edge, to delude the eye searching for these defects. Such a band is often found adjusted to electrotypes, which otherwise show a seam around the centre of the edge,—look sharply for it!—made by sealing the two parts together.

Some electrotypes are made with one side in cup-form, into which the other is fitted; this makes a perfect edge, but still, the closing of the two sides can easily be traced around the entire border. These pass ordinary scrutiny most successfully. Sonorousness or ring is totally wanting in most electrotypes; the finer or heavier ones have a certain tone, but never equal in clearness, quality, or power, to real pieces struck in the solid metal. Casts and electrotypes seldom meet the regulation weight or thickness of original planchets.

A common method to divert attention from the fatal evidence which inevitably betrays all bad pieces, is to mutilate them by piercing, or by plating them with bronze, silver or gold, either of which disguises, may have been placed upon them by the originator, or subsequently administered, by some equally unscrupulous owner, as an auxiliary.

Plating needs further notice. This has been applied to current coins, and it is enough to mention two — the “V nickel,” and the “Jubilee sixpence,” neither of which trouble us much as coin collectors; yet they serve to show how deceptive is the process when applied to accepted patterns of gold or silver coins which have been struck as trials in copper, and restrikes of others, in some metal inferior to the original. The value or rarity of either is not to be compared with the correct issues. The quarter dollar of 1827, and the dollars of 1851 and 1852 of our own coinage, are the most dangerous and noteworthy.

Engraved and retouched pieces deserve equal attention. They achieve as great success in mystifying and deceiving as any of those which I have arraigned. Sometimes such methods are employed to copy a rare variety, or to introduce a new one, or again to restore one.

I will not attempt, even briefly, to note the career of the Paduan forgers, or the works of Becker and others (including our own Bolen, Edwards and Wyatt), who have attained an evil notoriety by their labors, or to cite examples. These we may call Numismatic Chattertons. Publications are accessible in our larger libraries which give the exploits of some of these skillful forgers in detail, and furnish the means by which their handiwork can be recognized. But this is not so generally known to collectors, nor are these works within the reach of all. One may have sufficient time and means to devote to collecting, while not a student of the books specially treating on this somewhat obscure branch, of which the number is not large, and these mostly rare. He may be isolated, and have no closer touch with his fellow-Numismatists than the mails afford him, — never having had the aid of one well versed in such matters to look through his trays, with an experienced eye, and comment upon the quality and general make-up of his collection. Let us protect all!

It will doubtless be claimed that, for the purposes of study, electrotypes are to be tolerated; and to this, if positively perfect restrictions could be placed upon them, I might perhaps accede. But no system or method has ever appeared to me to be competent to control their production, or to give the general student a proper and sufficient safeguard. The nearest approach to this is the display we make in the sealed frames containing electrotypes, of either obverse or reverse, hanging about this room. But as age creeps over them, even these, through the vicissitudes of long life, will be defaced, or enter the state where resuscitation could not be complete, practical or satisfactory. Could we then be present, we should see their transfer to the old merchandise heap; we might even witness the endeavors of some one to match up those of a size (though imperfectly mated) to grace (?) his own or a neighbor's cabinet. We should perhaps find another, with plausible story, bartering them out to the uninitiated!

An amusing instance was recently related to me, which I think will fully and satisfactorily illustrate the dangers of electrotyping, as practiced in its best and most perfect form, and the peril it involves. A gentleman in this city desired a copy of a rare original cast uniface medallion, in the possession of one who owns rich examples

of choice genuine pieces, and who is highly practiced in the exquisite methods of reproducing. He kindly consented to accommodate the applicant and friend; but when he came to deliver his finished work, having the original and copy together, he was positively unable himself to discover the difference between them, so artfully had he performed his work. And, today, two gentlemen are in interesting wonder (one sorrowful) as to which of them holds the original!

The large number of apocryphal coins which have emanated from amateur coiners and private mints in Europe, during the past ten years, should receive the stamp of condemnation. I refer to pieces purporting to be regular issues of places in various parts of the world, some of them known to be without a coinage. The sole purpose of their designers is to dispose of them to collectors at a price. They are neither legitimate nor useful, and make unfaithful records of history. Liberia, Orange Free State, and Cape of Good Hope are sufficient to note as examples. We can hardly hope to have seen the end of such deceptions. Yet there are already too many in cabinets for collectors to meditate over, and compare their workmanship and general sameness in appearance, even to their bright, new and unimpaired condition. A "circulated" specimen would indeed be a curiosity.

I cannot close without commenting on another class that is quite as dangerous, and which probably works greater injury than counterfeits, casts, copies or electro-types, inasmuch as they are sound pieces, and are in a sense correct, except in specific detail. "Alteration" is their name, and in no country does this fraud so frequently appear as among the coins of the United States and the cabinets of their collectors. Every rarity, beginning with the first coinage in 1793, and continuing to 1856, has been vigorously assaulted by some conscienceless workman. Occasionally some fairly deceitful execution is met, especially where the margin of profit has been sufficiently tempting. Skilled craftsmen have sometimes been secured, and what they have put out has been the means of materially reducing the spare change of some credulous or unsophisticated collector, or of others whose only numismatic attainment consists in a superficial knowledge of the great rarity of particular coins, and who are ever ready to appreciate and take home a "bargain."

When we have met a friend, and have become thoroughly familiar with his features, we are able to recognize the correctness of his likeness at sight, and to discover without an effort the slightest defect or departure from exactness. This habit of mind is equally applicable to every alteration of date, etc., upon coins, and a faithful observation is sure to result in the detection of any attempt to deceive. None of these are so perfect as to pass the careful scrutiny of a trained eye.

A shot at restrikes, and I am done. These are born of the same spirit which prompts the most abject contributors to all of the humbugs that beset us. They are but copies, and so closely allied to counterfeits that they should be considered and rated as nearly, if not quite, their comrades in baseness. The value of every rarity known to have been restruck has been impaired. The marks which some of them bear, as, for example, those from the French Mint since 1841, with the Director's individual symbol preceding the name of the metal on the edge, is one of the means by which we may identify those known to have been originally issued prior to this date. It is a system, (this plan of marking restrikes,) which might well be adopted by our National Mint and those of other countries. A far better rule would be to forbid the subsequent use of the dies. So long as seeds exist, we may justly expect further pro-

ducts. Let us then recognize them as dangerous keepsakes, and tolerate no halfway measures of cancellation; actual destruction is the only method by which a lasting peace can be secured. Busy and deft hands are too often engaged in working down the edge at the points where the stamp appears, in order to remove the tell-tale mark; uniformity of edge is lost, but this unadjustable part is left to take its chances of escaping observation. An exact duplicate in color and finish of metal is difficult to produce, but the original may not be accessible for comparison. Rusted dies are an infallible witness of restrikes.

Some cognizance should be taken of base imitations of ancient coins, chiefly silver, which jewellers have manufactured in recent years as ornaments, "bangles," etc. They are totally devoid of all merit from an artistic point of view, but, by reason of their general resemblance to genuine pieces, they have occasionally made their way into coin accumulations, and, from their imperfections in legend and type, are, to some, unsolvable mysteries. In their construction an attempt is made to give a semblance of crudeness and antiquity to such pieces; but even here, to the experienced eye, there is utter failure. They do not conform in size or thickness of planchet, and they materially differ in quality of metal. Miniature coins, such as are today manufactured at Nuremberg, add their pitiful mite of imposition.

All of these classes home under the same roof; they are closely related, and the entire brood is foul and mischievous. There should be no exception made between them when summing up the whole. They meet together at the finish, and should die at the same hot stake.

I am sure, that from all standpoints, every one holds in utter contempt a counterfeit of current money. Numismatists without exception should entertain the same view on reproductions of every coin and medal, and I heartily wish the United States Secret Service had equal supervision of both classes.

Contemporary counterfeits, such for instance as those put out in the decline of the Roman Republic and in the early part of the Empire, do not come within the scope of my remarks this evening. They emanated from a different source, were issued with a purpose well understood, and are not without a proper place in history. This is particularly true in some of the ancient series, as I have intimated, down to the time when deceptions especially prepared for the unsuspecting collector were uttered. Plugged, restored, burnished and other like treatments of genuine pieces are turned to a commercial rating, and can never drop to the level of the false ones.

In all these remarks my object has been to expose the means and methods of deception, and to induce every true lover of our favorite science to repel and discourage in all possible ways, the making or possession of copies or imitations, whether of coins or medals. As a Society with "Numismatics" inscribed upon our banner, it is fitting that we should take our place in the front rank in maintaining these sentiments. Let us plant ourselves firmly then, and discountenance everything in the nature of a numismatic fraud or cheat. I claim that this is our duty and privilege; and that the purity and dignity of the science demand it. Let us not hesitate to embrace the higher standard. Collectors and dealers generally, should join forces to work for this result. It is a contest for principle, and it may be that some makers and distributors will need to be urged to change their views; but when the true and elevating course is clearly opened before them, with the better results that will surely

follow, let us hope they will yield and undergo the reformation I have urged. With energy and persistence, converts and victory will be ours!

Should we not make this end a common cause? Would it not add to the pleasures of the lovers of coin-study, deliver its votaries from disappointments, suspicions and losses, beside giving room to the real and the true? However humble, unpretending, or inexpensive his cabinet, the owner would feel a serene consciousness that his pieces were genuine, and just what they represented themselves to be. His heart would be at rest.

We can obtain ample illustrations for every essential study from the engravings and photographs contained in the many books that have been printed, and it is perilous to the science to create or maintain an intermediate ground between these and the originals. The border land was ever the favorite resort of the robber; and whether he came riding in knightly guise, with pennoned lance and plumed helm and blazoned shield, or, as the freebooter and rough rider, with ruder, but no less effective weapons, his object was the same—pillage from the innocent and defenceless, for his private gain. Away, then, with all counterfeits, by whatever name they may seek for toleration!

Perhaps you may think my remarks are too sweeping, and, it may be, over-forceful, but the offence is rank; it deserves vigorous treatment, and my assault on the wrong may have taken me a little beyond my text. But if my shafts have wounded any, was it not because the victim was, in a certain sense at least, an aider and abetter of a result which, though enticing at the outset, all must confess will end at last in deception and fraud, however fair the devious way which leads to destruction.

NORTH SEA CANAL MEDALS.

THE ceremonious opening of the North Sea Canal by the German Emperor has been commemorated by striking a Medal, which bears on the obverse a portrait bust of Wilhelm II, in naval uniform, two-thirds facing, so far as the figure is concerned, but the face is shown in profile. Legend, WILHELM II DEUTSCHER KAISER (William II, German Emperor). The reverse has a map of the region about the canal, the peninsula of Jutland occupying the centre of the field, with the canal across its base; lines shown the distances saved on various routes are also given. Legend, above, ★ NORD—OSTSEE KANAL ★ and below, completing the circle, BEGONNEN JUNI 1887. EROFFNET JUNI 1895 (North-east-Sea Canal, begun June, 1887; opened June, 1895.) On the rim, incused, KANAL—SEGENSEMÜNZE (Canal-Dedication Medal.) It is of silver, size 24 nearly; it was struck in Berlin, and sold to the visitors to the ceremonies. About 5,000 were issued.

The same parties who issued this Medal also coined a large number of others, with inscriptions in nine different languages, which were intended for the crews of the vessels of the various foreign men-of-war who took part in the inauguration festivities; the obverse of these bears a likeness of the ruler of the country in whose language they are inscribed. These were struck in bronze, and were of the same size as the preceding.

THE BOTETOURT MEDAL OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

IN his "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," the late Mr. Betts mentions (No. 528, p. 234) certain Medals which were awarded to students in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. These Medals were purchased annually, with the income of a gift to the College made by Lord Botetourt (Norborne Berkeley), but the award seems to have ceased when the Revolution began; the existence of these Medals has long been known, but their extreme rarity made it apparently impossible to obtain any description of them, and Mr. Betts came to the conclusion that they were probably engraved, although on account of the uncertainty as to this point, he did not exclude them from his list.

The attention of the Editors has been called by Mr. W. S. Appleton to several notices of these Medals which have recently appeared in the "William and Mary Quarterly," a magazine of the College where they were bestowed. From these articles we have compiled the following account and description of them. In the October issue (1894, p. 144), it is said that Lord Botetourt, when Governor, provided two gold medals, which were awarded for four years, as prizes for the students of the College. This statement apparently needs some qualification, for he died in 1770, two years before the first Medals were awarded, as the earliest account found says they were awarded in 1772; they were given again in 1773, '74, and '75, four years in all so far as has yet been discovered, when the custom was apparently discontinued, no doubt because of the condition of public affairs. If they were given in his life-time, then the names of the recipients previous to 1772 are unknown; it is more probable that they were "Foundation" Medals, purchased by the income of a gift or bequest to the College by that popular young Governor, who died when but thirty-two, after holding his office only about two years.

The Medals were given in two departments of study, viz. :—for excellence in mathematics, and in languages, according to one account, but according to a vote on the College Records, printed on page 270 of the April number of the Magazine quoted, "for Philosophical Learning," and "for the encouragement of Classical Learning." Those for excellence in the first department were awarded as follows: In 1772 to Nathanael Burwell; in 1773 to David Stewart; in 1774 to Joseph Eggleston, and in 1775 to Daniel White. The Classical Medal in 1772 to James Madison (afterwards President of the College and Bishop of Virginia); in 1773 to Samuel Shield; in 1774 to Walker Maury, and in 1775 to Thomas Evans. Of these eight Medals only two are known to have been preserved to the present time. Mr. P. L. Burwell (to whom the possession of the first one was erroneously attributed in the October number

of the Quarterly) writes to its editor in the January number (p. 207), that he did not inherit it, but that Col. Nathanael Burwell's widow gave it to their grandson, Nath'l Burwell, of Carter's Hall, when he was "a very small boy, and after his death it became the property of Mr. George H. Burwell, residing near Millwood, Clarke Co., Va., who still has it. That given to Samuel Shield is mentioned in the Will (proved June 20, 1824) of his son, Col. Robert Shield, who requests his brother, the distinguished lawyer Henry Howard Shield, to keep it, and at his death to transfer it to any of his (Robert's) sons then living, 'so that it may be handed down to the male members of our family so long as a just estimate shall be placed by them upon the merits and virtues of him on whom it was honorably, and I hope I may add, worthily bestowed.'"

The Rev. Samuel Shield, D. D., entered William and Mary in 1769, and the "Philosophy School" in 1771; the award was made to him by vote of the "President and Masters" July 29, 1773. He later became a clergyman, and was the minister of Drysdale Parish, in Caroline Co., and subsequently of "York-Hampton," and the adjoining "Charles" parishes. He was, if we are not mistaken, a prominent candidate for the Bishopric of Virginia, against Dr. Madison, who received the "Classical Medal" the year previous to that in which it was won by Dr. Shield. Some interesting notes on his life are given in the April Quarterly (p. 270). His Medal is now in the possession of the Misses Shield, of Hampton, daughters of Mallory Shield, Esq.

An engraving of this Medal, copied from that last mentioned, is given on p. 270 of the Quarterly. The obverse has King William crowned, seated in a chair on a low dais at the right of the field, and facing left; he wears small-clothes and a short robe, which falls a little way through the arm of the chair; his left foot, extended, rests on the edge of the dais, and the knee of the right leg is shown, but the foot is wanting, giving a curious effect to the figure; in the centre background stands Queen Mary facing, crowned, and in the costume of the period; her left hand rests on the back of the royal chair. Kneeling in front of the King at the left, and facing him, is the Rev. Dr. Blair, in scholastic robes, his head bare, and the ends of his long hair curling upward behind; with his right hand he receives the Charter from the King. Legend, GVL · ET MAR · TRADVNT BLARO CHART · COL · (William and Mary deliver the Charter of the College to Blair.) In exergue, in two lines, ANNO REGNI | QVARTO (In the fourth year of their reign.) This seems to fix the date of the Charter as 1692; conflicting dates have been given by different authorities. The reverse has a naked bust of George III, in profile to the right, with long, flowing hair. Legend, REGNANTE GEORGIO TERTIO MVSIS AMICO (George the Third, a friend to the Muses, reigning.) Below the decollation, in two lines, QUÆSITVM MERITIS (Sought by the deserving.) The Medals were of gold; the size is not given, but was apparently about that of a Half Dollar.

"The Rev. Mr. John Camm" was President of the College when the award was made to Shield, and the two gentlemen were afterward brothers-in-law, having married sisters.

The Rev. James Blair, who is represented as receiving the Charter, was a Scottish divine in the time of Charles II; he was sent in 1685 as a Missionary to Virginia, and was the first President of the College. He died in 1743.

Aside from the rarity of these Medals they have a special historic interest, being we believe the earliest awards for scholarship in the British colonies in America, though there were Academic Medals given in Lima, South America, in 1754. There is nothing in the engraving or description to lead us to suppose they were engraved, and we hope to be able later to determine this point with certainty.

W. T. R. M.

FURTHER NOTES ON SPANISH-AMERICAN SILVER COINS.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

My interest in Mexican numismatics has prompted me to make a few notes on and additions to that very interesting article in the April number for 1895, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, entitled "The Silver Coins and the Mints of Spanish America," including only those with the bust of the king. I make no pretensions to professional knowledge, but submit my remarks to those who have made a more extensive study of this subject, not as a critic, but in the hope of throwing additional light upon what is to many the most interesting numismatic history of the Americas, that of Mexico. As will be seen, my observations are altogether practical: — *i. e.*, from what I have on hand.

In the communication referred to, paragraph numbered 1, pp. 104–5, I have the Eight, Four, Two, and Half-reals, 1790 of Carlos IV, thus: "Carolus IIII" with head of Carlos III.

Paragraph 3, p. 105. Bust of Fernando VII, on the Eight-reals of 1808. Laureated bust to right clothed in an antique cuirass, over which is a mantle fastened over the right shoulder and from beneath which shows a portion of the armor. The wreath is tied with a ribbon having a large bow with long flowing ends downwards and outwards beyond the shoulder. The top of the head extends almost to outer line of legend, the lower portion of bust almost to inner line of legend: assayer, T. H.

1808. The Half-real is of the same type, the head not reaching quite so high.

1809. The Eight, Four, Two, One, and Half-reals are the same type as 1808: assayer's initials on the Four-reals, H. J. and on all the rest, T. H.

1810. Full set, same type¹ as 1808; assayer's initials on the Eight, Four, Two, and Half-reals is H. J.; on the One, and Half-reals T. H. (there are two Half-reals).

1811. The Eight, One, and Half-reals same type as 1808, initials H. J.

1812. Draped bust² to right, laureated, drapery fastened over right shoulder, no arm showing; bow of ribbon much smaller than on 1808, one end flowing downward and inward, the other downward and outward to vertical line with shoulder; the whole

¹ On the 1810 and 1811 the nose is slightly aquiline which is not so on 1808 and 1809.

² Nose slightly aquiline but more bulbous at the point than on 1810 and 1811.

within inner margin of legend. Eight-reals, initials *J. J.* Half-real, type of 1808, initials *H. J.*

1813. General type as last, but head and bust much broader and massive, and the nose more bulbous. Eight-reals with initials *J. J.* Type of 1812, Eight and Two-reals with *J. J.*; Two-reals with *T. H.* Type of 1808, Half-reals with *J. J.* and *T. H.*¹

The Eight-reals from 1814 to 1821, inclusive; the Two-reals of 1814, '15, '16, '17, '19 and '21; the One-real of 1814, '16, '17, '19 and '21; the Half-real of 1815 to 1821, inclusive, are all of type of 1812 with assayer's initials of *J. J.*; a Half-real of 1815 has type of 1813 (the first mentioned) with *J. J.*

I have the following, which do not appear in your appendage on pp. 111 and 112:

CARLOS III.

Died December 14, 1788. Public mourning decreed in Mexico, March 17, 1789.

1774.....Four-reals.	1778.....One-real.	1782.....Eight-reals.
1775.....Four-reals.	1779.....Four-reals.	1784.....One-real.
1776.....Half-real.	1780.....Eight-reals.	1788.....Half-real.
1777.....One-real.		

As to an issue in 1789 of Carlos III with his bust and inscription, I doubt it very much; if the Editors of the *Journal* have seen or know of such an undoubted authority, that would settle the matter; if not, then your placing that date under Carlos III would be an error.² The only probability in your favor is, that as Carlos III died on December 14, 1788, the news could not have reached Mexico before January 25, and probably not before February 15, at the earliest; although public mourning was decreed for March 17, it would require from six weeks to two months to carry the decree to distant parts of the country, so that the coinage of Half, Two and Four-reals, as given for that issue, must have taken place within the month of January, 1789, or at the most a few days later in February. Then again, although possible, it is not probable that the Half, Two and Four-reals would all have been coined within that short period. As I have seen or heard of nearly all the issues from the mint of Mexico and have not heretofore known of this, I would like to have my doubts cleared up.

CARLOS IV.

1789. Bust of Carlos III with inscription Carolus IV on full set (Eight, Four, Two, One and Half-reals).

1790. With inscription Carolus IIII. Eight, Four, One and Half-reals.³

1790. Carlos IV. One-real. [I have no doubt that the full set with IIII and another set with IV were struck.]

1792.....Four-reals.	1797.....Four-reals.	1806.....Two-reals.
1793.....Half-real.	1801.....Two-reals.	1808.....Four-reals.

The same punch was used for dies of the bust on the Eight-reals of 1788, '89 and '90.⁴

¹ We understand Mr. Bastow here describes five differing busts of the monarch, as used by the mint in the City of Mexico. We have little doubt one of these is identical with the bust given by Mr. Smith, but without the pieces before us we are unable to say which of them is the one mentioned by the latter. — EDS.

² The statement given in the April number was correct; the record was made from pieces which passed under Mr. Low's personal inspection. This record covers Four and Two-reals of 1789 with bust and title Charles III, mint master's initials F. M. of the Mexico mint. Ponrobert also quotes Eight and Half-reals of Potosi mints (lots 9351 and 9352), and also an Eight-real of Lima mint (lot 8940). — EDS.

³ By a slip of the pen, Dr. Bastow says above he has

a Two-real piece of this date, and does not mention the *one*; while here the opposite is the case. We were unable to call his attention to this discrepancy in time to correct it for this issue. We have reason to think that One and Two-reals corresponding to this description exist. — EDS.

⁴ By this we understand that the same punch used on the coins of Charles III in 1788 was used on some of those of his successors struck in 1789 and the earlier ones of 1790. This may perhaps be explained by supposing that the die-cutters had no portrait of Charles IV to work from, when these were issued, and this would apply with equal force to the coins of the other Kings, when the bust of a deceased ruler was used for that of his successor. — EDS.

I have a note which says there are Four-reals of 1791 and 1793; my authority is not given, yet I think it reliable or I should not have recorded it.

FERNANDO VII.

1810.....Four-reals.

1817.....Two-reals.

1819.....One-real.

I hope hereafter to give you some information from the c^{Δ} , d° , g^{Δ} , g° , and z^{Δ} mints, all of which have coined the bust type. The above remarks are confined solely to issues from the mint at Mexico.

OTHER MINTS.

I have never taken special interest in Central American or South American numismatics, nevertheless I *had* in my collection the following which do not appear in Mr. Low's list, p. 111:—On these, as on his, the mint-mark for Potosi, is a monogram composed of the letters PTSI; that for Lima is a combination of all the letters, and $^{\circ}$ over s for Santiago, Chile.

DATE.	MINT.	REALS.	INITIALS.	DATE.	MINT.	REALS.	INITIALS.
1783	LIMÆ	Four-reals,	M. I.	1819	P	Two-reals, (Head of Carlos IV.)	M. F.
1796	NG	Eight-reals,	M.				
1801	PTSI	Two-reals,	P. P.	1820	LIMÆ	Two-reals,	J. P.
1807	PTSI	Four-reals,	P. J.	1821	PTSI	Four-reals,	P. J.
1810	§	Four-reals,	F. J.	1821	NG	Two-reals,	M.
1810	LIMÆ	Four-reals,	J. P.	1823	PTSI	Eight, Four, Two-reals,	P. J.
1812	LIMÆ	Eight-reals,	J. P.	1823	LIMÆ	One-real,	J. P.
1813	LIMÆ	Four-reals,	J. P.				

On the One-real, Lima, 1823, I read the initials J. P. as in your table, p. 111, and not J. R. as given on p. 113, but the last letter is very illegible.

These notes, as will be observed, extend the period of T. H. (Mexico mint) from 1811 (in table on p. 111), to 1813, and give one year earlier, 1819, to M. F. at the "P" mint.

J. W. BASTOW.

MEDAL TO ADMIRAL BENHAM.

IN October last a gold Medal was presented to Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, by the Union League of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in upholding the honor of the American flag in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, May 8, 1894, during the recent Brazilian Revolution. The papers of October 5 gave a full account of the brilliant ceremonies of presentation, the speeches made by President Young and the Admiral's reply. We have lately obtained a description of the Medal, which was made at the United States Mint, and give it below. The Medal has rarely been awarded, but among its recipients were Grant, Farragut, Worden, Meade, Sheridan, Porter, of the Army and Navy, Lincoln, Seward and Stanton, civic leaders; and John Bright, John Stuart Mill and Laboulaye, the last three in appreciation of their sympathy with the Union in the Civil War.

The obverse has the national arms on a shield crossed by the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. 1776 at the left and 1863 at the right. Legend above, UNION LEAGUE and below, PHILADELPHIA. Around the edge is a circle of stars. The reverse has the inscription, TO REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW E. K. BENHAM FOR VALOR AND PATRIOTISM. Around the edge, December 27, 1862. It is about the size of a dollar, and is worn attached by a ribbon of red, white and blue, to an ornamental clasp on which is the date, 1894.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 93.]

[The following was omitted in its order in the last *Journal*.]

DCCCCCLXXXVII. Obverse, Device and legend as obverse of DCCLXXXV. Beehive with clasped hands and radiant triangle above. Reverse, Within a wreath of branches of acacia, open at the top and crossed at the bottom, the square and compasses inclosing the letter G. No legend. Copper. Size 14.¹

DCCCCXCIV. Obverse, Two right hands joined, extending across the centre of the field, within a border of dots; outside the border, at the left, a small square and compasses, and at the right, a six-pointed star formed by two equilateral triangles interlaced. Legend, above, HALTE TREUE and below, 5863 [Hold the truth.] Reverse, Within a similar circle of dots, outside of which is a cable-tow with four knots and as many loops, a platform on which are two pillars surmounted by globes, with a chain suspended from the one globe to the other; at the bottom, partly concealing the platform, is the upper part of a sphere, marked with the lines of latitude and longitude, on which is Ω 2 above the Hebrew letters *vau* at the left, *shin* below in the centre, and *cheth* at the right. These may be the corresponding initials of the German words *Weisheit*, *Schönheit* and *Kräfte*, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. The rising sun appears above the hemisphere, and sheds its rays over the field. Copper and tin.² Size 23.

DCCCCXCV. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a six-pointed star, formed by two equilateral triangles; the points of the star terminate in small balls. On the upper left point, s.:; on the lower, f.:; and on that at the top, b.:; on the upper right, g.:; on the next below, u.:; and on the bottom one, f.: [Initials of *Sabiduria*, *Fuérza*, *Belleza*, *Génio*, *Union*, *Fraternidad*; meaning, Wisdom, Strength, Beauty, Genius, Union, Fraternity.] The tops of the letters on the upper three points are outward and on the lower three inward. On the centre are two concentric circles, the outer one extending to the angles of the star; between the circles is the legend, above, LOS FIELES OBREROS D. L. and below, completing the circle, B^a CALIFORNIA NO. 1. 1869. [The Faithful Workers of Lower California, No. 1.] On the field of the circle are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G; surrounding them above, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: and below, A.: D.: U.: [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. A ring at the

¹ This is probably a "jeton de presence" of the Loge La Ruche Libre, (the Free Hive), Orient of Paris. The obverse is a reduced copy of the larger Medal, already described as above.

² In the Lawrence collection. This Medal is said to have been struck by a Lodge in Dresden, Germany. I have learned nothing of its origin.

ter which I read *vau* is not so distinct as it might be, and some have read it as *daleth*, and others as *resh*. If either of these readings are correct, they disprove the theory I have advanced in the text. The Ω has a circumflex accent above it; the meaning of the name of the Lodge is perhaps as well expressed by "Preserve fidelity" to the Order.

top by which the jewel was worn suspended by a ribbon of the Mexican National colors, red, white and green. Silver. Size 33 nearly. Rare.'

DCCCCXCVI. Obverse, A close wreath of oak (?) leaves, the stems crossing at the bottom; the junction of the leaves at the top is concealed by the head of the extended compasses, the points of which appear slightly outside the wreath below; on the compasses is a graduated square, the ends of which touch the inner portion of the wreath; superimposed on the implements is a rectangle, its centre removed, and a plumb-ball hanging from its upper side. On the rectangle at the top FIELES OBREROS; on each side, 1869, and on the lower side or bar, BAJA CALIFORNIA [Faithful Workers, etc., as on the preceding.] On the junction of the stems is a small shield on which 30. Legend, on the wreath, Il.: Dig.: y Resp.: [Illustrious, Worthy and Worshipful.] The upper portion of the compasses is quite ornamental, and a ring is attached to the joint by which the jewel is suspended to a clasp, on which are the letters R.: E.: A.: A.: [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 29 nearly.' Worn with a red ribbon.

DCCCCXCVII. Obverse, Two circular planchets, slightly convex, placed side by side. The obverse of that at the left has the Western hemisphere, the other shows the continents of the Eastern hemisphere [in outline on each planchet], the words AMERICA EUROPA and ASIA on their respective continents; the planchets also bear the equator and circles dividing the zones; a cable-tow with ends terminating in tassels and having seven knots, begins in Mexico, and passes over the North Pole; it then reappears in the Southern hemisphere, not far from the Antarctic circle on each planchet, and runs diagonally upward across each; that on the left terminating near the tropic of Cancer, and on the other near the Arctic circle, thus encircling the globe. Above these two planchets is a five-pointed star, its two lower points partly concealed by the hemispheres, and inscribed, in two lines on a smooth band, HUMANIDAD | N° 31 [Humanity] the name and number of the Lodge, the second line incused; the face of the star is roughened except the band. Below and between the globes are the square and compasses; on the square at the left, OR.: DE, and at the right, GUAYMAS; a bar extends horizontally across the space between the implements, on which is 5631 Just above this bar appears the other tassel of the cable-tow. The inscriptions show date of foundation of the Lodge in the Orient of Guaymas. Reverse, Plain for engraving. Silver.

¹ This Lodge has its Orient at La Paz. The description is from a rubbing of an impression in the cabinet of Dr. Bastow.

² This is struck from dies, and is classed by Mexican collectors among Medals, though properly a Lodge jewel; it was struck in Mazatlan about 1877, and substituted for that last described. The number on the shield is that of the Lodge. It is said to be very rare, those issued being closely restricted to the membership. I describe it from a rubbing of that in Dr. Bastow's collection; he informs me that the number 1 (on the preceding), so often found on Mexican Masonics, there and elsewhere refers to the local number of the Lodge and not to its position on the Grand Lodge Register.

Size of hemispheres, 12 nearly; of star, 11, and length of arm of square, nearly 9. This jewel¹ is worn on a red ribbon with black border.

DCCCCXCVIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle in relief on the field, the points extending to the edge of the planchet, and bearing the inscription in four lines, AL | IL.: Y | DIG.: H.: | PERFECTO G BUSTAMENTE. Legend, LA RESP.: LOG. SALOMON and below, completing the circle, N° 122 [The Worshipful Lodge Solomon, to Illustrious and Worthy Brother Perfecto G. Bustamente.] Reverse, A serpent entwined about the stem of a chalice, its head erected above it. Legend, CONS.: A N.: ■ AL V.: H.: Y.: GUEVARA and below, completing the circle, 1886 [I read this, "He preserved to our Lodge its Master, *Venerable*, Brother Ygnacio Guevara."] The legends and inscription are incused in the border, which is sunken. Gold. Size 21 nearly.²

DCCCCXCIX. Obverse, On the centre of a serrated planchet is the meridian sun surrounded by rays which fill the field except as concealed by the other devices; the sun has a human face between the extended points of the compasses; covering the lower portion of the compasses are two hemispheres, the celestial at the left, spangled with stars, and the terrestrial at the right, having the Western continent with the word AMERICA extending over it; a ribbon with ends floating upwards unites the two and appears below: it is inscribed RESP.: □ on the left fold, COSMOS N° 42 on the right, and OR.: MEXICO 5634 on the portion below [Worshipful Lodge Cosmos (Universe), No. 42, Orient of Mexico, 1874]. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver. Size 25 nearly. A loop and ring at the top, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon of the national colors, red, white and green.³

M. Obverse, A flambeau or torch, erect and diffusing rays of light over the field. Legend, separated from the field by two circular lines, R.: E.: A.: A.: RESP.: TALL.: VERITAS N° 14 and below, completing the circle, ✕ OR.: DE VERACRUZ ✕ [Worshipful Lodge Veritas (Truth), No. 14, Orient of Vera Cruz, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver. Size 25. A loop at the top for a ribbon.⁴

MI. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left of Prest. Diaz. Legend, SOB.: CONS.: DE KAD.: PORFIRIO DIAZ and at the bottom, completing the circle, ★N° 1.: ★ [Soberano Consejo de Kadosh, etc. Sovereign Council Kadosh, Porfirio Diaz, No. 1.] Reverse, The double-headed eagle of the Rite, holding a sword in his talons, the hilt to left, and a triangle enclosing 30 on his

¹ I describe this ingenious jewel, which except for the reasons already given I should not include among Medals, from a full account sent me by Dr. Bastow, who writes that it is of one piece of metal and struck from dies. Guaymas is the seaport town of the State of Sonora, and the terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The jewel is rare. The N of NO is retrograde.

² This Medal is probably unique. It has been described in Dr. Storer's List of Medical Medals (No. 82), in the *Journal*, XXV, p. 40, from a drawing sent him by

Dr. Bastow, of Guadalajara. It was presented by the Lodge Solomon, of that city, to Dr. Bustamente (Grand Master of the Grand Lodge), in recognition of professional services to their Wor. Master, Guevara, during an attack of yellow fever. The number is that of its precedence in the Grand Orient of Mexico.

³ Described from a rubbing of an impression in Dr. Bastow's collection, kindly furnished me. The □ has ∴.

⁴ In Dr. Bastow's collection. The emblem of the torch dispensing the light of truth needs no comment.

breast. Legend, SUP.:. CONS.:. DE MEXICO and below, completing the circle, * 1890 * [*Supremo Consejo*, Supreme Council of Mexico, 1890.] Lead, and doubtless other metals. Size 25.¹

MII. Obverse, Above two right hands joined is a small, domed temple, with triangular pediment over the entrance; the field is surrounded by a wreath formed by two olive-branches, open at the top, with a five-pointed star between the tips of the branches, shedding its beams upon the field; their stems are crossed at the bottom behind a skull and cross-bones. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, RESP. □ DE L. Y A. M. FRATERNIDAD N^o 6 and below, completing the circle, * OR. DE STA ANNA ACATLAN 1882 * [Worshipful Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Fraternity, No. 6, Orient of Santa Anna Acatlan, 1882.] Reverse, A five-pointed star, its points extending to the edge; on its centre a circle with five short points extending outward between the others, on which is the All-seeing eye in an equilateral triangle surrounded by rays filling the circle. On the upper point of the star are the square and compasses; on that at the left a gavel; on that at the right a trowel; on the lower left point c (for *Ciència*, knowledge), and on the fifth v (for *Virtud*, virtue). There is no legend, but in its place, near the edge, are letters; R. on the left side of the upper point; V. on the right, and I., F. and P. between the others, beginning at the left; these are the initials of *Rectitud*, *Valór*, *Inteligéncia*, *Filantropía*, and *Prudéncia*, which require no explanation; the English words being nearly identical. Silver. Size 23.² A broad loop at the top for a ribbon.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VARIETIES OF THE TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.

WE have received an inquiry from W. P. B., of New York, relative to certain differences in the issues of the Twenty-Dollar gold coins of 1861, struck at the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints. On the former, the eagle is slightly larger than that on the latter; the letters are somewhat larger, and also the shield; the left wing of the eagle points between the T and E of UNITED, and the right points between the E and R of AMERICA, while on the issue from the Philadelphia Mint the left wing points directly at E of UNITED and the right at a slight distance above the E of AMERICA. The latter also shows rays below the circle of stars (which do not appear on the other) above the eagle's head, and the circle is somewhat smaller. There are other minute differences, obvious on comparison, but difficult to describe.

We have to say in reply that while these differences have not been specially noted in any descriptions of the coin, so far as we remember, they have, we are informed, long been known

¹ This is described from a trial impression of the dies; I am indebted to Dr. Bastow for a rubbing. The figures of the date on reverse are very extended. The bust is that of President Diaz. The Medal is believed to be scarce.

² From an impression in the Bastow collection. The town belongs, says Dr. Bastow, to the Canton of Guadalajara, distant 30 miles south. The "*Libre y Aceptado*" is a different organization from the *Antigua*

y Aceptado or Ancient and Accepted Rite; it was due to a division among the "chiefs" in Mexico, who resenting the dictation of the latter body, created the "Free," who acknowledged no supremacy over the State Grand Lodge as pertaining to the higher grades. It never attained great prominence. Whether this be the same body which struck DCLXXX, I know not, but there is a suggestive similarity in the form of the temple and the name of the Lodge on each.

to the few collectors who carry gold of this denomination in their cabinets, and if we are not mistaken, the two differing dies are both found (or others so closely resembling them that they are now held to be identical) in the San Francisco coinage of this date. These pieces are so rarely gathered by collectors, that it is difficult to find specimens to verify this statement; indeed, scarcely any of the gold coinage, especially of the larger denominations, has been sought by collectors since the old type of the "thirties" was replaced, though the smaller denominations of One and Three Dollars, now no longer struck, are not without interest to them. There is evidently room for a more complete description of the types, varieties, and die-differences of our national issues in gold, than has yet appeared. Under the old system of engraving dies such differences constantly occurred, in all the series, gold, silver, and copper, and was unavoidable; but whatever the time spent in seeking for them, there would be little certainty that the end of the list would be reached.

THE ATLANTA MEDAL.

THE Director of the Mint has under consideration the design for the Atlanta Exposition Medal, which, it is stated, is to be struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia. According to the accounts which have been printed in the newspapers, this Medal is to be of bronze, of the size of a quarter of a dollar. The design described as having been submitted shows on the obverse a bale of cotton on which is a phenix with outstretched wings. Under the bale appear the rays of the fire of 1865, with the year, and above is the date of the Exposition, 1895. Legend, COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION and below, ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 18,--DECEMBER 31, 1895. The reverse has a portrait bust of the late Henry W. Grady, and the legend, OFFICIAL SOUVENIR MEDAL.

There is nothing remarkable in the design of this Medal, but on the contrary it seems rather common-place for an Exposition prepared with so much labor, and the size is so small that the effect can only be a disappointment. There is nothing to show the International character of the event, while the revival of the cotton industry after the war, which the Exposition was planned to emphasize, is feebly set forth by the conventional emblem of the phenix. Probably the officials were hopeless of producing anything worthy of the occasion, after the experience of the Columbian Fair authorities.

THE MEDALS AND TOKENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

[Read before the Newport Historical Society, 18 Feb., 1895.]

SEVERAL years ago I was requested by the Newport Historical Society to prepare a medallic history of Rhode Island. The intervening time has been occupied in endeavoring to ascertain what pieces of the kind exist. A few may still have eluded me. The present must, therefore, be considered but as a preliminary list. I have, for reasons that will be apparent, included the Boston-Oregon medal, and those of Bishop Berkeley, Mr. Sears, Mr. Wharton, etc., that have place also upon other catalogues. My thanks are due to Messrs. Charles Gorton, S. S. Rider, and Dr. G. D. Hersey of Providence, George R. Drowne of Little Compton, W. S. Sisson of Portsmouth, and Ralph R. Barker, and the late Geo. C. Mason of Newport.

H. R. STORER.

I. COLONIAL PERIOD, PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION.

1636. Arrival from Massachusetts of Roger Williams. Medal struck in 1886. See No. 127.

(1-4.) 1729-32. Residence at Newport of Rev. George Berkeley (1684-1753), Dean of Derry, Ireland, and afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. No medal of Berkeley has been struck in Rhode Island. There are four, however, that commemorate him,

and should accordingly be enumerated, as he exerted so important an influence upon the intellectual development of the State. (1) One of them,¹ in pewter, extremely rare, is of St. Paul's College, Bermuda, which was incorporated in 1726, three years previously to Berkeley's coming to America. Apparently the only specimen in this country was brought by Mr. C. F. Allen of Denver College, formerly U. S. Vice-Consul at Bermuda, and given by him to Pres. Gilman of the University of California, at Berkeley, who in turn presented it to that institution, when leaving it for Johns Hopkins University. (2-4) The other medals,² in gold, silver, bronze and white metal, were founded by Berkeley at Trinity College, Dublin, as a prize for Greek in 1734, the dies being subsequently changed, in 1751 and 1867. They are to be distinguished from the medal of George, Earl of Berkeley, 1666.³

(5.) 1741. Newport Artillery Company. Chartered the year indicated. The medal bears the date, though struck later. Bronze. 28mm. With bar and pin. See also No. 138.

II. PERIOD OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

(6-8.) 1778-9. The Admiral Howe medal. There are three varieties: ⁴ *a*. With two clusters of laurel leaves united by a thunderbolt, under the flagship; *b*. this space vacant, showing marks of the erasure; *c*. the void filled by the incused word "vlugt-ende" (retreating), which also appears upon the obverse. The last is exceedingly rare. Silver, copper, bronze, brass, lead, tin. 32mm. *a* is in the collections of H. R. Drowne, N. Y., and Dr. Malcolm Storer, Boston; *b* is in those of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society, and the U. S. Naval War College at Newport, and a cast of it in that of the Newport Historical Society; *a* and *b* are in the G. R. Drowne, Sisson and Barker collections; *a* and *c* are in my own.

(9.) 1781. Gen. Nathanael Greene (1742-86), of Coventry, R. I. Congressional medal.⁵ Struck in Paris. Gold, silver, bronze, lead. 55mm. The original (gold) is in the possession of Mr. W. Brenton Greene, of Newport. In bronze, it is in the Drowne, Sisson, and Barker collections.

(10.) 1787. Samuel Brown, of Newport (subsequently a Boston merchant, but buried at Newport). Commemorated on the Boston-Oregon medal, upon the expedition of the ships Columbia and Washington to the N. W. Coast.⁶ Capt. Robert Gray, of Tiverton, R. I., though his name is not mentioned on the medal, was in charge of the Washington. Bronze, tin. 54mm. In the Sisson collection, and my own.

Surgeon Christopher A. Babcock (-1794), of the Continental Army, whose medal⁷ is considered by Marvin as probably the earliest American Masonic, was stated

¹ The *Journal*, VIII, p. 45; Storer, *Ibid.*, XXIV, p. 57, No. 80; Betts, *Historical Medals of America*, 1894, p. 81, No. 159.

² Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of Eng. History*, II, p. 514, No. 68, fig.; Frazer, *The Medallists of Ireland and their work*, *Journal of Royal Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland*, Jan., 1888, p. 325.

³ Grueber, *Guide to the Exhibition of English Medals*, British Museum, 1891, p. 51, No. 254.

⁴ Van Loon, *Beschrijving van Nederlandsche Historie-Penningen*, Suppl., Part VII, 1862, p. 127; Bushnell, *Memoirs of Samuel Smith, a soldier of the Revolution*, fig.; Weyl, *Fonrobert Cat. (Nord-Amerika)*, No. 5128, fig.; Anthon, the *Journal*, II, pp. 53, 80; Paine, *Ibid.*, II, p. 80; Storer, *Ibid.*, XXI, p. 13; *Ibid.*, N. E. Notes and Queries, April, 1890, p. 42; Betts, *loc. cit.*, p. 255, Nos. 561-3.

⁵ Snowden, *Medallic Monuments of Washington in the Mint of the U. S.*, p. 68, No. 11; Wyatt, *Memoirs of the Generals and Commodores, etc.*, 1848, 52-58, pl.; *Ibid.*, *National Medals of America*, 1854; the *Journal*, IX, p. 31; Appleton, *Ibid.*, p. 29; Fonrobert Cat., No. 5235; Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S.*, p. 50, pl. XI; Betts, p. 597, No. 282; Prime, *Coins, Medals, and Seals*, 1861, pl. cii, fig. 3.

⁶ The *Journal*, VI, pp. 33, 63; *Ibid.*, VII, p. 7; Green, *Ibid.*, VI, p. 34; *Coin Collector's Journal*, VI, p. 46; *Mag. of Am. History*, V, 140; Porter, *N. E. Magazine*, June, 1892, p. 472, fig.; *Harper's Weekly*, 14 May, 1892, p. 477.

⁷ Morris, *Am. Freemason*, 1855, fig. of obv.; Marvin, the *Journal*, XI, p. 73, No. II; *Ibid.*, *Medals of the Masonic Fraternity*, p. 14; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Feb. 1890, p. 171, No. 1272; *Ibid.*, the *Journal*, XXV, p. 93.

by Dr. Robert Morris to have died at Newport. I have ascertained, however, after prolonged correspondence, that it was at New London, Ct. The medal was besides engraved, and could not have been included in the present enumeration.

In 1790, Joseph Mathewson of R. I., received a gold medal (value, \$50) from a National Fair at Philadelphia, for "cheese equal to the best Cheshire." It is said to be in the possession of his descendant, Mr. R. M. Mathewson, of Putnam, Ct. It also was engraved, and accordingly beyond these limits.

The medal of the Order of the Cincinnati, which belongs by hereditary right to a number of R. I. gentlemen, is a national and not a State emblem.

It has been thought that during the money stringency of the Revolution there was an issue of counterfeit British halfpence in northern Rhode Island. Mr. S. S. Rider, of Providence, has investigated the question for me, and ascertained that if such an issue occurred it was at Bungtown, now Barneyville, on Palmer's River, in Swansea, which is and was then in Massachusetts, and therefore beyond the bounds of this list. The pieces are said to have circulated at their weight value, which was above that of the early copper cent. They were cast in sand from the regular English coinage of the time.

III. PERIOD OF THE WAR OF 1812-14.

(11.) 1813. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), U. S. N. Born at South Kingston, R. I., and a resident of Newport. Congressional medal (Battle of Lake Erie).¹ Gold, silver, bronze. 62mm. In the Drowne, Sisson, and Barker collections, and my own. The present owner of the original in gold is unknown. One of the silver medals was conferred on Acting Surgeon Usher Parsons, U. S. N., of Providence, and is now in the possession of his nephew, Mr. Edwin Parsons, of N. Y.

(12.) Medal to Perry from State of Pennsylvania.² Gold, bronze. 60mm. In the Drowne and Sisson collections. The original in gold is owned by Mr. O. H. Perry, of Lowell, Mass.

(13.) Medal with bust of Perry, from State of Pennsylvania to the Lake Erie survivors.³ Gold, bronze. 59mm. In the Sisson collection, and my own. The whereabouts of the gold medal is unknown.

(14.) Medal to Perry from the State of Kentucky.⁴ Gold, silver, bronze, brass. 40mm. In the Sisson and Barker collections. The ownership of the original in gold is unknown.

(15.) *Obverse.* Crossed laurel branches above, crossed palm and laurel below. Between them; PERRY *Reverse.* Spread eagle to left, with shield, laurel and arrows, within a circle of fifteen stars. Brass. 17mm. Edge of obverse beaded. In my collection. Apparently exceedingly rare.

(16.) *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath, and to left: PERRY *Reverse.* Blank White metal. Oval. 16 x 22mm. In the Sisson and Barker collections.

One of the silver Congressional medals for battle between the ships Hornet and Peacock was conferred on Acting Surgeon Charles Cotton, U. S. N., of Newport,

¹ Loubat, p. 176, pl. XXXII; Wyatt, *Memoirs of the Generals and Commodores, etc.*, 1848, p. 236-240, plate.

² Fonrobert Cat., No. 4916.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 4917.

⁴ *The Journal*, II, p. 96.

and is now in the possession of his son, Mr. William H. Cotton. I do not number it.

IV. PERIOD OF THE "HARD TIMES" OF 1833-37.

(17.) 1833. E. A. Hathaway token.¹ Providence. Silver plated, copper. 28mm. In the Sisson collection, that of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society, and my own.

(18.) 1834. W. A. Handy token.² Providence. Silver plated, copper. 28mm. In the Sisson and Barker collections, those of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society, the Newport Historical Society, and my own.

(19.) 1835. Clark & Anthony token.³ Providence. Silver plated, copper. 28mm. In the Sisson and Barker collections, those of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society, and Mr. Geo. C. Arnold, of Providence, and my own.

1837. "East Boston, 1837" (reverse of "Maverick Coach" Boston token) muled with Providence tokens of later date. See under "War of the Rebellion."

V. PERIOD OF THE DORRITE INSURRECTION.

This occurred in 1842, and Mr. Thomas Wilson Dorr was convicted of high treason. He was not, however, sentenced until 1844.

(20.) 1842. The Dorr medal (THE PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN etc.).⁴ White metal. 27mm. In the Gorton collection.

(21-34.) 1844. The R. I. Tammany (?) medal,⁵ with fourteen reverses: gunner, to right; two pheasants; greyhound; three partridges; setter dog and woodcock; two dogs barking at tree; hunter and hounds; hare; stag; soldier, "V. T. Militia"; horseman, "Boston Light Dragoon"; eagle with anchor, shield, and seventeen stars; eagle, "Fremont and Dayton"; "War of 1861." Copper, lead, brass. 28mm. A portion are in the Sisson and Barker collections, and all of them in my own.

VI. PERIOD OF THE MEXICAN WAR (1846-48) AND UNTIL THE REBELLION.

(35.) 1846. Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry (1795-1858), U. S. N. Born at Newport. Veterans' medal.⁶ SCOTT | PERRY | TAYLOR Silver, copper. Shield shaped. 65 x 71mm. See also No. 38.

(36.) 1847. Washington Allston (1779-1843). At one time resident at Newport. Silver, bronze. 64mm.⁷ By C. C. Wright. In my collection.

(37.) 1848. Gilbert Charles Stuart (1756-1828). Born at Narragansett, R. I., and resident at Newport. Bronze. 64mm.⁸ In the collections of the Newport Historical Society, the Redwood Library, the Sisson, Barker, and my own.

¹ Bushnell, Hist. Account, etc. (R. I. tokens, No. 1); Cogan, Cat. of Am. Store Cards, No. 159; Neumann, Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen, No. 21,890.

² Bushnell, No. 2; Cogan, No. 144; Neumann, No. 21,889.

³ Bushnell, No. 3; Cogan, No. 71; Neumann, No. 21,888.

⁴ The *Journal*, III, p. 61.

⁵ Mr. Charles Gorton, of Providence, states that most of the above were struck by the R. I. wing of the Tammany Society during the Presidential (Polk and Dallas) campaign of 1844, and that the various animals

upon the reverses had reference to the names borne by its "sachems" and "braves," who also wore various tails and feathers in their caps. The reverses of a later date would then have been combined with the original obverse of 1844. Mr. Marvin questions this explanation in the absence of direct reference upon the Medals to the special cult of the Tammany "Indian," and as they all have as obverse the Arms of Rhode Island, with date 1844, he thinks that they are to be attributed to the mere fancy of some local medallist.

⁶ *Coin Collector's Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 156.

⁷ Fonrobert Cat., No. 2929.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 2931.

(38.) 1854. Comm. M. C. Perry, U. S. N. Medal for Treaty with Japan, from merchants of Boston.¹ Gold, bronze. 64mm. Locality of the original medal unknown. In the Sisson and Barker collections, and my own. See also No. 35.

VII. PERIOD OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

1861. See No. 34.

(39.) 1862. Major-Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside (1824-81), U. S. A., of Bristol, R. I. Medal with names of battles.² Bronze, white metal. 40mm. In the Drowne, Sisson, and Barker collections. See also under 1864, Providence tokens.

Previous to the War, Gen. Burnside received a silver medal (obverse, Washington, head to left, by Mitchell), which was inscribed "A. E. Burnside, New York, for Breech Loading Rifle, 1857." As it was engraved, I do not number this.

(40.) 1863. Pohle token, Providence. Bronze, copper, lead. 22mm.³

[To be continued.]

OBITUARY.

HERMANN GROTE.

HERMANN GROTE, the senior member of the Numismatic fraternity, who was born at Hanover, December 28, 1802, died in his native place on the 3d of March last, having thus passed his ninety-second birthday. He founded and was for a long time the owner and editor of the "*Blätter für Münzkunde*," a well-known numismatic periodical. He was prominent in the measures which led to the establishment of the Historical Society of Hanover, and was a frequent contributor of papers read at its meetings. His wide learning led to his appointment to an important position in the Royal Cabinet, where he remained until the death of the King, Ernest Augustus, when he resigned in order to give his whole time to his favorite studies,—Numismatics and Heraldry, and his publications on these subjects were very numerous; they are marked by careful research, and have placed his name among the highest authorities on these sciences. He also conducted the "*Numismatisch-sphragistischer Anzeiger*" and the "*Blätter für Münzfreunde*." His native city, in recognition of his merits, has given his name to one of its principal streets.

FRANK JOHN JOSEPH.

THE death of Mr. FRANK J. JOSEPH, of Toronto, Canada, occasioned by a railroad accident near that city on the 8th of February last, has removed from the circle of collectors a gentleman well known to many as an intelligent and indefatigable student of numismatics. His cabinet contained one of the finest series of British War Medals assembled on this side of the Atlantic, as well as a varied assortment of British, Canadian, United States and Ancient coins. Mr. Joseph was born in Toronto in 1837, and previous to the Confederation of the Provinces practiced his profession of the law. For several years he had occupied a responsible post in the Province of Ontario, having served as one of the Law Clerks to the Legislature, and as Court

¹ Snowden, p. 113, No. 38; Griffis, M. C. Perry a typical American naval officer, Boston, 1887, p. 387, fig. of reverse.

² Fonrobert Cat., No. 5655.

³ The *Journal*, I, p. 54.

Registrar in the trial of contested election cases. A man of high scholastic attainments, he had compiled several legal handbooks and other works well known in his community. His leisure hours were enthusiastically devoted to his favorite science of coin-study, and his knowledge of the various Canadian issues and medallic tokens, of which his cabinet contained many choice specimens, was very extensive. His funeral was largely attended by the officers of the Province and his fellow-citizens, to whom he had endeared himself by his sterling worth, his talents and his kindly qualities.

COUNT DE NAHUYS.

WE regret to learn of the death on the 17th instant, at Brussels, Belgium, of Count MAURIN DE NAHUYS, the eminent antiquary and numismatist. He had held many important positions, among them that of Senior Secretary-general of the International Commission for a Uniform Coinage; he was an Honorary Member of the Italian Heraldic Institute, of the Archaeological Academy of Belgium, the Institute of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and other bodies, including the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, to which he was elected July 2, 1865. He had only reached his sixty-third year when his death occurred, but he had greatly distinguished himself by his learning, and won a multitude of friends by the graces of his character. He was interred in the family cemetery at St. Gilles.

BOOK NOTICE.

NUMISMATA LONDINENSIA. MEDALS STRUCK BY THE CORPORATION OF LONDON, TO COMMEMORATE IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL EVENTS FROM 1831 TO 1893. With descriptive notices by Charles Welch, F. S. A., Librarian to the Corporation of London. Prepared by authority of the Corporation of London, under the direction of the Library Committee. London, 1894.

This is an interesting contribution to English Numismatics, published by Spink & Son, of Gracechurch Street, London. It has been an excellent custom of the Corporation of the City of London for more than sixty years past, to celebrate the completion of their most notable public works, and to commemorate events of civic or national importance, by striking an appropriate Medal. This Corporation has been almost alone, among governing bodies of the United Kingdom, in carrying out this excellent custom, which we wish might be adopted in America, to advance an art which has received too little encouragement here and abroad, for many years. The work describes twenty-six Medals, of which the first was that on the occasion of the opening of the "New London Bridge," which was one of the notable events in the history of the city. Two other Medals were struck between 1831 and 1837, when the practice was neglected for a time, and from 1837 to 1862 only three were issued. From 1862 to 1870 the number was increased by three; four followed in the next decade, and from 1880 to 1889 eight more appeared. Since 1890 four more have been added, including one to celebrate the opening of the Tower Bridge, which had not been completed when this volume appeared. Many of these (more than half, if we are not mistaken) were the work of various members of the well known Wyon family, whose high reputation as medallists is well sustained by the examples here described.

Other engravers are Wiener, of Brussels, who designed two; George G. Adams, who engraved the dies of four, Scharff, of Berlin, Bowcher, and others. In addition to a description of each Medal the work contains an account of the event which each commemorates, thus greatly increasing its value.

The volume is a royal quarto of 166 pages, with 51 engravings, and the edition was limited to five hundred copies, of which only one hundred were offered for sale.

M.

EDITORIAL.

THE readers of the *Journal* who have followed the reasoning of the able and interesting discussion by Mons. Svoronos, concerning the significance of the "star-types" of ancient coins, now completed, must be convinced of the probable truth of his conclusions. The theories he has advanced with such skill and acuteness, and with so much learning and ability, commend themselves we believe to numismatists generally, and especially to European scholars, whose study of ancient Greek coins is prosecuted with much greater facility than is possible on this side the ocean, where our opportunities are comparatively limited. We have seen nothing published in opposition to these theories in foreign journals, and we have reason to believe that the more carefully they are studied the more completely will numismatists be convinced that the mystery which has so long enwrapped these remarkable devices is at length explained. We hope to print in our next issue a letter from a gentleman who has given some attention to the subject, on the knowledge of the stars and their influence, as found in Homer, which will form an interesting *finale* to the discussion.

In a future number we shall print another paper by Mons. Svoronos, relating to certain local myths, examples of which are found on ancient coins, with especial reference to Ulysses and the coin-types of Mantinea.

AMONG the most interesting periodicals which come to our table is the "American Antiquarian"; its articles on the Prehistoric works of the American tribes, especially those at the West, and on Indian languages and customs, religious rites, etc., show a very careful study of the subjects of which they treat; much valuable information on the Mound-builders and their remains has also appeared in its pages, which have been freely illustrated with plans, views of the mounds, etc. The editor, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Good Hope, Ill., is a leading authority on the latter subject, and his interesting papers have been made the basis of an extensive work, which has been recently issued in two volumes, of about four hundred pages each, profusely illustrated. The first volume is devoted to the "Mound-builders and their labors," and the second to "Animal effigies and emblematic mounds." Students of the early period of American history, discussed so fully in these volumes, can hardly afford to be without them, if they desire to keep in touch with the most recent discoveries, and the latest theories which have been deduced from the exploration of the mounds.

SINCE the page containing an account of the North Sea Canal Medals was printed, we have received from Herr Adolf Weyl, of Berlin, descriptions of the various pieces issued on that event; the Medals were muled in numerous ways, and struck in all metals, silver, copper, bronzed, silver-plated and gilt, aluminum and white metal. The largest were 90 mm. in size, and there were numerous smaller sizes, down to 33. The entire list numbers 159; in the next number we shall give a few additional particulars.

WE have received too late for insertion in the present number some additional notes on Spanish American Coinage, from Mr. Sam. Smith, Jr., which we shall hope to give in our next number.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 2.

ULYSSES ON A COIN OF MANTINEA.¹

BY MONS. JEAN N. SVORONOS.



It has been observed that the ancient coinage of Arcadia affords numerous examples of the use of devices having reference to local myths. We find, for instance, Artemis piercing the side of the nymph Callisto with an arrow, in her indignation at the sight of her follower with the infant Arcas in her arms; there are two other representations of Arcas, the hero who is said in the myths to have given his name to the country; one of these shows him alone, seated on the ground; on the other Hermes bears him on his arm, as if to return him to his nurse, Maia; Aleos; Athene with Cepheus and Sterope; Telephus,

¹ THERE is perhaps no more interesting department of coin-study than that which attempts to decipher the significance of the devices on ancient coinage, and to give a satisfactory explanation to the enigmas which have puzzled numismatists for centuries. Among recent students of the meaning of the types on early Greek coins, no one within our knowledge has been more successful than Mons. Jean N. Svoronos; his theories have received the approval of many of the most learned scholars of Europe, and the brilliancy of his explanations has only been surpassed by the thoroughness of his investigations, his careful research and his profound acquaintance with the treasures in his keeping. The readers of the *Journal* have followed with interest his study of the coins of Gortyna, bearing the nymph Britomartis seated on the branches of a budding tree, and the more recent papers on the devices accompanied by stars on ancient coins, concluded in our last issue. We have now the pleasure of presenting another paper from his pen, in which he seeks to show that the figure on certain coins of Mantinea represents Ulysses. Various conflicting opinions as to the hero intended by the device have been held, but nothing has hitherto been advanced which seems quite so satisfactory as this. The story of the Odyssey is so full of interest that we are confident this paper concerning a piece which Svoronos believes bears the device of its principal character, at an eventful point in his history, will be attentively read by all lovers of ancient coins. — EDS.

abandoned and suckled by a bitch; Demeter Erinys; the horse Arion; Pan and the nymph Syrinx; Hercules and the Stymphalian birds.¹

In the present paper we shall attempt to show that to the same category of Arcadian myths should be ascribed the types of certain curious coins of Mantinea, of which the explanation has hitherto been vainly sought by numismatists and archaeologists. The most exact and detailed description of one of these pieces and its varieties, which we are about to discuss, is given by M. Imhoof-Blumer, and is as follows:—

Obverse, MANTI behind a bearded man who wears a petasos or pointed cap (*pileus*), and stands facing the left, his knees slightly bent; he wears rostriform shoes (*i. e.*, with their toes pointed like the prow of a ship), and a tunic caught up by a girdle, as if to form a bag in which to place fish; he holds in his right hand a spear (*harpon*) resting on his shoulder, and in the left a second spear, erect. *Reverse*, The base of a pillar, or perhaps a square altar, adorned with three grooved pilasters, and surmounted by the draped and accolated busts of the Dioscuri to left, wearing their peculiar hats and bearing a spear poised upon their shoulders; in front of the busts is a small flame, or it may be the left hand of one of the Dioscuri. In the field at the right, M The field is slightly concave. Silver. 19mm.

After his description M. Imhoof-Blumer adds "the figure on the obverse is no doubt a fisherman." There are three other pieces of Mantinea with this figure of a "fisherman" so-called, with various reverses, two of them having an altar, and the third, the head of Pallas, which he describes.

Previous to Imhoof-Blumer, Eckhel had described the "fisher" with more reserve, as "a man wearing the pileus, walking, with girdled garment, and holding a spear or staff in his left hand." Cadavène is over-confident, and does not hesitate to assert that the pileus and the two lances, which he claims to be characteristics of Dionysos, do not allow the least uncertainty as to the interpretation of the type, which he says is a copy of the statue of Dionysos Meliastes (!) whose mysteries, according to Pausanias, the Mantineans celebrated near a fountain which bore his name, about seven stadia from the city.² Mionnet, in his "Description," follows Eckhel,³ but in his Supplement⁴ he accepts the description of Cadavène. Leake recalls the fact that in the public square of Mantinea stood a monument to Podares, who distinguished himself in the battle of Mantinea; accordingly, after

¹ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 201. Arcadia, the Switzerland of Greece, abounded in mythic stories, the scenes of which were laid among her mountain glens. Callisto was a favorite nymph of Diana, or Artemis, until she bore a son to Zeus, who had been attracted by her beauty; he transformed her into a bear, to avoid the jealous vengeance of Hera, but the latter caused Artemis to slay her in the chase, whereupon Zeus changed her into the constellation Arctos (the Bear), while her son, Arcas, became the first king of the region to which he gave his name; Aleus was the father of Cepheus, and one of the Argonauts; Cepheus, the son, was king of Tegea, in Arcadia, and with most of his sons perished in an expedition against Hercules; Sterope, one of the Pleiads, was the wife of the king of Elis, which had Arcadia on its eastern boundary; Telephus was the son of Hercules and grandson

of Aleus; the horse Arion was said to have been the offspring of Poseidon and Demeter; Syrinx was an Arcadian nymph, pursued by Pan and changed into a reed, of which the god made his "Pan-pipes;" the Stymphalian birds, destroyed by Hercules as his sixth labor, dwelt on a lake near Arcadia. Many of these myths have an astronomic meaning, but to explain them more fully seems hardly necessary, and we simply give the outlines of the various stories for the convenience of the reader, who may not at once recall them all. — Eds.

² Cadavène, *Recueil des médailles grecques inédites*, p. 206.

³ Mionnet, *Description de médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, vol. ii, p. 248, 32. See also Pellerin, *Recueil*, vol. ii, pl. xxi, 9.

⁴ Vol. iv, p. 279, 44.

having described the type in question as a man armed with two javelins, wearing a conical pileus, and a cuirass or short "jacket," he adds that this armor is not of the style worn in the time of Epaminondas. He therefore believes that the type represents some local hero of the mythic period, or possibly the god Ares himself.¹ Finally, Weil, who wrote a little before Imhoof-Blumer, remarks that we have no satisfactory explanation of this type; but he seems, however, to be of the opinion that the hero and the altar have some allusion to the reconstruction of Mantinea.²

After Imhoof-Blumer, Mr. Barclay V. Head, in describing the object which the figure holds in his left hand as being a fish-spear, appears to accept the explanation of Winterthur.³ On the other hand, Mr. Percy Gardner, in place of the harpoons, or fish-spears, sees in his right as well as in his left hand a javelin, and is not satisfied with Imhoof-Blumer's explanation, though he accepts it until a better one is proposed.⁴

That it has reference to some hero seems to be shown by the general appearance of the coin, and by a comparison with analogous types. It must be admitted that Imhoof-Blumer is right in so far as he sees in the figure a mariner, but we can not agree with him in regarding him merely as a simple fisherman; Mantinea was situated too far from the sea, and moreover the man carries, according to Imhoof, two or three harpoons. Nowhere in Greece, however, where fishermen have preserved with surprising fidelity the customs and traditions of their early ancestors, have I ever seen them fishing with more than one fish-spear (καμάκιον) at once, although I have watched them carefully, again and again. The marine character of the figure is clearly shown by the pileus and the "rostriform" shoes; this, Imhoof has clearly pointed out. But our certainty as to this point becomes absolute, if we compare the type on these pieces with the figure of Charon, as shown on some of the Attic vases, where he is represented in the costume of a sailor of the Piræus.⁵ He wears the pileus, and is vested in a short tunic, and his shoes have precisely the same singular form which is represented on these coins, and which have been noticed on no others, so far as we know.⁶ He also has the identical position in which our hero is standing, leaning upon an oar, which he is forcing into the deep, as if to hold his bark close to the shore.

If now the marine character of our hero be accepted as probable, and it be admitted further that he may be holding like Charon, an oar in his right hand, and not a javelin, a spear or a harpoon, let us carefully examine the coins which we have, and especially one in fine preservation recently exhumed at Matinea during the excavations made by the French explorers, and at

¹ Leake, *Numismata Hellenica*, London, 1854; *European Greece*, p. 69.

² See *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. ix (1882), p. 34.

³ Head, *Historia nummorum*, Oxford, 1887, p. 376.

⁴ Percy Gardner, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum*, Peloponnesus, London, 1887, p. 184, 5, and 186, 17. See also Gardner and Imhoof, *Numismatic*

Commentary on Pausanias, p. 94, where Mr. Gardner persists in his doubt.

⁵ See Bendorff, *Griechische Vasenbilder*, p. 27, and Roher, *Ausf. Lexicon der griech. und röm. Mythologie*, p. 885; Collignon, *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*, p. 304.

⁶ These shoes are somewhat similar in form to those worn by the figures on some archaic Spartan sculptures.

present in the cabinet of antiquities at Athens, with special reference to the instrument which the figure holds in his left hand; the observer will, we are confident, recognize with us the fact that the hero is always shown as holding in his right hand a javelin, which rests upon his shoulder, while with his left he thrusts into the ground, with an effort, as is clearly shown by the bent position of his knees, a paddle, of which the large or broad part is sometimes upwards and sometimes downwards, and admit that we should be wrong in taking it to be either one or two javelins, sceptres, or harpoons.

Who, then, will not at once turn his thought to Ulysses, recalling that passage of the *Odyssey*, known as the *Nekuia* (or visit to Hades), where the shade of Tiresias foretells to Ulysses how difficult and dangerous will be his return to Ithaca, because of the anger of Poseidon, whose son he had maltreated when he was returning home from Troy to slay the suitors for the hand of Penelope; it was in this interview that the Theban soothsayer added the following counsel: "You will return again to Ithaca, . . . after travelling through many lands *carrying a shapely oar*, until you reach a people ignorant of all that belongs to the sea; who eat no salt with their food; who never have seen a ship with its painted sides, nor the shapely oars, the wings of a vessel. I will tell you how you will recognize this people by a sign easy to be observed, which shall not fail. When you meet another traveller, who shall say that you are carrying on your white shoulder a winnowing-fan (*ἀθηρηλοιγόν*); then instantly plant your shapely oar into the earth, and make a solemn sacrifice to Poseidon, the ruler of the sea, of a ram, a bull and a boar; then turning homeward offer to the immortal gods, who rule the sky, the sacred hecatombs, according to their rank."¹

With this passage in mind, I see in our hero on these coins of Mantinea *Ulysses*, characterized by the pileus, armed with a javelin to defend himself on his journey, at the moment when having found the man whom he sought, he plants his oar in the ground; he does it quickly, with his left hand, with which he had been carrying it on his shoulder. Hereafter, should opportunity offer, we may give the explanation of the singular form of the shoes he wears, and of the still more singular form of his garment.

The story of Ulysses making his escape from the cave of Polyphemos, as told in the *Odyssey* (ix: 315-470), to which a passing allusion is made above—and in accomplishing which Ulysses blinded the Cyclops, and thus kindled the anger of his father Poseidon against himself and his companions—has always been a favorite one for artistic representation. It is found on ancient vases, bas-reliefs, plates, etc., and on at least one Roman coin or medal. Other scenes in his life have been placed on coins, as shown by the preceding essay (see also Eckhel, *Doc. Num. Vet.*, viii: 235; Havercamp, *De Alexandre M., Numismate et de num. contorniat.*, figs. 36 and 54, pp. 101 and 137); but the curious contorniate medal formerly in the cabinet of the Marquis de Pina, illustrated in an old number of the *Revue Numismatique*

¹ The allusion here is to the escape of Ulysses and his companions from the cave of the "Cyclops" Polyphemos, whose eye he destroyed. — EDS.

² See *Odyssey*, XI, lines 121 *et seq.* In the last book also the hero repeats the story to Penelope after his return to Ithaca. — EDS.

Française (vol. v., p. 189, for 1840) is not so widely known, and a brief reference to it may be of some interest in this connection. The piece is of bronze, of the time of Antoninus Pius, and bears on the obverse the head and name of that Emperor. The reverse has a large ram, moving to the right, feeding from a crib as he goes; Ulysses (wearing the pileus) is beneath the ram, clinging to his fleece with hands and feet, thus avoiding his tormentor, who had slain and eaten some of his companions, and been blinded by Ulysses in revenge the evening previous to his escape. Prevented by the loss of his single eye from *seeing* the Greeks, he felt of the backs of his sheep as they passed out of the cave; and the craft of Ulysses and his comrades, who clung to the fleece on the bellies of the sheep, and thus avoided him, is here shown by the engraver of the medal. A very entertaining essay on the type, by Mons. A. Greppo, is given with the illustration referred to above.

Ulysses, it will be remembered, told the Cyclops that his name was "Nobody" (*Οὐδεις*), and when the giants summoned to his cave by his cries asked Polyphemus who was assaulting him, and heard his reply, "Nobody," they were deceived. The scene on the shore after Ulysses embarked, has formed the subject of some amusing pictures on vases, etc. — Eds.

THE NEW DOLLAR FOR ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE EAST.

JUST about a year ago it was announced that England was intending to comply with the long-expressed desire of merchants and bankers, in Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements, and issue a Dollar of silver for circulation there, and in her Eastern possessions generally. Small silver coins for circulation in Ceylon and the neighboring provinces were struck in 1892; these bore on the obverse the head of Victoria, as Empress of India, within the so-called Greek border, and on the reverse a tree separating the figures of value; similar coins were struck for the Straits Settlements as early as 1871, and we believe pieces as small as Five cents, with the head of the Queen and the numeral of value in the reverse field, for the latter Colony.

The obverse of the new Dollar has a representation of Britannia standing erect with her trident and shield, instead of seated on the edge of the latter, as she appears to be doing with much discomfort, on the bronze coinage of Great Britain. The legend is ONE DOLLAR with the date, 1895, below. The reverse has the denomination in Malay and Chinese characters, its fineness (.900), and its standard weight, 416 grains, which are identical with the Japanese Yen and the so-called Hong-Kong Dollar of the second issue. The pieces are by Imperial order to lose their legal tender character when they fall five grains below the standard. The dies were cut in England, by the Royal Mint, and the expense was borne by the Colonies interested; the coins are to be struck at the Bombay Mint. If these coins win favor in the Chinese markets, outside the British possessions, their issue may open up a little rill for the comfort of the bi-metallists, even though they should not displace the Mexican pieces. The experience with the Trade Dollars does not however lead us to hope for a perceptible increase in the demand for silver.

HOMER AND ASTRONOMIC COIN-TYPES.

IN the *Journal* for July we promised our readers a supplementary paper on the knowledge of the stars and their influence, as found in Homer, in connection with the close of the valuable series of papers by Mons. Svoronos, concerning the signification of certain coin-types accompanied by stars and other celestial bodies, which seem to indicate that a belief in the power of the constellations over human destiny was held by those who struck them.¹ While not closely connected with numismatics, it has a certain bearing on the discussion to which the brilliant essays of Svoronos have given so much interest, and we are confident will be read with pleasure, for the indirect light which it sheds on the origin of coinage. The study of astrology was practiced in the East long before Lydian coinage, and if we accept the conclusions of Mons. Svoronos, and regard the bull and the lion on those pieces as astronomic, we may perhaps find in them a hint as to the source whence Croesus obtained the idea of coining money. The closing portion of Mr. Cummings's paper, it will be seen, alludes to a recent discussion on "Cow money." Some remarks on this discussion will be found on our Editorial pages.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

To your inquiry as to whether Homer's Astronomy sheds any light on the devices of ancient Greek coins, I must reply that very little astronomical knowledge appears in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; and the indications are that Homer told substantially all he knew. It is evident that the intercourse between the Greeks of the Homeric Age and their Eastern neighbors was very slight, for astronomy had fairly assumed the dignity of a science in Babylon a thousand years before the date usually assigned to Homer. Indeed, the division of the stars into constellations, the Zodiac, the knowledge of the five planets visible to the naked eye, the calculation of eclipses, all antedate history. We do not even know with certainty the nation wherein all this knowledge originated. Alexander the Great, upon the capture of Babylon, sent to Aristotle astronomical observations dating back to about 2250 B. C.; yet Homer never alludes to any of the countries of Mesopotamia, and, except the names of a few constellations which would be of occasional use in navigation, partook of none of the astronomical knowledge above named. Venus is the only planet alluded to by him; and, when it is an evening star, is described as Hesperus, the fairest of the stars of Heaven, and, when a morning star, is Phosphorus, the star that is followed by saffron-robed Dawn. He clearly does not recognize it as the same planet, or distinguish it as being a planet at all.

Of the heavenly bodies, the sun only is described as a god; and as to the others, Homer gives no indication of his conception of their nature or origin, and tells no myths respecting them. Such of his myths as are represented on early coins were in Greece attached to certain stars or constellations in some later age. The movements of the sun he does not recognize as unvarying, though by a single allusion to its turning places he shows some knowledge of the solstices.

The few constellations known to Homer are enumerated once only in the *Iliad* and once in the *Odyssey*. We are told in the XVIII *Iliad* that Hephaistos made a shield for Achilles, and the following, among other things, were represented thereon:

"There wrought he the earth, and the heavens, and the sea, and the unwearying sun, and the full moon, and the signs everyone wherewith the heavens are crowned, the Pleiades,

¹ See note 6, p. 4, of the present volume.

and the Hyades, and Orion's might, and the (she) Bear that men also call the Wain, her that turneth in her place and watcheth Orion, and alone hath no part in the baths of the Ocean."

In Book V of the *Odyssey*, Odysseus in sailing from the Island of Calypso is represented as guiding his craft with the helm, —

"Nor did sleep fall upon his eyelids as he viewed the Pleiades and late-setting Boötes and the Bear, which they likewise call the Wain, which turneth ever in her place and watcheth Orion, and alone hath no part in the baths of the Ocean. This constellation" (the Bear), "Calypso, fair goddess, bade him keep ever on the left as he traversed the deep."

It may at first thought surprise us that the North Star is not mentioned by Homer; but owing to the motion of the earth's axis known as the precession of the equinoxes, our North Star would not have been such in Homer's day. The only one of the fixed stars he mentions is the one which we call Sirius, but which Homer called Orion's dog. This was deemed a star of evil omen even in Homer's day, and is used by way of comparison in depicting the terror inspired by the personal appearance of certain warriors. In the XXII Iliad, as an introduction to the account of the death of Hector, Achilles is represented as follows :

"Him the old man Priam first beheld as he sped across the plain, blazing as the star that cometh forth at harvest-tide; and his rays shine forth plainly amid the host of stars in the darkness of night, — the star whom men call Orion's dog. Brightest of all is he, yet for an evil sign is he set, and bringeth much fever upon hapless men. Even so on Achilles' breast the armor gleamed as he ran."

Excepting the sun and the dog-star, no heavenly body is represented as affecting human destiny; but meteors are alluded to as stars hurled from their place by Zeus "as a warning to mariners or a wide host of men." The context indicates that meteors were believed to foretell disaster, but not to cause it. Comets are not anywhere mentioned, and probably the same is true of eclipses. In two passages Zeus is stated to have spread thick darkness over a portion of a battle-field where the Greeks and Trojans were contending, and some have surmised that Homer had in mind what we know as a solar eclipse; and astronomical calculations were made showing that there actually was a total eclipse of the sun on the Hellespont in 1184 B. C.

It is said that the stars shine with exceeding brilliancy in Greece and Asia Minor, and it might seem singular that Homer speaks of them so little: but Homer's tastes were dramatic, and his interest centered chiefly on men and the gods. His descriptions of nature are exquisite, so far as they go, but he could not fairly be called a poet of nature. In fact, no word appears in either the *Iliad* or *Odyssey* which means nature in that sense.

As to the medium of exchange in Homer's day, there is a misapprehension which is worth alluding to, particularly in view of some recent humorous discussion of the question, "Who demonetized the cow?" It is believed by some that cattle formed a sort of legal tender in those days, but there is no direct evidence in Homer that such was the fact. The Homeric Greeks were an agricultural people, and farming, gardening, and the raising of cattle were the work of a gentleman. Trade was despised, and the Phenicians, who were the traders of those days, are described by Homer as cheats and liars. Even the much-enduring Odysseus for once lost his temper when told that he looked like a merchant with a sharp eye for gain. It is not improbable

that in such a community payments were at times made in cattle ; and the Phenician vessels engaged in trade may often have taken cattle in exchange for their wares, for transportation or for provisioning the ship ; but Homer's expression always is that a slave or given article was worth, or cost, the *value* of a certain number of cattle. Thus beeves were made a measure of value, but the actual payment apparently was made in the precious metals or other articles. From this it has been inferred that some form of coin then existed, but the probabilities are altogether against such a supposition.¹ Metals, including even iron, appear to have been valued in the form of bullion. At the funeral games of Patroclus one of the prizes offered by Achilles was a mass of iron.

The fine arts scarcely existed in the Homeric Age ; and, in fact, recent excavations indicate that the arts were in a state of decline for several centuries preceding Homer's time. He describes minutely sceptres, drinking cups and pieces of armor as ancient heirlooms and the work of Hephaistos. I venture the suggestion that this divine origin was attributed to them because the art of Homer's day was unequal to such workmanship. It therefore is morally certain that if coins had existed, Homer would have taken pride in giving a minute account of them.

Most of the above is familiar to Homeric scholars, and I have stated it, not as being original, but as a convenient summary of what is known upon the points discussed.

PRENTISS CUMMINGS.

BROOKLINE, Oct. 4, 1895.

THE "MONEY OF FOLLY."

THERE is a curious and little known series of pieces, generally cast in lead, the existence of which seems to have escaped the notice of most collectors ; while the custom which gave it birth is of great antiquity, very few of the old pieces have come down to modern times, which is due no doubt to the metal in which they were cast ; a partial revival of the custom occurred in the sixteenth century, and it is perhaps to this class of pieces that the well-known medal sometimes erroneously attributed to Law, which bears a burlesque coat of arms, Folly enthroned, with monkeys as supporters, etc., and the legend, RIDERE EST REGNARE, should be assigned. There is a rare French work on the subject of these and similar pieces, entitled "The Money of Fools, Child-Bishops, etc.," which was published in 1836 ; it gives an account of 130 of these pieces, and has nearly fifty plates illustrating them. The author, Mons. Rigollot, gives explanations of some of the mystical devices, often a rebus, which they bear, many of them being very puzzling.

As to their origin he says : "One of the principal ceremonies of the old Roman Saturnalia, was the election in the various households of a 'king of the slaves.' This king, on assuming his office, distributed to his subjects pieces of lead in the form of coins, which bore some emblem, usually one

¹ See, for instance, *Odys.* II, 338, where the gold and bronze, which Telemachus was to take on his voyage in searching for his father, is spoken of as lying "heaped up" in the palace of Ulysses ; but nothing is said indicating it was in the form of coin. — *ENDS.*

used by his patron or owner, such as the deity whom he chiefly venerated, or else some amusing device, appropriate to the sport or buffoonery of the hour. In this way the kings of Saturnalia imitated, as far as they were able, the custom of kings and emperors, who on ascending the throne, were accustomed to bestow gifts upon the populace, and scatter money among the crowds gathered to witness the coronation ceremonies. The 'child-bishops,' the choice of whom was another sportive custom, also assumed the right of bestowing gifts of similar pieces, on their first entrance into church after their appointment." The custom of choosing a "Lord of Misrule" at Christmas-tide, an old English ceremony, is a relic of the Saturnalian feast, but we do not recall any "largess" of these coins of folly by them.

THE MEDALS AND TOKENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

[Concluded from Vol. xxx, page 30.]

(41-2.) Charnley token, Providence. Two reverses; C,¹ etc., and blank.² See also No. 51 (Burnside), and after No. 57. Copper and other metals. 19mm. In collections of Harvard University and Newport Historical Society, the Sisson, Barker, Arnold, and my own.

(43.) F. L. Gay token, Providence. Reverse: "Redeemed," etc.⁸ See also after No. 57. Copper, and other metals. 19mm. Thick and thin planchets. In collections of Harvard University, Am. Num. and Arch. Society, Newport Historical Society, the Sisson, Barker, Arnold, and my own.

In 1863, the then existing Rhode Island Numismatic Association, having obtained the dies from Attleborough, Mass., according to Mr. Charles Gorton, a member, restruck the 1855 Census medals of Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Pa. (Obverse, Washington at full length, with horse, soldier, and gun carriage; brass, 37mm.) It also restruck another Washington medal (obverse, bust; reverse, blank) in brass, and a President Harrison medal (equestrian). They have no proper place on this list.

(44-9.) 1864. Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur Kemble Warren (1831-83), U. S. A., of Newport. With six reverses: Maltese cross, with Fifth Corps badge;⁴ trophy and names of battles; return of Pa. flags;⁶ Pa. Volunteers;⁶ F. C. Key & Sons;⁷ N. Y. State volunteers. Silver, brass, bronze, white metal. 38mm. By W. H. Key. Four of the above are in the collection of Warren Post, G. A. R., of Newport, and the Barker, and one each in the Sisson, that of the Am. Num. and Arch. Soc., and my own.

(50.) H. Dobson token, Providence. With two reverses: Arcade House,⁸ etc., and Burnside, No. 52. See also after No. 57. Copper, and other metals. 19mm. In collections of Harvard University, Am. Num. and Arch. Society, Newport Historical Society, the Sisson, Barker, and my own.

Phillips token, Providence.⁹ See Burnside, No. 53, and also after No. 57. In the collection of Newport Historical Society, the Sisson, Barker, and my own.

¹ *The Journal*, I, p. 14; Fonrobert Cat., No. 5147; *Coin Col. Jour.* VIII, p. 168, No. 5, fig. of reverse.

² Fonrobert Cat., No. 5139.

³ *The Journal*, I, pp. 14, 53; Fonrobert Cat., Nos. 5204-9; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, p. 168, No. 10.

⁴ Fonrobert Cat., No. 6070.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 5012, reverse.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 4950.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Nos. 5007-8.

⁸ *The Journal*, I, p. 14; Fonrobert Cat., No. 5189; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, p. 168, No. 4.

⁹ *The Journal*, I, pp. 14, 53; Fonrobert Cat., No. 5210, obverse; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, p. 109, No. 14.

(51-6.) Gen. Burnside. Caricatured bust, facing. With six reverses: Charnley obv., No. 41;¹ Dobson obv., No. 50; Phillips, "Redeemed," etc.;² two dogs to left; "East Boston, 1837"; and eagle and anchor. Silver, copper and nickel. 19mm. One of these, in nickel, is in the collection of the Newport Historical Society, one in the Sisson, one in the H. R. Drowne, one in the Barker, and two in my own. See No. 39. Burnside's name is also on the Shattuck token, No. 99.

(57-62.) The obverses of the Charnley, Gay, Dobson and Phillips tokens are muled with each other.

(63-74.) These obverses are muled with each other's reverses.

(75-98.) They are also muled with the following additional reverses:³ Two dogs to left; "East Boston, 1837"; eagle and anchor, with sixteen stars; bearded bust, to left, "Redeemed"; "Billiard Room and Restaurant," etc.; "Rhode Island first," etc.

These reverses, again, are muled with each other, but as they have then ceased to bear any allusion to Rhode Island, they cannot be enumerated here.

(99.) F. W. Shattuck token, Providence.⁴ Copper, and other metals. 19mm. In the Barker collection.

(100-101.) H. Y. Lefevre token, Providence. With two reverses: a mug, and address.⁵ Copper, and other metals. 23mm. Thick and thin planchets. Both are in the Sisson collection and my own, and the latter of them in the Barker.

A. A. Plastridge tokens, Providence. Tin. 27mm.

(102.) Obverse: Shield, etc. Reverse: Do, etc. In collection of Am. Num. and Arch. Society, and my own.

(103.) Obverse: Circle, etc. Reverse: Do, etc. In my collection.

(104.) Obverse as last, but MERRIAM within the circle. Reverse: "What Cheer," etc. In the collection of Am. Num. and Arch. Society.

(105-15.) S. Smith token, Providence. Brass, tin. It is marked with at least eleven different numbers, and is in sizes that do not correspond. No. 18, for instance, 22mm., is in the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne, of Framingham, Mass., while the same number, but 28mm., is in my own.

(116.) L. E. Virie token, Providence. I admit this on the authority of Mr. Gorton, but have failed to discover it. Can it possibly be the Lefevre?

(117.) Caswell, Hazard & Co. token,⁶ Newport. Vulcanite. 32mm.

(118.) Garfield & Eddy token,⁷ Providence. Vulcanite. 32mm.

(119.) Sociedad Salileva token,⁸ Providence. Vulcanite. 32mm.

(120.) Joseph Wharton, summer resident at Jamestown, R. I. Bronze. 53mm.⁹ By R. Lovett. In the Sisson collection.

The U. S. Medal of Honor has been conferred upon a number of Rhode Island veterans. It is, however, a National and not a State decoration.

The medals of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans, for Rhode Island, will be found under 1890.

¹ Fonrobert Cat., No. 5139.

² *Ibid.*, No. 5217.

³ *The Journal*, I, p. 14; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, p. 169.

⁴ *The Journal*, I, p. 53; Fonrobert Cat., Nos. 5225-9; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, p. 169, No. 17.

⁵ *The Journal*, I, pp. 14, 52.

⁶ Mercer, List of Rubber Cards, Num. Directory, 1884, p. 41.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁹ Fonrobert Cat., No. 5006.

VIII. THE PRESENT PERIOD.

(121.) 1873. Wreck of Steamer Metis at Westerly, R. I. Gold, bronze. Congressional.¹ In the Sisson and Barker collections, and in that of Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston. The originals are owned by the families of Capt. Jared S. Crandall, Albert Crandall, Daniel F. Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courtland Gavitt, Eugene Nash, Edwin Nash, and Wm. Nash, of Westerly, the life savers, who are all now dead.

(122.) 1876. B. B. Howland, for fifty years City Clerk of Newport. Gold, silver, bronze. 50mm.² In the Barker collection in bronze, and that of Newport Historical Society in silver and bronze. The original is owned by Mr. B. B. H. Sherman, of Newport.

(123.) 1879. Edward A. King, of Newport. Rogers High School medal for Greek. Gold. 50mm.

(124-5.) 1881. George H. Norman, of Newport. Rogers High School medals for English Composition and Scholarship. Bronze. 44mm.

The Gibbs, Pell (Charles Bird), King, and Read medals of the Newport Public Schools are engraved, and therefore outside this list.

(126.) 1882. St. John's Lodge, Providence. 125th Anniversary. Bronze. 37mm. In collection of Newport Historical Society.

(127.) 1886. 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Providence. White metal. 37mm. In the collection of the Newport Artillery Co., the Drowne, Arnold, and my own.

(128.) 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Providence. Reverse, blank. Gilt. 25mm. With pin attachment. In the Sisson collection.

(129.) Thomas Arthur Doyle (1826-86), Mayor of Providence. Mortuary medal. Bronze, white metal. 50mm. In the collections of Am. Num. and Arch. and Newport Historical Societies, Newport Artillery Co., the Sisson, Barker, and my own.

(130.) 1890. Sons of Veterans, R. I. Division. With bust of Col. Theodore A. Barton. Bronze. 31mm. With ribbon and cross bar. In the Sisson collection.

(131.) Grand Army of the Republic, R. I. Delegation. With bust of Dep. Com. Benj. F. Davis. Bronze. 31mm. With ribbon and same cross bar as preceding. In collection of Newport Artillery Co., the Sisson, and my own.

(132-5.) Cotton Centenary, Pawtucket, R. I. Slater Mills, four varieties: Obv. Building, "First Cotton Mill," etc.; rev., blank. Obv., as preceding; rev., "Official Souvenir," etc. Obv., Building, "100th Anniversary," etc.; rev., "Pawtucket Falls." Obv., Bust; rev., plain. Gilt, bronze, white metal. 38mm. Two have pin attachment. One of them is in the collection of the Newport Artillery Co., one in the Arnold, two in the Sisson, and three in my own.

(136.) Cotton Centenary, Pawtucket, R. I. Obv., Head of Washington; rev., Inscription. Bronze. 25mm. In the Sisson collection.

(137.) 1891. Centennial of Grand Lodge of R. I. With bust of Jabez Bowen, First Deputy Grand Master.³ Bronze. 37mm. In the Sisson collection.

¹ Loubat, p. 434, pl. LXXXI.

² Storer, *The Journal*, July, 1886, p. 13.

³ Proceedings of Grand Lodge of R. I., 1891, p. 84, fig.

(138.) 1892. Major Theodore K. Gibbs, U. S. A., of Newport. The Gibbs medal of Newport Artillery Co. Gold, with diamond centre. 40 x 58mm. Unique.

(139.) 1893. Centennial, Providence Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1. Obv., Arms, etc.; rev., Triple-tau, etc. With cross-bar and ribbon. Bronze. 37mm.¹

IX. DATE OF ISSUE UNMENTIONED.

(140-41.) Rev. Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing (1780-1842), native of Newport. With two reverses: Plain, and "Rejected design for prize medal of University of Glasgow," etc. (engraved). Contrary to my rule, I number the latter, in view of its importance. Silver. 44mm. The first is in the Sisson collection.

(142-5.) David Sears (1787-1871), summer resident and benefactor of Newport. Four medals: Obv., Monument; rev., field vacant. Obv. as preceding; rev., eagle and shield. Obv. as preceding; rev., "David Sears I," etc. Obv., Eagle and shield; rev., field vacant.² The second is owned by the Newport Historical Society, the third by Dr. Wm. C. Rives, of Newport, and the fourth is in my collection. The New England Historic, Genealogical Society holds a number of them in trust.

(146-7.) Mr. Sears' name is also upon two medals of the Massachusetts Humane Society. Obv., shield, etc.; rev., clasped hands, etc. Bronze. 58mm.³ Obv., House of refuge, etc.; rev., oak branches, etc. Bronze. 50mm.⁴ Both of them are in the collection of the Newport Historical Society and my own.

Hon. Henry Bowen Anthony (1815-84), of Providence. Founder of medals of Providence Public Schools.

(148.) High School. Gold. 40mm.

(149.) Grammar Schools. Silver. 40mm.

(150.) R. I. Industrial Exhibition. Silver, white metal. 50mm. In the Sisson collection, and my own.

(151.) Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Pawtucket. Bronze. 29 x 41mm.⁵

(152.) Grand Encampment, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Silver. 23mm.

(153.) U. S. Naval Training School, Newport. Admiral Theodore Bailey medal. Gold. 22 x 31mm. With loop.

(154.) Newport Horticultural Society. Silver. 40mm.

(155.) Providence Institution for Savings (check). Tin. 28mm. In collections of Am. Num. and Arch. Society, the Drowne, and my own.

(156.) Liederkrantz Society, Providence (check). White metal. 20mm. In the Drowne collection.

(157.) Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence (check). White metal. 33mm. In the Drowne collection.

(158.) F. B. Porter, Newport (check). Brass. 28mm. In my collection.

(159.)⁶ Narragansett Hotel, Providence (check). Silvered. 31mm. In the Sisson collection.

¹ Mr. Marvin has kindly informed me of this while this paper is being printed.

² *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, April, 1872, p. 182.

³ Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890, No. 1236.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 1237.

⁵ Marvin, *Medals of the Masonic Fraternity*, p. 121, No. CCCXI, and p. 306.

⁶ At the present moment, a long-service medal for the Brigade of the Rhode Island Militia is in prepara-

tion by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of N. Y. It will become No. 160 of the above series.

In the catalogue of Woodward's sixty-ninth sale (No. 639) there is mentioned a check of the Shore Line, Boston & New York. While railroad car checks are sometimes considered as numismatic, I have excluded this, as bearing no direct evidence of its connection with Rhode Island. No. 159 has been admitted with hesitation.

In the Barker collection there is the following. It is possibly, however, but a button plate, and I do not therefore number it. Obv., A foul anchor, within scrolls. Upon a band below: HOPE Inscription: RHODE-ISLAND Rev., blank. Brass. 29mm.

T. A. Barton, see No. 130.

Jabez Bowen, of Providence, see No. 137.

Benj. F. Davis, see No. 131.

Samuel Slater, of Pawtucket, see No. 135.

Roger Williams (1599-1683), of Providence, see No. 127.

Two large plaques exist of Rev. Charles Timothy Brooks (1813-83), of Newport, by Augustus St. Gaudens and Wm. Clark Noble. The former, in bronze, is at the Channing Memorial Church at Newport, and the latter, in plaster, is in the collection of the Newport Historical Society.

Several other personal medallions of residents have been executed in bronze by Mr. Noble, while living in Newport.

There have also been medals made by the Gorham Manufacturing Co., of Providence, but apparently none of them relating to Rhode Island.

The following seem, all of them, to have been engraved: Brown University, Providence, Alumni Fund; Fifth Battalion, R. I. Militia; John Hope token, Corliss Engine, Providence; R. I. Bicycle Association; R. I. Football Association.

H. R. STORER.

COUNTERFEITS AND MULES.

A CORRESPONDENT, after commending the position taken in the paper recently read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society by Mr. Low, which was printed in our last issue, expresses his regret that he did not condemn with equal vigor those pieces known as "Mules," which, with scarcely an exception, are struck for individual profit, and not for the benefit of the Numismatic art or the genuine purposes of a Medal. He observes: "One of the chief aims of the science is to convey to future generations the history of the time, or of some particular event, in commemoration of which a given Medal was struck. It is our duty to preserve for those who shall come after us such records, as past generations have preserved them for us. Every one will admit that counterfeiting of Medals, like that of Coins, is reprehensible, yet such counterfeits will not and cannot mislead the historian as do those curses to the numismatist, muled coins or medals; these are frauds and snares of the blackest die, and carry hypocrisy and deception wherever they appear. They are the more dangerous because of the fact that they are composed of dies originally struck for a legitimate end, and hence are far more difficult of detection. As they are neither one thing nor another, they are properly named. If in rare instances they betray their character, yet even an expert, who might have no knowledge of the event which they chronicle, would be perhaps the most readily deceived.

"Electrotypes, if it were possible to provide a guarantee for the prevention of abuses, might be tolerated under certain conditions; but the muling of Medals can have but two objects—the desire to possess something abnormal, or the sordid wish for personal gain. The practice should be frowned upon by collectors, dealers, and all lovers of the science of Numismatics."

THE "MEXICAN MARTYRS" MASONICS.

IN the *Journal* for October, 1894, describing Medal No. 979, the legend of the reverse, "*Victimas del feroz Teran*," was erroneously translated as if the word Teran were not a proper name. Dr. Bastow has kindly sent us an explanation of the circumstances alluded to on this piece, and that which followed it, which we give below : —

On the 24th of June, 1879, the government of Vera Cruz received notice by a special messenger that the man-of-war steamer "*Libertad*" had "pronounced" at Tlactalpan, and had proceeded to Alvarado, where the Revolutionary movement was nearly ripe. The Governor, Gen. Luis Mier y Teran, known in Vera Cruz as the "*loco Teran*," or the "Crack-brained," communicated immediately with the central Government at Mexico, reporting the extremely grave state of affairs, and received instructions to deal with the case as energetically as the situation demanded. He immediately ordered the arrest of several persons; the first to be seized was Vicente Capmany (the last named on the Medal), captain of a brigantine, who was immediately shot in the barrack yard as a conspirator; Dr. Ramon Albert y Hernandez, Anto. Ituarte (an ex-officer of the army), and Francisco Cueto, were next taken from their homes to the barracks and shot; ten minutes after, Jaime Rodriguez and Luis Alva (or Alba), ex-members of the army, and Lorenzo Portilla, a merchant, were also captured and shot, and after a short interval two other officers, Lieut. Caro y Garcia and sub-Lieut-Rubalcaba met the same fate.

That there had been a conspiracy to overthrow the government of Diaz, there is no doubt; whether all of those slain were guilty only the implicated can answer; I know from a relative that some were guilty, and from others that the organization lacked but a few hours to start the blaze of a revolution, by which the port of Vera Cruz would easily have fallen into their power, and the finances of the Government would have received a disastrous blow. But the decisive measures, whether taken by course of law or not, filled all with horror, and effectually suppressed what might have cost the country thousands of lives.

As most of those who were shot, all of whose names appear on the Medal, were Masons, the members of the Fraternity were highly incensed at the conduct of Teran, who was himself a Mason, and he was soon expelled from the Order by the Supreme Council of Mexico. He died about three years ago of dementia, and his enemies say that an accusing conscience made him mad; but there is no doubt that a formal trial, even if the sentence of death had been passed, would have given the conspirators ample time to have launched their iniquitous plans. The timely and energetic course of Diaz against all revolutionary or disloyal acts, with separation of Church and State, has for the first time in its history finally established the national peace so completely that Mexico has made more progress under his administration than in the preceding three hundred years.

The "Three Years' War," referred to on several of the Mexican Masonics, was a conflict for supremacy between the Conservative (Church) party and the Liberals, born of the reforms instituted by Juarez, by which all Church property was confiscated to the State, and the monasteries and nunneries, with the clerical and charitable Orders of the Roman Church, which held large estates were suppressed. It was ended in 1860 by the triumph of the Liberals and the withdrawal of the French at the

demand of the United States. While the allusion on No. 980 is to the "Martyrs" who fell in the Liberal cause, in that war, the names are those of its Charter Members, and "Perfecto Nieto" is rather to be translated as the name of a person, and not taken literally, as suggested. Tuxpan, on 981, is the port of the State of Vera Cruz.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 9.]

Again interpolations in previous groups are to be made.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

4. PERU.

B. 2. Hospitals.

The Italian hospital at Lima. Though I indicated the existence of this medal more than four years ago, I am but now able to give its description.

(196.) *Obverse*. Within a beaded circle, and below a radiant star: CON L'OBOLO DEGLI ITALIANI NEL PERU | AUSPICE | LA SOCIETA' | DI BENEFICENZA | ITALIANA | DI LIMA. Inscription: MATRINA C^{SA} YNES CANEVARO. PATRINO M^{SE} D. PAPPALÉPORE.

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, the Italian crowned shield, around which: PER LA FONDAZIONE DEL NUOVO OSPEDALE ITALIANO * | IN LIMA IL XIV^º ANNIVERSARIO DEL * 20 SETTEMBRE * (the year is omitted.)

Silver, bronze. 24. 37mm. In my collection.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

Dr. David Hosack, of New York.

Besides No. 104, there is the following.

906. *Obverse*. Bust facing, very slightly to right. No inscription.

Reverse. As that of No. 104, save that exergue is vacant.

Lead. 21. 33mm. In my collection. For this, which is possibly unique, I am indebted to the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia. It is probably a trial piece, the design having failed to be accepted.

B. 1. Medical Colleges.

Indianapolis, Ind.

907. *Obverse*. Within a corded circle, crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, enclosing an open book, upon which: 18-81. Above and below, a twining vine. Inscription: * STUDENTS SOCIETY * | PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF IND.

Reverse. Blank.

Lead. 36. 55mm. Edge of obverse beaded. In my collection, from the Messrs. Chapman. It is probably the seal of the Society.

B. 2. Hospitals.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

908. *Obverse*. The building. Beneath base: R. HERRMANN. SC. No inscription.

Reverse. ZUR | ERINNERUNG | AN | DIE GRUNDSTEINLEGUNG | DES | DEUTSCHEN HOSPITALS | BROOKLYN, 22. OCTOBR. | 1894

Aluminum. 24. 37mm. In my collection. I have this medal from Prof. Ottinger, of New York.

The British series is here resumed.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges (and other Examining Bodies).*

a. National.

Under this head, as that of a Post-graduate institution, may be mentioned the seal of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

909. *Obverse.* Hygieia, to left, erect, with serpent over her right shoulder drinking. Before, a partially opened upright roll; behind, a sceptre, upright, surmounted by a crown. Inscription: CONCILII . MEDICI . SIGILLVM | ANNO . VICTORIAE . REG(INAE) . XXVI

b. England.

Birmingham.

910. *Obverse.* The arms of Birmingham, with v. r. crowned. Inscription, upon scroll: QUEEN'S COLLEGE BIRMINGHAM

Reverse. A wreathed branch of oak, about which are wound scrolls inscribed: GALEN — HIPPOCRATES — SYDENHAM — HUNTER — HARVEY From it hangs a lamp, upon which: ALERE FLAMMAM A female feeds it.

Bronze. 27. 42mm. Cut by John Hardman & Co.

Communicated to me by Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, from the Dean, Prof. Windle. Formerly given by Queen's College, but since 1892 by Queen's Faculty.

Durham. See Newcastle.

Epsom.

Royal Medical College. See Propert, No. 810.

Greenwich.

The Royal Hospital School connected with the Naval Asylum is merely for the children of the pensioners. I do not therefore number it.

Obverse. Laureated head, to left. Beneath: J. S. WYON Inscription: VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR . REG : F : D :

Reverse. Within beaded circle: THE | APPLETON | PRIZE Inscription: ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL | . GREENWICH .

Bronze. 19. 30mm. In my collection.

Leeds.

Medical Department of Yorkshire College.

911. *Obverse.* As reverse of the second John Hunter medal of the College, No. 731.

Reverse. Arms of the College, with scroll work surrounding the shield. A. WYON

Gold. 24. 37mm. I have its description from the Dean, Dr. Thomas Scattergood. See also York.

Liverpool.

912. *Obverse.* Front of building. Beneath: ESTABLISHED | ANN : DOM : | 1834 Inscription: THE ROYAL INFIRMARY MEDICAL SCHOOL LIVERPOOL.

Reverse. Crossed laurel branches. Below: — | & JACOB | LIVERPOOL (no letter or name before the &, merely a plain dash.)

Bronze. 30. 48mm. In my collection. See also under Hospitals.

London.

British College of Health.

Irregular. Will be subsequently described under F. 3, Irregular Practitioners (James Morison).

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

913. *Obverse.* The hospital. Beneath, to right: B. WYON s. Inscription: CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL | LONDON Exergue, the staff of Aesculapius. Beneath: FOUNDED , 1818

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: — | — Inscription: SCHOLA MEDICINAE | PALMAM PRAECLARIOR AUERT

Bronze. 34. 53mm. Edges beaded. In my collection. See also Hospitals.

Guy's Hospital Medical School.

914. *Obverse.* The hospital. At its entrance two men with a stretcher. In front a man upon the ground is raised by another who points towards the hospital. Beneath: L C WYON F.

Reverse. Within a wreath the hospital arms, with motto below: DARE QUAM ACCIPERE. Inscription: FROM THE TREASURER OF GUY'S HOSPITAL | FOR CLIN: SURGERY Gold, bronze. 32. 49mm.

915. As preceding, save upon reverse: FOR CLIN: MEDICINE Gold, bronze. 32. 49mm. I owe the description of these medals to Mr. Lyell and Dr. Weber, of London.

916. *Obverse.* Female with three children. Legend: DARE QUAM ACCIPERE Exergue: WARWICK

Reverse. Laurel wreath. Inscription: GUY'S HOSPITAL

Bronze. 18. 30mm. I have the description from Dr. Weber. See also G. Bird, No. 605, and under Hospitals.

King's College.

See Carter, No. 624; Jelf, No. 746; Todd, No. 895; and Warneford, No. 898.

London Hospital School of Medicine.

917. *Obverse.* Arms. Inscription: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE LONDON HOSPITAL.

Reverse. Bay wreath.

Bronze. 24. 38mm. In the Government collection.

918. *Obverse.* The hospital. Beneath: FOUNDED | 1740 To right: B. WYON S. Inscription: PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNORS OF | THE LONDON HOSPITAL

Reverse. Crossed laurel branches, enclosing the staff of Aesculapius.

Bronze. 23. 35mm. In my collection.

The seal of the institution is as follows:

919. *Obverse.* In background the hospital, with two men carrying a stretcher. In foreground, a female with mural crown (the city of London) raises another from the ground, beside whom lies a crutch.

An upright oval.

Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

See Lyell, No. 784, and also under Hospitals.

National Dental College.

See Rymer, No. 812.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, School of.

See under Medical Societies.

Royal College of Physicians.

See under Medical Societies.

Royal College of Surgeons.

See under Medical Societies.

Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.

920. *Obverse.* Within circular field, bust of Prof. Charles Spooner (—1872), facing, and towards left. Inscription: VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION | . ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

Reverse. Laurel branches, tied by ribbon. Beneath: WILTSHIRE—LONDON

Bronze. 29. 45mm. In my collection. The Association above referred to is a students' society connected with the College, and Prof. Spooner, founder of the medal, was both President of the former and Principal of the latter. I have these details from the Secretary of the College, Mr. Richard A. Powys, through Dr. Weber.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College.

See J. M. Duncan, No. 637; Kirkes, No. 760; Lawrence, No. 761; and also under Hospitals. A second medal of Lawrence, by A. Gilbert, is now being executed.

St. George's Hospital and Medical School.

See J. Hunter, No. 732, and also under Hospitals.

St. Thomas's Hospital (Med. Examinations).

921. *Obverse*. Statue of Edward VI, in cap and cloak, facing, with right hand outstretched. Legend, in German letters: FUNDATOR NOSOCOMII Exergue: mdlm (1553.)

Reverse. The hospital arms. Legend, in German letters: BENE MERITO, MELIUS MERITURO Within field: E DONO QVAESTORIS AD (etc.) | 18— (Presented to . . . for general proficiency and good conduct during his course of studentship, by . . . treasurer of St. Thomas' Hospital, 18—. [Engraved.]) (Cut by Allen & Moore, in 1848.)

Gold. 33. 52mm. I owe this description to Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, of London.

See also Bristowe, No. 799; Cheselden, No. 625; Mead, No. 790; Solly, No. 889, and under Hospitals.

Surgeon's Hall.

922. *Obverse*. A large building. Inscription: SURGEONS . HALL . OLD . BAILEY. Exergue: JACOBS

Reverse. Armorial shield. Inscription: P . SKIDMORE . MEDAL . MAKER . COPPICE . ROW . CLERKENWELL . LONDON . Upon rim: I PROMISE TO PAY (etc.)

Copper. 18. 28mm.

Conder, p. 77, No. 79; Atkins, p. 78, No. 92; Batty, I, p. 19, No. 214

"Late" Surgeons' Hall.

923. *Obverse*. Building, with pillars. Inscription: LATE SURGEONS | HALL Exergue: OLD BAILEY

Reverse. Between palm and laurel, the arms of London and Westminster. Above: 1797. Inscription: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER PENNY Rim: I PROMISE (etc.)

Copper. 18. 28mm. (Struck by Prattent.)

Neumann, No. 23,573; Conder, p. 78, No. 84; Prattent, No. 188; Batty, I, p. 23, No. 277; Atkins, p. 83, No. 141.

Dr. F. P. Weber, of London, refers me to the statement in "Roderick Random" that at this place Old Bailey criminals were dissected after execution at the gallows close by.

University College (Gower St.).

924. *Obverse*. Minerva seated, to left, with wreath and scroll. Inscription: CVNCTI ADSINT MERITAEQVE EXPECTENT PRAEMIA PALMAE . MDCCCXXVII .

Reverse. Within open wreath: — AWARDED TO Inscription: VNIV . COLLEGE LONDON .

Gold, silver. 24. 37mm. Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London. See also Bruce, No. 611; Fellowes, No. 639; Liston, No. 762; and Tuke, No. 896.

University of London¹ (Burlington Gardens).

925. *Obverse*. Arms of the University. Inscription: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON | PRIZE MEDAL

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: DOCTOR | OF | MEDICINE Inscription: Name of recipient, and date (engraved).

Gold (value, £20). 29. 45mm.

926. As preceding, but MASTER IN SURGERY

Gold. 29. 45mm.

¹ University College and University of London are quite distinct. The former is simply a training College, and does not give degrees. The latter does not teach at all, but is merely an examining body, and confers degrees on those who pass certain examinations. The U. of L. consists of a Senate of thirty-six members, whose duty it is to appoint the Examiners. They are represented by a member in Parliament.

927. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: FIRST | IN | FORENSIC | MEDICINE | date (engraved). Inscription: BACHELOR OF MEDICINE Exergue: Name of recipient (engraved).

Gold (value, £5). 24. 37mm.

928-30. There are also similar medals for Obstetric Medicine, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, and Organic Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Gold. 24. 37mm.

931. As preceding, but BACHELOR OF SURGERY

Gold. 24. 37mm. I have the above descriptions from Mr. Lyell. See also Neil Arnott, No. 597.

The seal of the University is a scrolled shield, upon which a cross surmounted by an open book. Upon the cross, a spinous rose, beneath a crown.

Westminster Hospital Medical School.

See F. Bird, No. 604.

The seal of the institution is as follows.

Obverse. A crowned portcullis and chains.

[To be continued.]

THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE MEDALS.

WE have the pleasure of printing below a letter from President Tyler, of William and Mary College, Virginia, in reply to our inquiry whether the Prize Medals in gold, of that venerable institution of learning, described in the last number of the *Journal* (p. 17), were engraved (as supposed by Betts, in "Historical Medals of America," No. 528, p. 234), or struck from dies. There were Collegiate Medals awarded in Lima, Peru, as mentioned in our last issue, as early as 1754 (see Betts, Nos. 398 and 399); a Medal in honor of Charles III, struck by the University of Mexico, according to Herrera (see Betts, note on 478), in 1760; this, however, was not an award Medal but a Proclamation Piece; and another of the "Academy" (? University) of Mexico, during the reign of that King—1759-88—but of uncertain date. The Berkeley—St. Paul's College—Medal of 1726 (Betts, 159), bears the name of a projected institution which never materialized, and it also had nothing to do with scholarship. These are all the issues at present known, which were struck for American Colleges previous to the Botetourt Medal, and the claim that these interesting pieces of William and Mary College are the first medallic awards for scholastic attainment made in the territory now occupied by the United States, is therefore established. — Eds.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In reply to your inquiry, I take pleasure in stating that I have in my keeping the original dies from which the gold Medals given by Lord Botetourt were struck. These Medals stopped with the Revolution, and have not since been bestowed. But at a meeting of the College authorities about a year ago, I urged their re-establishment; and I have no doubt that as soon as our finances will justify it, the Medals will be awarded as of old. I agree with you in regarding the Medals as most interesting. The Faculty in 1771, at the request of the Duke of Beaufort, permitted a tablet to be erected in the Chapel to Lord Botetourt's memory. He was buried in our Chapel, at his own expressed desire. The first of the Botetourt Medals was given, July 29, 1772, to Nathaniel Burwell of "the Grove," and it is spoken of "as the Medal assigned by his Excellency Lord Botetourt for the encouragement of Students in Philosophical

learning." The same day "the Medal assigned by his Lordship for the encouragement of Classical learning" was given to Mr. James Madison, afterwards first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and President of the College. There was no difference between them. As they were awarded two years after Botetourt's decease, I am inclined to think that they were established by his will, which is probably on record in England. I cannot answer your question where the dies were engraved, but I presume in England under the directions of the Executor of Lord Botetourt.

It would seem that William and Mary was not only the first College to institute an intercollegiate society—the Phi Beta Kappa, but was the first to offer an Educational Prize Medal. In this it was only conforming to its character as first in many things. It was the first, as early as 1729, to have a full corps of Professors, Masters of Oxford, etc. Harvard, till the Revolution, had but one Professor, instruction being imparted chiefly by tutors. It was the first to establish a Chair of Law under George Wythe, and a Chair of Medicine under Dr. James McClurg. It was the first to assume the name of University, as it did in 1779. It was the first to depart from the curriculum of Oxford and permit an election of schools. It was the first to establish a Chair of History, under L. H. Gerardin, the historian of Virginia.

And while I am praising the old mother, I might be pardoned for adding that in building the Union she stands easily first among the Colleges. She gave to the Continental Congress its first President, Peyton Randolph; she gave Thomas Jefferson the draughtsman of the Declaration of Independence, and four of its signers—Jefferson, Harrison, Braxton and Wythe. She gave John Tyler, who carried through the Virginia Legislature the resolution to convene the Assembly at Annapolis, which brought about the Federal Convention at Philadelphia. In that convention she was represented by Dr. McClurg and Edward Randolph, the chief draughtsman of the Constitution. She gave to the Federal Bench the great Chief Justice, John Marshall. And to her three Presidents of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler, the Union owes Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California, and all the new States and Territories made out of them, constituting more than half the present territory of the Union.

I am, dear Sir,

LYON G. TYLER.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, Oct., 1895.

THE STORY OF THE GUINEA.

NEAR the close of the reign of Charles II, it was enacted that all persons might bring their gold and silver bullion to the mint to be coined free of all charge. By the mint indentures the gold guinea was coined to be of the value of twenty shillings in silver, but no legal ratio was fixed between the coins; the public was to receive them at such a rating as it pleased. Guineas, instead of being current at 20s., according to the mint indentures, passed current at 22s. The silver coins became constantly more degraded, until at last they were clipped down to half their weight. After the great recoinage by William III, guineas were successively reduced by

proclamation, and a treasury warrant fixed that they should be received at the rate of 21s. 6d. at the treasury. But still all the good silver coin disappeared from circulation as soon as it was issued from the mint.

In its perplexity the Government referred the whole matter to Newton, who showed that the true value of the guinea was only 20s. 8d., according to the market value of the metals, and that in consequence of this all the good silver was at once exported. He recommended that the guinea should be reduced to 21s. by way of experiment. This was accordingly done; but the guinea was still overrated by 4d., and the consequence was that there was no good silver in circulation during the whole of the century. It then became an established custom among merchants that all obligations became payable in gold only; so, ever since 1718 England has become a gold mono-metallic country, and in public estimation the standard was changed from silver to gold, although the obsolete and effete words of bimetallism lingered on in the statute book for another hundred years.

At the great recoinage of 1816, that which had become established by mercantile usage was enacted by law. Gold was adopted as the sole standard, and silver was coined only in limited amounts, and made legal tender for only 40s. Ever since then England has enjoyed the most perfect system of coinage ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and has been perfectly free from all coinage troubles. — *The Nineteenth Century*.

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD IN AMERICA.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for information concerning the various issues of the California private mints, and for the reason why it happened that the National Government allowed them to be so long continued. These issues, which followed the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, are perhaps more correctly to be regarded as "Coins of Necessity." The Government had no mint in California until about 1854, in which year, if we are not mistaken, it began to strike gold; and there was a small issue of silver about 1856. By the provisions of the Constitution, no State could coin money, but by a singular construction of the law from the foundation of our Government individuals were not forbidden to do so, provided their coinage did not purport to be struck by the Government, and was not an imitation of its regular issues. The "Spanish" doubloons struck in New York City in 1821, without interference, are an example. Hence when the miners found themselves in need of pieces of gold of a recognized value, Augustus Humbert and others coined the well-known octagonal pieces of Fifty Dollars' face value, and smaller denominations in the same form; Kellogg & Co., of San Francisco, also issued pieces of the value of Fifty and Twenty Dollars, and some private

associations followed their example. Substantially the same thing had been done in Georgia and the Carolinas, by the Bechtlers in 1834, and as late as 1860 parties in Denver also issued a private coinage. Most of these pieces are familiar to collectors.

It is said that it was the latter issues which attracted the attention of Secretary Chase, who was surprised to find that there was no law to prevent it. This incident caused the passage of a statute prohibiting individuals from issuing or circulating anything intended to serve as money. Should any desire further information on this subject, they are referred to Vol. XXVI, p. 35, of the *Journal*, where will be found a communication, illustrated with cuts of many of these issues.

In connection with this matter the attention of the editors has recently been called to an item which appeared in the *New York Weekly*, May 5, 1849, which states that "What Congress failed to do for California private enterprise enterprise has taken in hand. A party have just gone from Northampton [? Mass.], taking with them a mint, or rather all the implements necessary for coining gold and silver, and a competent assayer. Their object is to establish a private mint, purchase gold at a fair price and coin it for circulation. They will be able to coin \$10,000 a day, and their enterprise is said to have the sanction of the Government." The latter part may be doubted, and perhaps rests on the fact that, as mentioned above, the law did not then forbid private issues. It would be interesting to know if the rest of the statement is correct; possibly, if it have a foundation of truth, the Five Dollar pieces, with arms and supporters on obverse, dated 1849, and a wreath on the reverse, of which three varieties are known, and which are said to have been struck by the "Massachusetts and California Co.," and issued in California, may be thus accounted for. We should be glad to receive any information on this subject.

A RARE MEDAL OF AN OLD ALCHEMIST WITH HIS LIKENESS.

IN the last number of Vol. XXIV, and the first number of the following volume of the *Journal*, will be found a paper giving descriptions of several Medals having some relation to Alchemy, which were struck by devotees of that mystic art from metal claimed to have been produced by their wonderful "projection," or which displayed various cabalistic symbols having some supposed relation to their secrets. The earliest mentioned was a "rose noble" of Edward II, which was said to have been struck from gold transmuted from some baser metal by the famous Raymond Lully, often styled the "Enlightened Doctor." The others described were of the seventeenth cen-

ture and later. To these we may perhaps be justified in adding those of Paracelsus. One of the most interesting of these is a cast in lead, probably unique, now in the possession of Dr. F. Parkes Weber, of London, of which he gives the following description, accompanied by an engraving, in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*:—

Obverse. THEOPHRASTVS • PARACELSVS • A° • 1541 • Half-length figure facing, of Paracelsus, with his head slightly inclined to the spectator's right hand. The face is without hair and the lines are very harshly expressed; the top of the head is bald. He is dressed in a loose gown fastened by a girdle around the waist. From his neck an amulet (?) is suspended by a thin cord, and with his hands he grasps the handle of a large two-handed sword.

No reverse. Diameter 3.1 inches (nearly 50 Am. scale).

Dr. Weber, in commenting on this Medal gives two engravings of Paracelsus, one dated 1538, which is in profile, and the other a later print of 1540 where he faces to left; in the latter the lines on the forehead are not so sharply marked as on the Medal, but he is represented in much the same way, holding a sword, in this case more clearly defined; there are also slight differences in the dress, and some accessories not shown on the Medal. The two engravings are apparently by the same hand, perhaps, as Dr. Weber shows, Augustin Hirschvogel or Hirsvogel, of Nuremberg, though the monogram is not that used as his customary signature. If these are really after his drawings, the Medal also may have been cut by him; but Dr. Weber believes that even if the monogram be his, the copper-plates were not engraved by him personally. Whoever the artist was, he thinks the likeness may be accepted as authentic for reasons which he gives, and that from these and other Medals known of this famous charlatan, and also from similar portraits, — more especially the oil painting in the Museum at Salzburg, and that in the Town Library at Nurnberg, — we may get a better idea of the man than from the engravings by Wentzel Hollar, Rubens's painting, or the engravings by Sompel, Gaywood, and others, after Rubens, and the supposed portrait by Tintoret, which are untrustworthy likenesses.

Dr. Weber also mentions a portrait of Paracelsus which represents him as a middle-aged man, an oil painting belonging to the Historical Society of St. Gallen, claimed by some to be authentic, and which bears the date 1529. With this doubtful exception he believes the only authentic likenesses are the Medals, engravings and oil paintings mentioned above, which represent him in the years 1538, 1540, and 1541, and later copies of these portraits.

As to the Medal under notice, he considers it may be a trial piece by an artist not usually employed in making Medals, which would account for only one example, and that in lead, being at present known.

This well-known alchemist, whose full name was Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, is supposed to have been born at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, in 1493. He early gained a proficiency "in the

jargon of alchemists, magicians and quacks, whom he consulted in nearly every part of Europe." He was made Professor of Medicine at Bale in 1526, and while there claimed to have discovered the Elixir of Life, which would prolong life indefinitely, but his art gave him neither long life nor wealth, for he died poor at Salzburg in 1541, before he was fifty. He is said to have introduced mercury and opium into general use. His fantastic philosophy found many admirers in Germany, and quite a number of books, which were attributed to him — but probably without good reason, for he published little in his lifetime — appeared in the century after his death. M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 25.]

MIII. Obverse, The famous Aztec Calendar, encircled by a beaded line. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, RESP.: TALL.: AZTECAS N°. 2, and below completing the circle, * * * 5634 * * * [Worshipful Lodge Azteca No. 2, 5634, equivalent to 1874.] Reverse, A radiant star of five points surrounded by rays which fill the field. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, GRANDE ORIENTE DE MEXICO and below, * 5638 * [Grand Orient, etc., 1878.] The Medal has a projection on the planchet pierced for its ribbon, which is of the national colors, red, white and green. It is suspended to a bar in the form of a *macana*, the ancient Aztec war-club. Bronze. Size 22.¹

MIV. Obverse, A double triangle forming a six-pointed star with open centre; in the central space is the sun with human face, rays from which fill the spaces between the points of the star. Legend, on the left bar of the superimposed triangle, R.: LOG.: N°. 34 on the right, BENITO JUAREZ, and on the base, OR.: DE VERACRUZ the DE in monogram [Regular Lodge Benito Juarez, Orient of Vera Cruz]. On the other triangle are the letters R.: on the upper left point, N.: on that at the right, and M.: below [*Rita Nacional Mexicana*, Mexican National Rite]. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Length of side of triangle, 19 nearly. Size of star, 22. Worn suspended by a red satin ribbon with a loop and ornamental bar.²

MV. Obverse, The crescent moon, with points upward, over clouds; seven stars above. Legend, above, RESP.: TALL.: ISIS. N°. 54 and below, completing the circle, OR.: DE ZACATECAS [Worshipful Lodge Isis, No. 54, Orient of Zacatecas.] Reverse, The square and compasses, within which is the letter G surrounded by rays which fill the field. Legend, above, AGOSTO 20 DE 1875

¹ Described from a rubbing of an impression of the Medal in the cabinet of a friend of Dr. Bastow, in Guadalajara. Dr. Bastow does not explain the differing dates which appear upon the obverse and reverse.

² Described from a rubbing sent by Dr. Bastow. Struck from dies.

and below, completing the circle, ★ R.: E.: A.: A.: ★ [August 20, 1875; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] A ball inserted in the edge at the top, pierced for a ring. Silver. Size 17 nearly.¹

MVI. Obverse, Head in profile to left of James Lohse (no drapery). Under the decollation T. DE LA PENA in small letters, the name of the die-cutter. Legend, above, RESP.: LOG.: SANTIAGO LOHSE N° 33.: and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE ZACATECAS ★ [Worshipful Lodge of Santiago (James) Lohse, Orient of Zacatecas.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G and surrounded by rays which nearly fill the field. Legend, above, R.: E.: A.: A.: and below, completing the circle, ★ 23 DE MAYO DE 1871 ★ [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, May 23, 1871.] Silver. Size 24 nearly.²

MVII. Obverse, Between two small trees (or bushes?) a square, flat stone on which rests a skull facing. Legend, separated by a circle, LOG.: SIMB.: HIRAM ABIF N° 81 = OR.: DE TONALA-CHIAPAS [Symbolic Lodge Hiram Abiff, No. 81; Orient of Tonalá-Chiapas.] Reverse, Plain. This is enclosed between the square and compasses, with a five-pointed star in the space between the Medal and the joint of the compasses: on the left arm of the square, FUNDADA EL 30 DE and on the right, JUNIO DE 1881 (E.: V.:) [Founded June 30, 1881, common era.] Copper, silver-plated. Size 18. At the top of the compasses is a link by which the whole is suspended from a clasp formed by the fasces over which is the Mexican eagle resting on the nopal, his head to left, and in his beak a serpent. Length over all about three and one-half inches.³

MVIII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a cable-tow with four loops are two pillars standing on a platform indicated by a single line; on that at the left a tablet with J and on the other a similar tablet with B. Between the pillars the square and compasses, and beneath the platform PENA—the die-cutter. Legend, above, R.: ■ JAVIER MINA N° 23 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE MEXICO ★ [Regular Lodge Javier Mina, No. 23, Orient of Mexico.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. Silver. Size 21.⁴

MIX. Obverse, Inscription in five lines, Mariano | Ramiro | LA LOG.: | COSMOPOLITA | N° 116 [Mariano Ramiro, (member of) the Cosmopolitan

¹ I have the description and rubbing from Dr. Bastow. The crescent is a well known emblem of Isis, the Egyptian goddess from whom the Lodge takes its name.

² The date on this and the preceding I take to be that of foundation. Dr. Bastow informs me that the Brother for whom the Lodge is named has been a prominent dealer in steam engines and agricultural machinery for many years. He is a devoted Mason, and highly respected by his associates and the fraternity. A Chapter in La Paz, Lower California, bears his name. The Medal is worn by a red watered silk ribbon, attached to an ornamental clasp. It is said to be rare.

³ Described from an impression in the Lawrence collection. This was purchased at a recent sale in

New York, and I know nothing of its rarity. Chiapas is the southernmost State of the Mexican Confederation.

⁴ This is somewhat rare. I describe from a rubbing sent me some time since, by Mr. Low. The Lodge takes its name from a Spaniard of strong republican ideas, who was expelled from Spain during the Mexican war of independence, and came to New Orleans, La., and thence went to Matamoras, on the Rio Grande where with a few followers he began a warfare against the Spanish authorities, which for dash and bravery was full of romance, and the memory of his brilliant exploits is still cherished in Mexico. He was finally surprised, while sleeping, and shot.

Lodge No. 16.] Reverse, Inscription in four lines, 30 DE | SETIEMBRE | DE | 1880 [September 30, 1880.] An ornament on either side of DE falls beside the date. Gold. Size 19.¹

MX. Obverse, A winged heart, the wings extending across the field and dividing the legend. Legend, above, IN MEMORIAM and below, IGNACIO HERRERA Y CAIRO [In memory of Ignacio Herrera y Cairo.] Reverse, The device of Rose Croix Chapters, viz.: a crown with compasses extended, the points resting on an arc of a circle which is inscribed I. N. R. I. Enclosed within the compasses is a pelican feeding its young. Above is an "Eastern" crown of five points, which separates the legend GETHSEMANE (*crown*) N° 5 ROSE CROIX in an outer circle, and also in an inner circle CHAPTER under the first word, and OAKLAND under the others. A loop at the top attached to a cross-bar on which is APR. 24. '93 preceded and followed by a rose. Gold, unique, and silver gilt. Size 16.²

MXI. Obverse, The meridian sun with human face, and surrounded by eight large formal rays with the spaces between them filled with smaller ones. Legend, GRANDE ORIENTE DO BRAZIL [Grand Orient of Brazil] and at the bottom, completing the circle, LAVRADIO Reverse, On the field, the inscription in three lines, AO IR.: | JOSE GOMES | PENNA Legend, AUG.: RESP.: LOJ.: CAP.: UNI.: ESCOÇ.: *** [From the Worshipful Capitulat Lodge United Scotchmen to their Bro. Jose Gomez Penna.] Copper. Size 24.³

MXII. Obverse, On the field, within a circle of dots, the inscription in three lines, BENE | MERENTUM | PRÆMIUM [Reward of well deserving labors.] Legend, above, AOR.: I.: FREDERICO VERLINGE, AUG.: C.: PERF.: AMIZ.: and below, completing the circle, A. DA V.: L.: 5852 [I read this, To the Illustrious Frederico Verlinge, of the Chapter of Perfect Friends. Year of True Light 5852.] Reverse, Inscription in three lines within a circle of dots, as on obverse, J.: A.: X.: M.: | HEROISMO | 5855 Legend, outside the circle, AUG.: E RESP.: L.: FIDELIDADE and below, completing the circle, a dash, curving to the lower edge. The abbreviations I do not attempt to read, but the meaning of the inscription, etc., seems to be, The August and Worshipful Lodge, Fidelity, in testimony of his distinguished heroism. Copper. Size 18.⁴

¹ Of this Medal I have never learned of more than a single impression, and I believe it to be unique. The description is from the original, worn on the watch-chain, and I was informed the Brother was a member of the Lodge named, located in Cuba. Whether the date is that of foundation or initiation I was unable to ascertain; nor have I found the place of meeting; in short, although I gave an illustration of the piece in the *Journal* several years ago, no further information has reached me.

² This Medal was struck in commemoration of the act of placing the heart of Dr. Herrera in the custody of the Chapter named. As it refers to a Mexican Mason, although struck by a Masonic body in the United States (Oakland, California), I place it here. See note on DCCCCLXIX.

³ I translate the title of the Lodge by the English equivalent. The Medal bears no date. My descrip-

tion of this (as of all the following Brazilian Medals) is from a photogravure printed in "*Numismatische Sammlung von Julius Meili*, etc., 1890." For the opportunity to examine this elaborate work I am indebted to Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, who has frequently aided me.

⁴ Meili gives no explanation of the circumstances which caused this Medal to be struck; it seems to have been presented by the Lodge Fidelity in 1855 to the Brother named, who was a member of the Lodge Perfect Friends. Aug. C. may refer to his position in the Lodge, or more probably August Chapter, but of this I have no knowledge. The date on the reverse, if Aug. C. alludes to his rank, may show when he held it. If the latter be the meaning perhaps these abbreviations signify Distinguished Chief, or to give the corresponding title used in the American bodies of this grade, Sovereign Master; but as I have no knowledge of Portuguese, this is simply conjecture.

MXIII. Obverse, A male figure in short drapery, standing, to left, with the finger of his right hand on his lips (perhaps intended for St. John); an acacia bush at the left and an indistinct figure, probably an eagle's head, behind him at the right. Legend, AUG.: RESP.: LOJ.: CAP.: SILENCIO AO VAL DO RIO DE JAN. and five small five-pointed stars at the bottom. [The August and Worshipful Capitular Lodge Silence, in the valley of Rio de Janeiro.] Reverse, On the field the inscription in seven lines, the first and last two curving to conform to the edge, OS OBREIROS | DESTA | AUG.: LOJ.: | OFF.: AO SEU DIGNO | VEN.: | JOAO SEVERINO DA SILVA | 58⁸60 [The workmen of the said August Lodge present this to their Worshipful Master John Severino da Silva, December 8, 1860.] Copper. Size 17.¹

MXIV. Obverse, Naked head in profile to left, of de Mello Moraes, in an open wreath of two olive sprigs; the junction of the stems at the bottom is surmounted by a small five-pointed star, and between the ends of the sprigs at the top is an equilateral triangle enclosing a sun, or some object too small to be distinguished. Under the star, F the die-cutter's initial. Legend, DR. ALEXANDRE JOSE DE MELLO MORAES, VN.: REGNR.: DA L.: CAP.: CONFR.: MAÇ.: with a small pomegranate separating the end from the beginning of the legend. [Dr. Alexander Jose de Mello Moraes, the Regenerator of the Capitular Lodge "Masonic Confraternity."] Reverse, The square and compasses with a group of three five-pointed stars in triangular form at the left, and a similar group of three pomegranates at the right. Beneath this is the inscription in eight lines, A TODOS MEMBROS | DA AUG.: LOJ.: CAP.: CONFR.: MAÇ.: | QUE CONTRIBUIRAO P^R SUAS LUZES | E SERVIÇOS P^A A REGENERA^A.. AO.: | E GLORIA DA MESMA AUG.: LOJ.: | 4° DIA DO 3° MEZ | DO ANNO DA V.: L.: | 5861 [I read this, From all the members of the August Capitular Lodge "Masonic Confraternity," (to Dr. Mello) who has contributed by his labors and services to the regeneration and glory of the same, March 4, in the year of True Light 5861.] Copper, gilt. Size 23.²

MXV. Obverse, A draped female figure, standing, holds in her outstretched right hand a sprig of acacia; her left rests upon the shoulder of a young girl who is kneeling before her, and clinging to her; behind the standing figure at the right is a square pedestal, on the top of which is lying a pomegranate. Legend, AUG.: E RESP.: LOJ.: CAP.: AMPARO DA VIRT.: AO OR.: DO BRAZ.: a short dash at the end of the legend. [August and Worshipful Lodge Protector of Virtue, in the Orient of Brazil. ?] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first curving in a semi-circle to conform to the upper edge,

¹ The figure may be merely a personification of the name of the Lodge, but my supposition depends on whether the indistinct figure is an eagle's head, or not. The date may not be given correctly as I have read it, for here again my ignorance of the Brazilian custom of reckoning the Masonic year, and the uncertainty as to whether the figure above denotes the month or not, prevents me from deciding. The same doubt, I may

here say, attends all my renderings of the Brazilian legends. The A in JOAO has a circumflex accent.

² Struck by the Lodge named as a testimonial to Dr. Moraes, a distinguished writer on history. *Luzes* perhaps refers to his reputation as a historian. The die-cutter was possibly Z. Ferrez. Described from a photograph, which is not perfectly clear as to the small letters.

OS OBREIROS DESTA AUG.º. 1.ºJ.º. | OFF.º. | AO SEO DIGNO | VEN.º. | ANTONIO G. DE M. BRAGA | EM 27 DE ABRIL DE | 5861 [The workmen of this August Lodge present this to their Worshipful Master, Antonio G. de M. Braza, April 27, 1861.] The Medal is surmounted by a cluster of working tools, the square, compasses enclosing the meridian sun, and a rule resting on the upper edge. A small diamond was inserted in the joint of the compasses. Gold. Size 20.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

CHINESE SILVER COINAGE.

THE mint lately ordered by the Viceroy, Chang Chih-Tung, from Europe, is now actively at work in Wuchong turning out silver coin in denominations of five, ten and twenty cent pieces and of one dollar.

The coin is handsomely minted and is circulating rapidly among the people, who are becoming tired of the heavy brass coin, valued at from ten to twelve for a cent. It requires a coolie with a large basket to carry ten dollars' worth. One of the curses of China is this cheap money—one hundred cash in many instances being considered good pay for a day's wages.

This is the second mint that the Viceroy has established in China. The other is located in Canton. It is the intention of the officers to run the Wuchong mint to its fullest capacity.

BELGIAN-SWISS EXPOSITION MEDAL.

MONS. G. SCHILDKNECHT, of Brussels, has issued a Medal struck to commemorate the Belgian Exposition of "Products exportable to Switzerland," which was held at Geneva in 1894. The dies were cut by M. Georges Hantz, Director of the Museum of Decorative Arts at Geneva. The obverse shows a female figure seated at the left, and facing to right; her right hand supports beside her a shield bearing the Swiss cross; in the background is a kneeling figure who leans on the knee of the first, and in front and facing the former is a winged cherub with uplifted hands presenting a cornucopia, while in the background at the right is an olive tree, near which is a plough and a geared wheel, emblematic of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Legend, LA SUISSE ACCUEILLE LES PRODUITS DE LA BELGIQUE [Switzerland receives the products of Belgium.] The reverse has at the base a shield with the Belgian arms, and palm branches on either side, crossed beneath its base. In the distance, on the field, are the mountains and lake of Geneva, over which, in a line curving upward, POST TENEBRAS LUX [After darkness light] on clouds (?). Above is a heraldic device with branches of oak and olive on either side, and consisting apparently of an eagle displayed dimidiated on the dexter and a key erect on the sinister side, with the All-seeing Eye above. (The engraving from

¹ From Meili's photogravure. No account of the history of the piece is given.

which our description is given is not clearly printed in this portion, and we may not have described this device exactly.) Legend, on a ribbon, the upper ends of which fall within the field beside the device, BEAUX ARTS on the left, INDUSTRIE on the right, and EXPOSITION GENEVE 1894 below, completing the circle. The Medal is of size 38 nearly, American scale, and was struck in bronze, some of the impressions being silvered and others gilt.

OBITUARY.

ISAAC FRANCIS WOOD.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD died quite suddenly at his home on Milton Avenue, Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, September 25. He had been ill for some time, but his death was caused by apoplexy. He was a son of the late Dr. Isaac Wood, a well-known resident and noted physician of New York, where he formerly resided, but had been living for several years in Rahway. If we mistake not, he was a graduate of Haverford College. He was an enthusiastic lover of Numismatics and one of the original members and incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and for many years its Librarian. His tastes led him to the study of history and archaeology, and he made a fine collection of coins and medals, portions of which he sold some years since. He was the moving spirit in "The New York Medal Club," which issued quite a number of pieces—among them the satirical Tilden medal, the Washington "Key-stone," with the legend "He was a Brother of the mystic tie," etc. He was also a member of several learned societies. He married a sister of Judge Hugh H. Bowne, who survives him.

GEORGE M. PARSONS, LL. D.

THE death of GEORGE M. PARSONS, of Columbus, Ohio, has been announced as occurring in September last. Mr. Parsons was well-known to many readers of the *Journal*, to which in former years he was a frequent contributor. He was particularly interested in the Historical series of Medals relating to America, whether struck in this country or abroad, and his papers on these medals and kindred subjects were valuable, not alone for their scholarly character, but for the wide research and careful study which he gave to their preparation. His ample fortune enabled him to gather in his cabinet some of the rarest of the American Colonials, and he was ever ready to aid the students of our medallic history, by opening to their inspection the treasures of his collection. We greatly regret that we are unable to give further particulars of one whose interest in the success of the *Journal* had extended over twenty-five years without abatement.

WILLIAM LANDER BASTIAN.

WILLIAM LANDER BASTIAN, second son of the late Thomas Bastian, was born in Montreal, March 4th, 1860, and died in that city on the 17th of July last. His business life was spent there, and by industry and uprightness he was remarkably successful. His parents were Cornish by birth, and he had among other characteristics much of the simplicity and directness of speech of that people. Numismatic tastes began to develop in him at the early age of fifteen. And such was his ardor

and the energy displayed in his favorite pastime, that, during the twenty years he continued to collect, he had gathered together an extensive cabinet of coins and medals chiefly Canadian, which included some very notable pieces. He also paid much attention to Military medals, largely English. Mr. Bastian collected sometimes in a peculiar manner, purchasing and retaining large lots of coppers when offered at a reasonable price. In this way his duplicates numbered at the time of his death upwards of fifty thousand, mainly Canadian and foreign coppers. His bearing towards his confreres, especially beginners, was kindly and considerate, and, although he had only received a common school education, his knowledge of the subject was so extensive and his manner so simple and attractive, that his place of business became a regular collectors' rendezvous. He was for a long time an active member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, having served for a number of years as a member of its Council. His presence will indeed be missed at its meetings. After the death of his wife, which occurred about a year ago, he for a time took little if any interest in coins; but only a week or so before his final illness his old love returned and he purchased, besides a number of War medals, a "North West Company" beaver token, for which he paid \$65. The writer's last talk with him, only a week before his death, was about this token, which he showed with evident pleasure. The conclusion mutually arrived at was that these tokens were given to the Indians as checks in exchange for their furs, and that from signs of wear round the hole which appears in every known specimen, they were carried on a string suspended round the neck. Shortly after his death his closed house was entered and the greater part of his collection, including many of the most valuable pieces, was stolen. It appears nothing was disturbed but his numismatic treasures. The thief must have been well up in numismatics, especially so far as the value of coins is concerned, for he carefully selected only the rarer pieces, leaving the commoner varieties and the hoard of duplicates untouched. What remained was sold in one lot, by public auction, for \$960, on the 5th of September, at his late residence, 89 Park Avenue.

R. W. McL.

CURIOUS SPANISH COUNTERFEIT.

AN interesting piece recently came to our hands which seems to be worthy of note and record. It was a well-executed copy of the 8 Reales piece of CAROLUS · IIII · DEI · GRATIA · type, bearing the date of 1750. It purported to be from the Lima mint, with the initials of the assayer or moneyer, J. P., who, according to the records made from coins, placed his letters on the issues from the Lima mint between the years 1804 and 1823. The piece bears unmistakable evidence of having long been utilized in the China trade, for it has the usual chop marks in great variety and very many instances. This would indicate that its genuineness was undoubted. Notwithstanding the abundant significations of approval and the excellent general appearance, together with a good ring, we made a trial of the metal, by cutting deeply into the edge and we were compelled to agree with the Eastern decisions, as to purity of metal. It was good silver. We regret not having weighed the piece, but from the many we have handled we judge the discrepancy, if any, was immaterial; there was surely nothing in its appearance which arrested our attention in this particular direction.

L.

EDITORIAL.

COW-MONEY AND STATERS.

A WELL-KNOWN writer has lately made some very positive statements, in a Boston paper, which if true, would settle once for all the disputed questions concerning the origin of coinage, and which therefore seem to require notice. Briefly, his positions are (1) that the "unit of value of the ancient world was the cow and the ox;" (2) that "gold and copper preceded silver and iron" for money; (3) that the "first metallic unit of value of the then known world [about 700 B. C.] was a lump of gold weighing about 135 grains, which was equated to the value of the cow, not the cow to the gold;" (4) that "one hundred and thirty-five grains was the weight of *the original Greek Stater, the first coin known to history*" (italics are ours); and (5) "when the first coinage took place, seven hundred years before Christ, these lumps of metal were stamped with the image of the cow or the ox."

It would require too much space to discuss all these assertions at length, but as to the first of the preceding statements it will be evident to every numismatist, that the limit is too narrow. The "unit of value" varied according to national peculiarities and conditions. The use of silver instead of gold for mercantile purposes, in the transactions of Abraham, by the Midianites, etc., as mentioned in Genesis, which are the earliest dealings of which we have record, the example of the use of iron cited from Homer by Mr. Cummings, on a preceding page, and the iron bars hung up in a temple, by Pheidon of Argos, when the silver coinage of Aegina displaced them, seem to be a sufficient answer to the second.

To the third statement we might reply by asking, "How does he know?" It is by no means settled that the "earliest coinage" was Lydian, and the word *stater* does not in itself convey so exact a meaning as to allow us to admit without question the assertion of the writer in the *Transcript*. It is stated on very high authority that this word *stater* first occurs as a name for the Persian gold coin, in Herodotus (3: 130). The Babylonian *stater* followed by the Lydians, weighed 150 grains. The oldest Lydian coins bear the head of a bull and of a lion, sometimes conjoined, from which it has been contended that this type was of Persian or Assyrian origin, and that hence there is great probability, if these coins were struck by Gyges or Croesus (see Herodotus 1: 54), that the idea did not originate with them, but was derived from nations farther East. Mr. Head, in his Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum (Macedonia), gives the weight of the Greco-Asiatic *stater* as 220 grains; the Persic, 170; the Aeginetic, 190; and the Attic (Euboic), 270. These weights, he remarks, are "only approximate." Demosthenes (914: 11), speaking of a later time, tells us that the *stater* of Cyzicus was of greater weight than that of other cities, and passed for twenty-eight drachmae at Athens, instead of twenty. The basest was the Phocaeian. At one time the silver tetradrachm, having a value of about 70 cents, was called a *stater*; later the didrachm of 135 grains was so-called. The old Macedonian standard was 108 grains to a drachm, but Philip II coined *staters* according to the Attic standard of the period, of 66 grains to a drachm, and in the reign of Alexander the silver coinage was made to conform to the same standard. Hence it is clear that both the third and fourth statements above are altogether too broad to be accepted without qualification, and the latter is sufficiently answered by what we have said concerning the varying weight of the "*stater*" at different times and in different places.

Prof. Ridgeway notes in his *Metallic Currency* the fact that "there were many fluctuations in the standards employed for *electrum* [of which, it must be remembered, the Lydian pieces of 700 B. C. were composed] and silver, while on the other hand the gold unit remained unchanged from Homer to Alexander," which he thinks is "to be explained by the fluctuations in value of these metals in their relations one towards another." As to the broad state-

ment concerning the gold unit, there is room for an argument which we cannot now undertake to enter upon, but it is evident that its acceptance depends not only on the determination of which stater or coin should be taken in establishing this "unit," but also on a general *consensus*, which, admitting it existed among the Greeks, the varying standards cited above as used by others prove was not universal. We cannot take the Lydian coins, for they varied, as he admits, being of mixed silver and gold, while the darics, on the other hand, although of very pure gold, varied in weight and therefore in intrinsic value. On these we shall comment below.

As to his final statement: The famous exchange between Glaucus and Diomedes, when the former traded his golden armor, of the value of 100 oxen, for the brazen suit of Diomedes, seems at first sight to give us a clue to comparative values; but we do not know the weight or intrinsic value of the golden armor, nor how much was due to workmanship. Julius Pollux, who flourished A. D. 175, a thousand years or more after Homer, thinks that "the 'oxen' (*boes*) were coins of silver or gold known to Homer, and so called from the device of an ox with which they had been stamped, and having the value of a didrachm." But this conjecture of Pollux lacks confirmation, and no modern numismatist of any reputation adopts it. If it be true, while it confirms one, it contradicts another statement of the *Transcript* writer, for then such coins must have been struck *before the time of Homer*, and hence at least three hundred years earlier than the date which he gives as that of the first coinage. Which horn shall we take?

Herodotus (born about 484 B. C.) says in his History of the Lydians (1: 94), that "so far as we know," *they* "were the first people to introduce the use of gold and silver coin," and with him Athenaeus agrees (A. D. 200). We have not examined the original, but the expression in the translation before us is noticeable, as it is "introduce the use," not *invent the art*. Dr. Barclay V. Head of the British Museum, one of the highest authorities on ancient coins, whom we have cited above, tells us that "the earliest Lydian coins date from the reign of Gyges, who ascended the throne about B. C. 700." He adds, "these are bean-shaped lumps of native Lydian gold ore, which contained a large admixture of silver, and went by the name of electrum, or pale gold." Such a lump of metal, even if it weighed 135 grains, was evidently a somewhat variable unit of value, as the proportion of silver in the nugget could not readily be determined, for the delicate processes of assaying were then unknown, and the "touch-stone" mentioned below, had not come into use. The first of these coins were stamped with the figure of a *lion*; some writers have claimed that this device was a symbol of Cybele. Later discoveries render this very doubtful. Here, however, we have the date of 700 B. C., and this is confirmed by the "Arundel Marbles," sometimes called the "Parian Chronicle," which, while making no allusion to the Lydian coins, substantially determine the date of Aeginetan coinage. From these it appears that Pheidon, king of Argos, struck pieces of *silver* about that date, or as others prefer to read it, "introduced among the Greeks a regular coinage." These pieces bore a *tortoise*. It is noticeable that here again it is not definitely stated that the Aeginetans, who like the Lydians were of Pelasgic origin, *invented* coinage. The discovery at Abydos and at Khorsabad and Nimroud, of weights of differing amounts in the form of a lion, the exact device on the Lydian coins, — weights which must have been from 75 to 100 years older than those coins, as is proved by the inscriptions they bear, — seems to point to an Eastern origin of the type.

Again, the first coins, whether Lydian or Aeginetan, or even of Miletus, which as some believe may be older still, cannot fairly be said to bear an ox or cow. A bull's head is found on later pieces attributed to Sardis, the chief city of Lydia, and usually face to face with a lion. Various meanings, such as an allusion to the public games of Persia, where the combat between a lion and a bull was a prominent feature, or to the Assyrian emblem, and also an astronomic allusion to the sun, etc., have been assigned to this type, as mentioned elsewhere.

The first coins of Miletus also bear a lion. The *silver* coins of Aegina, with the tortoise, are by many authorities called the oldest strictly *Greek* coins. Hera or Juno was the popular divinity of Argos; but instead of placing her well-known symbol, the cow, on his coins, Pheidon contented himself with hanging up in her temple the "*cumbrous bronze and iron bars (obeliskoi) which had served,*" says Head, "*the purposes of money before his time.*" It is from the word "*obeliskos,*" literally a spike or nail, and "*drachma,*" a handful of such spikes, used in Homer, that the Greek names for the coins called obolus and drachm were derived. It is clear that these spikes, which whether of iron, copper, bronze, or some other metal, were certainly not of gold, anciently served the purpose of exchange.

The true significance of the devices of the lion on Lydian money, the tortoise on that of Aegina, the bull on the coins of Cretan and many other cities, which are so often accompanied by stars, has long been a puzzle to numismatists; but this has been discussed so fully in the *Journal* that we need not again refer to it.

The "*earliest coins*" we have of the Pelasgic race to which the Greeks belonged, are of gold, if we take those of Miletus in Ionia to be the most ancient; of electrum, if we give precedence to those of Lydia, or of silver, if we place Aegina first; the relative precedence being a question not beyond controversy; but the antiquity of the Persian daric may well be greater than either, as is claimed by many students, and among them Mionnet, of France, a high authority. We say nothing of the old shekels, which may or may not have had a stamp upon them; and the presence or absence of such a stamp, with all it implies, is, it should be remembered, all that differentiates money from bullion, and makes it coin. The statement has been made that while we have pictures of Egyptians weighing money in scales against weights which have the form of heads of oxen, with others of various animals, a sheep, a stag, a lion, a gazelle, near at hand, no ring-money, such as is shown in the counter scale, or indeed anything which can be called money, has yet been exhumed in Egypt. Even Piazzi Smyth, who discerns so many wonderful things in the Great Pyramid, including weights and measures, confesses he has been unable to find anything about money there.

It has been suggested that these weights, by their form, show us that their corresponding weight in the precious metal was equated to that of the animal, a cow or a lamb, which they represent. But what was the metal? If gold, and the weights are drawn in just proportions, cattle were valuable property in those days. What shall we say about the lion and the duck weights, of various sizes, in the British Museum, or the stag and gazelle weights pictured on the walls of Thebes? Was there a varying price for lions in the Babylonian market, or for gazelles in Egypt? We know from Homer that an ox was exchanged for a bar of bronze three feet long, and that a woman who understood several useful arts was considered worth four oxen; are we then to infer that a cow was worth 135 grains, or about a quarter of an ounce of gold? Surely, if so, those were days of low values. If the assertion of this equating process be true, yet as the weights of similar form vary in size, who shall tell us the equation?

It seems as absurd to claim that the types of the old Greek coins had a certain reference to some imaginary equated value of an ox or cow, in the presence of the devices of lions and cuttle fish and tortoises, and others, probably of equal antiquity, as it would be to claim the same significance for the devices on our own coinage with its remarkable eagles, the English with St. George and the dragon, or the German pieces with their double-headed eagles and double-tailed lions, and all the rest.

The oldest *gold coins* known to Athens probably came, if not from Persia, from the Pelasgic cities of Asia Minor. Indeed it is extremely doubtful if the Greeks, strictly speaking, had a gold coinage of their own at all, before the time of Philip of Macedon. Some time after his reign gold staters weighing two, and valued at twenty drachms (which shows the ratio and unit of value at that time), as well as pieces of half and double that value, were issued. It is also clear from Pliny's account that the Greeks had no gold coin of their own striking at

the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, though they had stores of gold and silver bullion in the Treasury on the Acropolis.

That gold was highly valued as a precious metal in the earliest times we know not only from Scripture but from Homer, who speaks of two cities only, Orchomenus and Mycene, as "rich in gold," and also from the excavations by Schliemann at the latter city; but the gold coins in circulation in Greece, for *two centuries after silver* had been coined, say as late as 500 B. C., were darics, Persian coins with the device of a kneeling archer, which were preferred to those of electrum. These gold darics, like the Lydian electrum pieces, varied slightly in intrinsic value at different periods, ranging from 124 to 135 grains. The Athenians called these pieces "staters," and "chrusoi," and it seems very probable that these darics (the date of whose first appearance in a land which was the "distant East" to Greece, and even in Greece itself, has not been settled) formed the standard by which at some early period, the weight of the Attic drachm was determined.

Xenophon tells us that wherever Attic *silver* went, its purity (97 per cent.) made it sell to advantage. "Athens was celebrated for the fineness of her silver, and the justness of its weight." But copper, though our writer says its use preceded that of silver, was not coined until the 26th year of the Peloponnesian War, and was then soon recalled by a proclamation that *silver* was the lawful money of Athens, though the baser metal afterwards came again into use.

A careful test of over 500 specimens of these Attic coins, made by Letronne, shows that the weight of the old Attic drachm was designed to be a trifle over 67 grains, and the didrachm, or double drachm, therefore weighed about 135 grains. Here then we find the weight which closely approximates that of the golden daric with its device of a royal archer. This last was not improbably the original stater or standard used by the Greeks,—not the rude lump of metal, which whether from the Greek Aegina or Lydia, the fountain-heads of coinage as practiced by that people, originally bore a tortoise or a lion, the latter sometimes conjoined with a bull, as already mentioned.

Before leaving the subject we desire to call attention to a very interesting article in the last number of the "*Numismatic Chronicle*," of London, by Prof. William Ridgeway, of the University at Cambridge, the author of a learned work on "Metallic Currency." In this paper he quotes a passage from the treatise of Theophrastus, "*De Lapidibus*" (§ 46), which has hitherto escaped his attention and that of numismatists and metrologists; this describes the "Lydian stone," used as a "touch-stone" to determine the quantity of alloy in coin. After comments on the passage, to which we have not space to refer, he shows that by the aid of this passage we are now for the first time able to "construct a complete table of older Greek weights," and gives the following: "12 barleycorns equal 1 obol; 6 obols, 1 drachm; 2 drachms, 1 stater." This is the later Attic stater of 135 grains, and the table is that of the Attic weight of the precious metals. "For money purposes," he continues, "the obol was divided originally into 12 chalci, or coppers, as in the Aeginetan system (see *Metallic Currency*, p. 346), and the Attic system, where the silver obol was only two-thirds of the weight of the Aeginetan obol, into 8 chalci." Later in the same paper he notes the probability "that *the fluctuations in the silver and electrum standards* were caused not only by fluctuations in the values in the precious metals, but also by the quality of the metal put into such electrum or silver coins. For if we are to strike a coin of inferior silver equal in value to one of pure silver, the former must contain a greater weight of metal. It is also to be carefully observed that the development of the use of the touch-stone described by Theophrastus has its origin in the region of Tmolus, the great source of the supply of electrum." It will be remembered that the Romans called the touch-stone *Lapis Lydius*, and the Tmolus was the Lydian river, from which the electrum or native mixture of gold and silver was taken, and the metal of which the earliest Lydian coins were struck.

CONCERNING RESTRIKES.

IN the *Journal* for July, 1894, we announced that a London dealer who had in his possession the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, well known to collectors of the Canadian series as one of the rarest pieces of the Dominion, had advertised his intention of issuing twelve restrikes in silver and fifty in bronze, to be sold to those who might desire to purchase. We then expressed our regret at this announcement, and condemned the practice of issuing restrikes with nothing to distinguish them from originals. It appears that the article was copied in a London Numismatic Journal, and excited the resentment of the owner of the dies, and *The Numismatist* for August last has some comments on the subject from one of its correspondents, who expresses his anxiety to know what the *Journal* has to say further on the subject.

After turning to the article in our July issue, and reading the comments thereon in the *Numismatist*, we have this to say. The practice of putting forth restrikes of rare pieces, with nothing to distinguish them from originals, is unfair to collectors. Those who possess an original want none of the restrikes. The only market remaining is furnished by collectors who are ignorant of the fact that there are restrikes or desire a substitute indistinguishable by others, for something beyond their reach. Again, this at once depreciates the value of the original pieces to a very great extent. The correspondent who sent us the article which has given offence informed us that he owned an original for which he had paid forty dollars or more. Its value, if placed in a Sale beside one of the restrikes without a distinguishing mark, would fall to one quarter of what it had been before the latter appeared. The most expert dealer could not identify the original if its condition was equal to that of the restrike, by no means an impossible supposition, for "uncirculated" pieces from these dies, with no intimation from the seller that they were restrikes, have been offered within a comparatively few years. This difficulty of distinguishing them no one can dispute, and the dealer who knows of the restrike and the collector who does not, stand in a very different relationship to each other from that which would be the case if no restrikes had been made. Suppose a dealer to have a feeble conscience, and his temptation would be still greater to deceive. It is well known to all collectors of French Medals that the practice of putting out restrikes without distinguishing marks is forbidden by law. Such pieces must not only state the fact that they are not originals, but must also bear an edge device which shows the time when they were issued. This action, no less necessary than just, as experience has proved, has never been criticized. The *Journal* has in the past, and now again repeats the expression of its wish that such a rule should be adopted by our National Mint. The same difficulty exists in distinguishing originals of our National Medals from restrikes, and in our judgment the time has come to put a stop to all such opportunities of deception. It is true that nobody now can tell whether his Medal of Perry's Victory was one struck at the time, or a restrike of ten or twenty or fifty years after, and therefore cannot complain of attempted deception; for any one who desires can order one at the Mint, and obtain it on paying the stipulated price. The result is that originals long since lost any special value, except in cases where the genealogy of the piece could be established beyond question. The same is measurably true of the Franco-American jetons. Thirty years or more ago, they were very rare, and commanded excellent prices. Later, restrikes began to appear in such numbers, that the price fell till it can hardly be told what they are worth to-day. And this was not the worst feature of the matter. The obverse die has, on all of these, a head of Louis XV; but the workmen at the French Mint, in getting out their various restrikes, at different times, seem to have picked up the most convenient die which bore the monarch's head; and so many varieties are now in the cabinets of collectors, which bear the bust or head of the King, sometimes laureated, and sometimes not, now draped and now unclothed, now with armor and now without, that no one knows which was the original, not even the officials of the French Mint themselves. A glance at the numerous varieties

described by Betts, by Leroux and others, will establish this beyond question. Twenty years hence, or even sooner, the same difficulty of distinguishing these new Canadian restrikes from originals will throw a cloud over every impression. Indeed, it would seem that they have already done so, in some cases.

We take the ground that for any person to lend his aid to what it cannot be denied will inevitably bring about such a result, by failing to mark his pieces as restrikes, deserves condemnation. It might, and probably would, depreciate the market value of the later issues, to place such a stamp upon them, and no better reason, that we can discover, can be offered for failing to do so. But why not let the future owner know the *truth*? The first buyer may be fully aware of what he is purchasing, but he will not be the perpetual owner, and how about the subsequent buyers? What protection will *they* have?

In this opinion we know we have the concurrence of the authorities of the French Mint; we believe we have that of American collectors who value a genuine piece above its imitation, whether struck from genuine dies or not. We do not believe there is a single dealer to-day in the United States, who does not feel it to be his duty to catalogue his restrikes as such, if he knows them to be so, or who would not regard any other course on his part as dishonorable. We should be glad if the Mint authorities in our own country, as we have said above, would accept our views, and we are by no means hopeless that they will do so at no distant day. They took the first step to prevent restrikes, when the fraud on owners of 1804 Dollars was discovered. The annual cancellation of the dies of our coinage was a second step in the same direction. It only remains to brand the medallic restrikes before they are allowed to issue. And one way to educate public opinion up to this standard of morality, at home or abroad, if it has not yet reached that point, which we do not believe is the case except in isolated instances, even among the owners of obsolete dies, is to frown upon the practice.

The Editors received several letters concerning these restrikes just before our article appeared, expressing similar views to those of our correspondent whose feelings we voiced, and one in particular asked us whether this proposed issue would explain the occasional appearance at long intervals, of some of these very tokens in uncirculated condition, which had been sold at high prices. We had no knowledge on that subject, and did not then refer to the fact. We know nothing more now than we did then of the origin of such pieces, nor do we know when or under what circumstances the dies came into the hands of their present owner. Very probably he has not considered the matter from the collector's standpoint. We are even willing to admit that the pieces to which we allude may have been originals, which came to light from some forgotten collection. But whether they were or not, does not now matter. It would probably be impossible to settle that question, but surely no one would defend the practice of secretly putting forth such a restrike, and the frankness with which the announcement is now made that these later restrikes are from the original dies can be defended with no better grace, so long as they do not state on their edges or in some other plain and honest way that they are nothing but restrikes. We hope the correspondent of the *Numismatist* will agree with our views, but whether he does or not, our own opinion of the practice, and the proper way to treat it, remains.

WE are happy to learn that the second volume of the Numismatics of Ancient Crete, by Svoronos, is to be published with numerous photogravures and in the same style as the first volume, which appeared some time ago. The Provincial Council of Crete has voted the necessary funds, and the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris, has contributed 2,000 francs to aid his plans. M. Svoronos, who is the Director of the National Museum of Athens, has made a long sojourn at Paris and other European cities for the study of their collections of ancient coins, more especially those relating to Crete, in order to perfect his work. We have frequently had occasion to speak of the great importance to Numismatists of his labors, and especially of the light he has thrown on many obscure points in the devices of Greek Coinage.



A ROSICRUCIAN MEDAL.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

— *Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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No. 3.

A CURIOUS ERETRIAN COIN-TYPE.¹

BY MONS. J. ADRIEN BLANCHET.



COLLECTORS and students of ancient coins are familiar with the money struck for Eretria, a town of Euboea, in the fifth century before Christ. These pieces, of different weights, bear the following type:—

A cow standing to left, turning her head backward and scratching it with the hoof of her left hind foot. On the back of the animal is seen a bird, seated, to left.²

¹ THE readers of the *Journal* who have noticed the recent discussions in the daily newspapers which followed an article by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, relative to "Cow money,"—some of the arguments concerning which were editorially noticed in our last number,—will be interested in the comments on certain coins of Eretria, Dicea, and Mende, bearing the type of a cow, written by Mons. J. Adrien Blanchet, which appeared in a late issue of our valued contemporary, the "*Revue Belge de Numismatique*," and which we have translated for the *Journal*. Mons. Blanchet, while believing that these coins may have a mythologic meaning, suggests that the type was inspired by a well-known habit of the animal represented. It seems to us that the mythologic significance of coin types of this character is too well established to permit us to think that this coin is an exception to the rule, and that in this case as in others, we merely have an instance where the artist who cut the die took a familiar incident to symbolize the myth. The race of unbelievers is doubtless as ancient as the oldest coins, and the type may be the work of some doubter, with a secret intention of ridiculing an article of the popular creed, but it seems hardly probable that the authorities would have allowed it to go into circulation, if such a motive had been suspected. We do not understand Mons. Blanchet to hint at any such idea, however, and there certainly can be no objection to his proposition that the engraver simply utilized a natural attitude in rendering the myth.

² Catalogue of the British Museum, *Central Greece*, we do not now discuss, has an eight-footed cephalopod p. 121, plate XXIII, Nos. 1 and 2. The reverse, which or cuttle-fish.

Some pieces of smaller size simply bear the type of a cow without the bird.¹ There is another rare variety, which represents the cow licking the hoof of her left hind foot.²

It is commonly admitted that the type of the cow, on Euboean coins, has a certain allusion to the cult of the unhappy Io; but in general there has been no attempt to explain the connection which exists between the cow and the bird perched upon her back. Some have claimed that the bird probably represents Zeus [under the form of an eagle], who had brought Hermes to the place where Hera had fastened Io to a tree. Those numismatists who have commented on the Eretrian coins have called the bird a swallow.³ Recently some effort has been made to determine more certainly what kind of a bird it is which the designer had in mind; perhaps it is a sea-swallow (*sterna hirundo*), which is very common in the Aegean Sea.

This is the opinion of Mr. W. Greenwell, commenting on a tetradrachm of Dicea, an Eretrian colony in Chalcidice. This interesting piece has the same type as those of the mother city, — a cow scratching her muzzle and a bird perched upon her back.⁴

Can this singular type be satisfactorily explained by mythologic traditions? We may admit that some of the Eretrian traditions have not come down to us, and that it is possible that the people of that district may have had some forgotten legend relative to Jupiter's assuming the form of a bird, and perching himself upon the back of Io, who had been transformed into a cow. However this may be, it seems to me that we may properly attempt to discover if some natural fact may not have inspired this very curious type on the Eretrian coins. I have said that on the greater number of these pieces the cow is scratching herself, and in only a single instance does she appear to be licking the hoof of her left hind leg. In these two cases it is permissible to suppose that the animal is annoyed by insects. If this be granted, I will quote a passage from a recent work: —

"In speaking of stags, (*elans*) I should mention a dark-colored bird, with sharp claws and pointed beak, which feeds on the parasites which infest the buffalo, the rhinoceros, the boar, and also the stag. The thick hide of the large animals which I have named is covered with parasites which are very similar in their form to the insects commonly called 'ticks,' (*ixodes ricinus*) and are eagerly sought by these birds. By the aid of their claws they can cling in any position to the hide of the animal. Instead of driving them away, the creatures to whom they are useful permit them to perch upon them where they will, without troubling themselves with their presence, and it is not uncommon to see a stag or a boar moving along with twenty of these birds upon their backs."⁵

¹ Ibid. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

² Imhoof-Blumer and Otto Keller, "*Thier und Pflanzenbilder auf Münzen und Gemmen*," (Representations of Animals and Plants on Coins and Gems.) 1889, p. 33, No. 27, and plate V.

³ In the work of Imhoof-Blumer cited above, the word *swallow* is followed by a mark of interrogation.

⁴ W. Greenwell, "*On Some Rare Greek Coins*," in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1890, p. 30, and plate III, 22; F. Imhoof-Blumer, "*Griechische Münzen*," 1890, p. 531, and plate I, 9.

⁵ Edward Foa: "*Mes grandes chasses dans l'Afrique centrale*." Paris, 1895, pp. 163 and 164.

Thus we see that there are certain birds which perch themselves on the backs of different animals, and relieve them of their parasites. I think it possible to explain by this fact the choice of the type on the coins of Eretria and Dicea. This explanation does no violence to the opinion that the type may also have had a certain relation to mythologic traditions. But I believe it is important to show that the idea of the type was inspired by actual occurrences in nature.

Mons. K. F. Kinch, who has recently made some explorations in Chalcidice, has made a comment on that region, which goes to corroborate this suggestion: he says that he saw there certain birds which perched upon cattle and asses. So that, even now, in the same region where the city of Dicea once stood, we have evidence of a fact in nature which resembles this type on the money of Dicea and Eretria.

I will add that we can also explain in a similar manner pieces struck by Mende, another city of Chalcidice, the coins of which bear the device of an ass, which has a bird perching upon its back. For these coins of Mende, no mythological explanation has been offered, so that the natural explanation which I have suggested is equally applicable to the coins of Eretria and Dicea, as well as those of Mende.

May not the types of the coins of Acanthus have been inspired by natural occurrences also? Indeed, we learn from Herodotus that in the environs of Acanthus there were lions, and bulls with enormous horns. The usual device on the coins of this city show a bull attacked by a lion.¹

One might easily find other examples showing that an observation of nature would afford much light towards the explanation of Greek numismatics.

THE BELGIAN-SWISS MEDAL.

In the last number of the *Journal* a description of the Medal struck for the Belgian Exposition at Geneva was given; a fine engraving of this Medal has since been sent us, by which we find that the following corrections are necessary, the previous engraving not having the devices clearly engraved. The device on the reverse, over the Belgian arms, shows the arms of the city of Geneva; above this is a blazing star, with I H S upon its centre, instead of the All-seeing Eye; clouds are shown over the mountains, and the lower portion of the legend should have been given EXPOSITION BELGE A GENEVE 1894.

¹ I might cite another passage from the work of Mons. Foa, which is interesting in this connection as to the moneys of Acanthus: "The buffalo, (or the cattle in those regions) is the prey which the lions prefer, because of its size, and also because its movements are slow."

SOME UNDESCRIBED GREEK COINS.

THE last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (London) has a valuable paper by Dr. J. P. Six, in the series he has been contributing to that magazine on some hitherto undescribed Greek coins. One group of these is particularly interesting, as showing the mutual relationship between numismatics and history, and how one science lends its aid to the other in settling doubtful points in each. We have translated a portion of his paper (printed in French in the *Chronicle*) for our readers; aiming to give the substance of the original as fully as our space will allow.

There are four coins in the group under notice, of which the description is as follows:—

(1) Obverse, Diademed double-profiled (or Janus-like) head of a goddess, the eyes curiously cut as if seen facing, and the ears protected as if by the ear-guards of a helmet.

Reverse, Head of Athene to right, the eye as on the obverse; she wears a crested Athenian helmet; behind are the letters A O E; the device is in a deep square incusum. Silver.

(2) Obverse, Head of Athene to right in profile, the eye as on the preceding; she wears a similar crested helmet, which is furnished with guards for the ears.

Reverse, Head of Hera (?) to left, the eye again as before; her hair is confined by a fillet, which fastens it into a knot behind, and the escaping locks fall below upon the neck; in the several corners of the incusum, beginning below at the right, are \exists Θ A and a sprig of olive leaves beneath her chin¹ at the left. Silver.

(3) Another, but the head on the reverse is to the right, and *behind* it A Θ E Silver.

(4) Still another, like the preceding, the head on the reverse facing to the right, while *in front* of it are the letters A O E Silver.

Of these coins the second is the largest, being size 8, American scale; the other three are somewhat smaller, the first being 6 and the others about 7, and the last two are the heaviest. The double-profiled head on the obverse of the first is identical with that on the most ancient silver coins of Lampsacus, which bear on their reverses the head of Athene, with a Corinthian helmet.²

The head of Hera (?) on the others, is in all respects similar to that on the most ancient coins struck at Herea for the Arcadians, and which have on the obverse Zeus the eagle-bearer, seated, and on the reverse the head of Hera and A Ρκαδικον.³

We therefore have before us coins which combine the types of two States, and which we are able to attribute to the alliances of Athens with Lampsacus and with the Arcadians. The date of these alliances is given us by Thucydides (vi, 59).

¹ This little sprig of olive at once suggests the sprig of olive on the United States cents of 1793.—EDS.

² See British Museum Catalogue, *Mysia*, plate xviii, 10.

³ Brit. Mus. Catal., *Peloponn.*, plate xxi, 11, 12, 14, 15; Imhoof, *Zeitschr. f. Numis.*, iii, T. vii, 8, 9; ix, T. ii, 1.

After the death of Hipparchus, 514 B. C., Hippias, perceiving that his power was decreasing, sought on all sides for allies, especially in some State which would enable him to remain the ruler of Athens, or which would furnish him with an asylum in case of disaster. In order to assure himself of the assistance of the king of Persia, he gave his daughter Archedice to be the wife of Aiantides, son of Hippocles the ruler of Lampsacus, as both of these princes were in high favor with Darius I, because of services which they had rendered him in his expedition against the Scythians, about 515 B. C.¹

It was on the occasion of this marriage, 513 (?), that these little coins were issued, the first of which unites the tutelary goddesses of Lampsacus and of Athens, and which is a trihemiobolus of Lampsacus, while the others are Attic coins of the same value [an obolus-and-a-half, or one-sixth of a drachm].

When Hippias was forced to fly from Athens, in 511, he took refuge at Sigeum, which belonged to the Pisistratidae, and subsequently resided at Lampsacus with his daughter and her husband; his grandsons succeeded their father Aiantides, and the Athenian emblem, a branch of olive, is seen on the coins of Lampsacus either in the field or around the helmet of Athene, to the beginning of the fifth century B. C.²

Not content with his alliance with such a powerful vassal of the king of Persia, he also placed himself under the protection of the Lacedemonians (with whom he had been on friendly terms), with the condition that he should hold Athens as a dependency of Sparta. By this arrangement Athens became a member of the Lacedemonian Alliance, and it is this event which seems to me to be implied by these coins (Nos. 2-4).

As Sparta struck no money, Hippias could not combine the Athenian device with that of the Lacedemonians, and he therefore adopted the head of Hera, as borne upon the coins issued by that State for circulation in Arcadia, probably the only issue which at that period was in general use in the central portions of the Peloponnesus; thus placing Athens in the same rank with Arcadia relatively to the Spartans. In the judgment of Mr. Head, these little coins, which I believe were issued by Hippias between 514 and 511 B. C., are of the same style and belong to the same epoch as the most ancient tetradrachms which have the head of Athene on the obverse, and an owl on the reverse. I am unable to agree with him, or with Mr. Gardner, in believing that the first Arcadian coins date from 480, nor can I accept the date 594 to 527, which Mr. Head assigns to the first tetradrachms of Athens; on the contrary, they appear to me to have been struck first under Hippias, and subsequently, after his expulsion, by the Athenians, until 490.³

¹ Herodotus, iv, 138.

² The Catalogue of the British Museum gives examples (*Mysia*, p. 80, No. 19) of the wreathed helmet, and in the collection of Dr. Six is one with the olive branch on the field of the reverse. — Eps.

³ This is also the opinion of Imhoof, *Annuaire Soc. Fr. de Num.*, 1882, pp. 89, 90, and of Howorth, *Numis. Chron.*, 1893, p. 156.

The earliest coins which have the ancient form of the theta \oplus (a cross centre), of which there is one example on which Athene still wears the primitive form of helmet having a high crest, and that with the owl at the left, are anterior to 514, while the fractional parts which have Θ are more recent. But among the other tetradrachms I see none which are older than the triobols struck in evidence of the alliance with Sparta.

How does it happen then that these tetradrachms were struck in such an archaic style that Mr. Head could regard them as contemporaneous with Solon? It seems to me that this is due to the fact that the dies were not engraved by goldsmiths or lapidaries, as was the case in Syracuse and Samos, but by sculptors accustomed to carve statues of large size, and "in the round," and who being required to follow a model excellent for the period, ended by producing heads which are not so much archaic as barbaric¹ having failed to make suitable allowance for the proper proportions of the eye and head. There is nothing primitive in the owl on the reverse, and the hair of Athene is bound upon her neck, in a chignon or knot, after a style which was not used until the close of the sixth century, and was not introduced into Syracuse until after the reign of Gelon.

After the victory of Marathon, and not in 527 (the year in which Pisistratus died), the goddess crowned her helmet with the leaves of her sacred olive, and the booty won from the Persians permitted the Greeks to strike decadrachms, at the same time with the tetradrachms, the didrachms, the drachms, and fractional parts of the same, — on which the hair of Athene is arranged in the same style on her forehead; — all pieces sufficiently rare to justify us in limiting the date of their issue to the period between 490 and 480. And it is because of these three olive-leaves, which are found on the head of Hera on Arcadian coins of the same period, alluding to the victory of Marathon so dear to every Athenian, that the type became unchangeable, and was retained for more than two centuries, until the adoption of the head of the Athene of the Parthenon, by Phidias, for the obverse, when the crown of olive was transferred to the reverse, and placed around the owl.

But if Hippias was the first to cause tetradrachms bearing the head of Athene and the owl to be struck, we must also assign to him the rare didrachms — for that they are didrachms I shall presently show — having the Gorgon head on the obverse, and on the reverse a bull's head facing, which from their beautiful style are of later date than those whose reverses bear a lion facing, and occasionally have two globules beside the head, denoting the value. For this Gorgon is of the same style of execution as the Athene, and no doubt

¹ Dr. Six remarks that a number of tetradrachms of barbaric style (*tout a fait barbares*) of which impressions were before him, "were found in the Acropolis at Athens, concealed under a statue overturned in 480 (?). Can it be," he asks, "that these belong to an issue

made in great haste during the period when Hippias was besieged there? The drachm [illustrated in the *Chronicle*] which was one of the lot, seems to confirm this belief." — Eds.

the work of the same artist; and though sometimes seen facing and sometimes in profile, it is the same face.

Thus is explained the note of Philochorus, — that the tetradrachms with an owl were preceded by the didrachms with an ox, — when commenting in his "Attica" on the coins issued by Hippias.¹

Mr. Head remarks (Catalogue, Attica, p. xviii), that the *head* of an ox is not an ox; but neither is a helmeted head of a girl a girl; yet the Athenian tetradrachm was called, *πάρθενος, κόρη* and *Πάλλας* [a virgin, a girl, and Pallas]; and again, a butting bull seen facing, is very properly represented by the head alone, the most prominent feature, and the most dangerous to one approaching him.

Two weights discovered on the Acropolis of Athens and judged by the form of the letters thereon to date from the first half of the sixth century B. C., we consider to be, one a half-mina, of 426.63 gr., and the other a ten-stater or *dekastaterion*, of 177.52 gr., because at that period — that of Solon and Pisistratus, — the mina of Athens weighed 853.26 gr., and the stater 17.75 gr. It follows that the drachm then had the weight of 8.53 to 8.87 gr., or double that which it weighed subsequently, and the stater or didrachm had the same weight as the later tetradrachms. These suggestions are confirmed by Aristotle when he observes² that the monetary standard of Athens — the "primary money" of which the others were only fractional parts, and which he calls *χαρακτήρ*, was anciently a didrachm, that is to say, that it was then divided into two drachms, and not into four, as was done later. Aristotle adds that the mina of Solon was much heavier than that which had been in use before that legislator, and he thus refutes the erroneous assertion of Androtion, who, forgetting that the drachm of Solon was double that of his own time, believed that Solon had diminished the weights of the drachm and the mina.

With our present knowledge we are able to understand the passage in Aristotle (?)³ where it is stated that when Hippias retired the current coins of his time, he then struck a new talent, and reissued silver of the same nominal but of half the actual value, for Athenian money.

The following table will show the results of this transaction:

	17.466	8.73	4.36	2.18	1.09	0.728	0.54	0.36	0.27
Solon, Pisistratus,	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{32}$
Hippias,	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

The talent of 17.46 gr. remains the same, but the stater, or didrachm, has become a tetradrachm, and the mina of 873 gr. has been reduced one-half.

¹ Scho. Aristoph., *Aves*, 1106: "γλαῦκες . . . Λαυριωτικάι." — Φιλόχορος· ἐκλήθη δὲ τὸ νόμισμα τὸ τετραδράχμων τότε γλαῦξ, ἣν γὰρ γλαῦξ ἐπίσημον καὶ πρόσωπον Ἀθηνᾶς, τῶν προτέρων διδράχμων δυτῶν ἐπίσημον δὲ βοῦν ἔχοντων, Pollux, IX, 60. ["The Lauriotic owls." The tetradrachms were then called "owls," for the owl was

the emblem and face of Athene, the didrachms which had the device of an ox being earlier.]

³ See *Ἀθ. πολ.* 10. — *Ἦν δ' ὁ ἀρχαῖος χαρακτήρ διδραχμων.*

² See *Oecon.* II, 4, and compare the inscription of Sestos, Hermes, VII, 1873, pp. 113 *et seq.*, l. 43-45.

GEMS USED AS MONEY.

IN a paper read before the London Society of Antiquaries, by Dr. F. Parkes Weber, F. S. A., on "Indian Eye-agates, or Eye-onyx Stones," a copy of which he has kindly sent to the *Journal*, he mentions the ancient use of the stone called "cat's-eye" for money in India, and also of some other gems, for the same purpose. Dr. Weber discusses in a very interesting way the question of what particular stone was meant by "cat's-eye," but this we must omit. We do not recall any previous mention in our pages of the use of precious stones, of greater or less value, for monetary purposes. — Eds.

Nicolo Conti, a Venetian, who travelled in India in the fifteenth century, said: 'Some regions have no money, but use instead stones which we call cat's-eyes.'¹ There is certainly nothing improbable in this statement, and indeed we have evidence to show that ornamental stones have in various countries and at different times served as a monetary currency. If Nicolo Conti was right, then one might expect to find a considerable number of those stones still in existence, roughly cut and polished after the manner of the time.

It may, however, be asked what these cat's-eye stones really were. Were they what we now call 'cat's-eyes'? Professor William Ridgeway evidently takes it that they were, for he states, in his elaborate work on primitive currencies: 'In medieval times, in parts of India, money consisted of pieces of iron worked into the form of large needles, and in some parts stones which we call cat's-eyes, and in others pieces of gold worked to a certain weight, were used for moneys, as we are told by Nicolo Conti, who travelled in India in the fifteenth century.'² . . . The term which Conti most probably employed meant, not what we now know as a 'cat's-eye,' but what is now called an 'eye-stone,' 'eye-onyx,' or more correctly 'eye-agate.'

The term therefore used by Nicolo Conti and Poggio was almost certainly '*catti oculus*,' by which term it may, I think, be granted that Nicolo Conti referred to 'eye-agates.' I do not, however, mean to imply that every specimen like these, now existing, served once as current money. It would be far more natural to suppose that these 'eye-stones' were originally valued as pretty ornaments (like cowrie shells were) and for some proposed medicinal or magical virtue, and that hence a general demand arose for them, which gave them a standard value. Owing to the absence or scarcity, in certain districts, of metallic money, they may have circulated, like cowrie shells, as a convenient medium of exchange, for which their size and durability both suited them. Later on they may have been entirely superseded in this respect by coins, but still have retained some of their value as ornaments or 'charms.' In this case the pieces now existing may have been made, some when they were used as money, but others may be of earlier or later date.

It remains for me only to quote some analogous instances which are to be found of pretty stones and gems being used as a monetary currency.

Captain W. J. Gill³ speaks of turquoise beads being used as a means of payment amongst the Tibetans. In Darfour, amongst some communities of Wadai, amber beads of different quality serve also to some extent as a medium of exchange, a single

¹ *The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East*, edited with other accounts, by R. H. Major, in *India in the Fifteenth Century*, Hakluyt Society, 1857, p. 30.

² *The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards*, University Press, Cambridge, 1892, p. 72.

³ *River of Golden Sand*, London, 1880, ii. 77.

bead of the most costly sort being worth two slaves.¹ What the 'λίθοι ἐγγεγλυμμένοι' were, which were used by the Ethiopians as coins,² remains uncertain, but I may be allowed to quote the interesting passage in the dialogue 'Eryxias,' where they are mentioned. In this dialogue, after Plato's style, the following words are put into the mouth of Socrates :

'Then now we have to consider, what is money? Or else later on we shall be found to differ about the question. For instance, the Carthaginians use money of this sort. Something which is about the size of a stater is tied up in a small piece of leather: what it is, no one knows but the makers. A seal is next set upon the leather, which then passes into circulation, and he who has the largest number of such pieces is esteemed the richest and best off. And yet if anyone among us had a mass of such coins³ he would be no wealthier than if he had so many pebbles from the mountain. At Lacedaemon, again, they use iron by weight which has been rendered useless: and he who has the greatest mass of such iron is thought to be richest, although elsewhere it has no value. In Ethiopia, engraved stones are employed (ἐν δὲ τῇ Αἰθιοπία λίθοις ἐγγεγλυμένοις χρῶνται), of which a Lacedaemonian could make no use.'⁴

In the absence of knowledge regarding this Ethiopian currency, anything that we can learn about the somewhat analogous currency of gem-stones in India is, I think, especially interesting.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 51.)

I am again able to add to the previous lists.

I. CANADA.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

Toronto.

932. *Obverse.* A mortar, with pestle. Inscription: THE DRUG STORE | 'JAS. CLARK'

Reverse. ONLY THE PUREST DRUGS USED * | HEAD | QUARTERS | FOR | BOOKS | & | STATIONERY | (a maple leaf.)

Aluminum, copper. 18. 28mm. Edges beaded.

I owe rubbings to Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

F. d. *Medical Apparatus.*

933. *Obverse.* RICHARDSON'S BATTERY. Inscription: MAGNETO GALVANIC. (All incused.)

Reverse. Within field: R. D. | IN CANADA | FEB. 9. 1881. Inscription: PAT. IN U. S. FEB. 8. 1889. (All incused.)

Copper, lead, and brass rings and discs combined, with heart of lead in centre.

37. 58mm.

In the Government collection. I owe the description to Dep. Surg. Gen. D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., who is now its curator.

¹ See *Voyage au Ouadai*, by Mohammed Ibn Omar el Tounsy, French translation, Paris, 1845, p. 559; referred to by Prof. Ridgeway, *op. cit.* p. 46.

² See *Cat. of Engraved Gems in the British Museum*, 1888, p. 9.

³ Money, not coins, but still better *such things* or *such possessions*. The original Greek is *εἰ δὲ τις παρ' ἡμῶν πλείστα τοιαῦτα κεκτημένος εἴη*.

⁴ Translated by Professor B. Jowett in *The Dialogues of Plato* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1892), ii. 568.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. Elisha H. Gregory (), of St. Louis.

934. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: C. KUNZE FEC. No inscription.

Reverse. Within field: SISTERS OF CHARITY | S. POLLAK-E. M. SENSENEY | N. B. CARSON-J. P. BRYSON | L. L. McCABE-C. H. LA BARGE | P. Y. TUPPER-A. W. OLCOTT | T. A. GLASGOW-E. H. GREGORY JR. | C. A. KUHN (engraved.) Inscription: PRESENTED TO DR. E. H. GREGORY BY THE STAFF OF THE ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MEDICAL CAREER. | *

Gold, tin. 36. 58mm. But three struck; one in gold, and two in tin.

In the collection of Dr. Wm. S. Disbrow, of Newark, N. J. I owe information to C. Kunze, of New York, and Dr. Gregory, Jr.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

New York.

U. S. Medical College. (Eclectic.)

935. *Obverse.* Coat of arms: four quarters with a lynx's head in each; crest, a crown with two spread wings and a lynx's head between. Upon a scroll beneath: INTER FEROS PER CRUCEM AD CORONAM. Inscription: UNITED STATES MEDICAL COLLEGE. INCORPORATED MAY 1878.

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by a ribbon. Between their ends, above: AWARDED TO

German silver. 27. 43mm.

In the Government collection. I have the description from Dep. Surg. Gen. Huntington.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Medical Association.

Besides Nos. 165 and 166, there are also the following.

936. *Obverse.* A M A in monogram, the letters superimposed (engraved), with bar, upon which: 1886 | (rosette) ST. LOUIS. (rosette.) (All incused.)

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 15. 24mm. Edge milled. With pin attachment.

In my collection.

937. *Obverse.* A. M. A. | NASHVILLE. | TENN. | 1890.

Reverse. Field blank, with zigzag border.

Silver. 15. 24mm. Edge beaded. With pin attachment.

In the Government collection. Communicated to me by Dep. Surg. Gen. Huntington.

F. d. *Medical Apparatus.*

938. *Obverse.* An open circle of zinc and copper cylinders around a zinc rosette, with copper centre. Inscription: BOYD'S | BATTERY (incused.)

Reverse. PATENTED | JAN. 17 1878 (incused.)

Copper and zinc. 19. 32mm.

In the collection of Mr. W. S. Sisson, of Portsmouth, R. I.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill, of London.

939. *Obverse.* As that of No. 642.

Reverse differs in the engraver's name being absent. It resembles the reverse of the Medical Society of London medal, save in this respect, and that both the altar and serpent are much larger.

Bronze. 28. 44mm.

In the Government collection. I have an impression of the reverse from Dep. Surg. Gen. Huntington.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

Manchester.

Owens College, Dept. of Medicine.

940. *Obverse*. The College Arms, with motto : ARDUUS AD SOLEM Inscription :
THE OWENS . COLLEGE | + MANCHESTER +

Reverse. Laurel wreath. Exergue : CICAL

Bronze. 40. 60mm.

Communicated to me by Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London.

Netley.

Army Medical School.

See Martin, No. 786 ; Montefiore, No. 792 ; and Parkes, Nos. 806, 807.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

University of Durham College of Medicine.

See Dickinson, No. 635.

The following two medals are now given by the College :

941. *Obverse*. As that of No. 635, save dots instead of the pointed crosses, and trefoils in angles of the quatrefoils. The legend is omitted. Inscription : UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE Exergue : A rosette between scrolls.

Reverse. Upon laurel branches tied by ribbon, a label with semi-rosetted ends, on which : DICKINSON | SCHOLARSHIP Scrolls above and below.

Gold. 37mm. By Mappin & Webb, of London.

942. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon : GOLD | MEDALLIST | FOR |
ESSAY

Gold. 37mm. By Mappin & Webb, of London. Given for best essay for degree of M. D.

I have proofs in pewter of both the above from Messrs. Mappin & Webb, through permission of Mr. R. Howden, Acting Secretary of the College.

The seal of the University of Durham College of Medicine is :

943. *Obverse*. Arms ; upon a curved ornamented quadrilateral, a shield with projecting upper corners. Upon this, below, a large ornate Greek cross. Above, in centre, a caduceus (Mercury instead of Aesculapius) ; to right, a tower ; to left, three lions (2 and 1) and chevron. Legend : + SCIRE + USUM + MEDENDI +

The seal of the U. of D. "Faculty of Medicine" is :

944. *Obverse*. Within a circle, upon a curved pentagon, a shield with similar Greek cross. In its upper left corner, the three lions and chevron of preceding. Around the shield, five rosettes. Legend : FUNDAMENTA EIUS SUPER MONTIBUS SANCTIS

York. (This School was closed about 1855. See Leeds).

945. *Obverse*. Within a laurel wreath tied by ribbon, the white rose of York.

Reverse. SCHOLA | MEDICINAE | (the staff of Aesculapius) | EBORACENSIS |
MDCCCXXXIV

Bronze. 28. 43mm. Edges filleted.

In my collection.

c. Scotland.

Aberdeen.

Marischal College (Medical Dept. of the University).

946. *Obverse*. View of new college building. Above : MARISCHAL COLLEGE
ABERDEEN Below : FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY | THE DUKE OF RICHMOND K. G. |
CHANC : OF THE UNIVER? | 18 OCT. 1837 | ARCH. SIMPSON . ARCHITECT

Reverse. MARISCHAL | COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY | FOUNDED BY EARL MARISCHAL
| MDXCIII | NEW BUILDINGS ERRECTED | WITH A GRANT FROM GOVERNMENT | AND CON-
TRIBUTIONS FROM | THE CITY OF ABERDEEN | ALUMNI & FRIENDS | MDCCCXXXVII

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 161, No. 2, pl. xxxii, fig. 6, of obv.; Anderson, *Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1892, p. 465.

I owe the description to Mr. P. J. Anderson, Librarian of the University.

There is also a medical classes medal, of which I have not yet the details.

See also Jamieson, No. 744; Keith, No. 759; Murray, No. 795; and Shepherd, No. 814.

Edinburgh.

Medical College for Women.

947. *Obverse*. A female, to left, with sprigs of a plant in each hand. Upon each side of neck: Αγα-μη | δη At her side a bush, and at her feet an owl. In front, a pillar, bearing patera and entwined by serpent. Upon pillar: Η ΤΟΞΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ | ΗΛΗ ΘΕΑ | ΤΡΕΦΕΙ | ΕΤΡΕΙΑ | ΧΘΩΝ Inscription: THE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, EDINBURGH

Reverse. Blank.

32. 50mm.

I have drawing of this from Mr. A. H. Lyell.

Medical Dept. of the University.

948. *Obverse*. Crowned arms. Legend: DILIGENTIÆ ET INGENII PRÆMIUM

Reverse. Two wreaths. Inscription: FACULTAS MEDICA ACADEMIÆ IACOBI VI SCOTORVM | REGIS EDINENSIS.

Gold. 32. 49mm.

Cochran-Patrick, *loc. cit.*, p. 134, No. 4.

949. *Obverse*. The University Arms. Inscription: ACAD. JACOB: VI. SCOT. REG. EDIN.

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Inscription, on margin: MEDICINA FORENSIS. GUALTERIUS G. SIMPSON EQ: AURAT. (engraved.)

This description I owe to Sir Walter Simpson.

950. *Obverse*. The University Arms. Inscription: EDIN · ACAD · JACOB · VI SCOT · REG :

Reverse. A cruciform figure, having in the recesses: M-A-R-Y divided by wild flowers. Within field: DOBBIE SMITH MEDAL

Gold. 29. 45mm. Cut by Alex. Kirkwood & Son.

Ibid., p. 134, No. 3.

Conferred biennially for proficiency in botany. Founded in 1881 by Mr. Thomas Smith, pharmacist, in memory of his wife, née Mary Dobbie, who was a botanist. I have a drawing of it from Mr. A. H. Lyell. See also University of Glasgow.

951. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Inscription: IOHN MILNER FOTHERGILL BORN APRIL 11TH 1841 | DIED JUNE 28TH 1888

Reverse. Within wreath of foxglove and laurel: MILNER FOTHERGILL MEDAL IN THERAPEUTICS Exergue: PINCHES LONDON

Gold. Conferred biennially.

I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

Royal College of Physicians. See under Medical Societies.

Royal College of Surgeons. See under Medical Societies.

Marshall St. School of Medicine.

952. *Obverse*. Aesculapius, erect, with serpent. Inscription: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MARSHALL ST EDIN^R Exergue: ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΣ.

Reverse. Two wreaths of thistles. Field vacant.

Silver. 31. 49mm.

Cochran-Patrick, *loc. cit.*, p. 134, No. 7.

Minto House (Hospital) School of Medicine.

953. *Obverse.* Statue of Hygieia, to left, with serpent upon right arm. Inscription: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MINTO HOUSE, EDIN⁸ Exergue: ΥΓΙΕΙΑ

Reverse. As preceding.

Bronze. 30. 48mm.

Ibid., p. 137, No. 8.

I have drawing of obverse, from Mr. A. H. Lyell.

954. As preceding, but much smaller.

Gold. 21. 33mm.

I have also learned of this through Mr. Lyell.

955. *Obverse.* Arms. Inscription: MINTO HOUSE EDINBURGH | SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Reverse. Wreath of thistles.

Bronze. 31. 49mm.

I have drawing of the obverse, from Mr. Lyell.

Surgeons' Hall School of Medicine.

956. *Obverse.* Arms. Legend: NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE Inscription: + SCHOOL OF MEDICINE + | SURGEONS' HALL EDINBURGH (in Gothic letters.)

Reverse. Wreath of thistles.

Bronze. 30. 48mm.

I know of this through Mr. Lyell.

957. *Obverse.* A column entwined by a serpent. Inscription, upon a band: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, EDINBURGH. Beneath: A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINBURGH. Within field: EN ΤΩ ΔΕΞΜΩ Η ΙΞΧΥΞ

Reverse. Within a coiled serpent: HOC SIGILLO VIRUM INGENUUM—OB RESPONSA | QUAESTIONIBUS TOTI SCHOLÆ PROPOSITIS OMNIUM | FELICISSIMA DONAVIT.

Silver, bronze. 31. 49mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 137, No. 9.

958. As preceding, but on obverse two wreaths of thistles.

Ibid., p. 137, No. 10.

959. *Obverse.* Wreaths of thistles. Field vacant.

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Ibid., p. 137, No. 10*.

Veterinary School.

960. *Obverse.* Androcles extracting thorn from a lion's paw. At right, two palm trees; at left, a rock. No inscription.

Reverse. A wreath of thistles.

Bronze. 31. 49mm.

Communicated to me by Mr. Lyell.

Victoria University, Med. Dept.

961. *Obverse.* Arms of University, with motto: OLIM ARMIS NUNC STUDIIS Inscription: THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY | + MDCCCLXXX +

Reverse. Laurel wreath. Inscription: DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Bronze. 28. 44mm.

Communicated to me by Mr. Lyell.

Glasgow.

Med. Dept. of the University.

962. *Obverse.* Arms of the University. Inscription: ACADEMIA GLASGVENSIS.

Reverse. An ornamental design. Inscription: DOBBIE—SMITH MEDAL

Gold, silver. 29. 45mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 9, pl. xxxi, fig. 5, of obverse.

For Botany, as similar medal of the University of Edinburgh.

See also Balfour, No. 598; Black, No. 606; Cullen, No. 628; J. Hunter, No. 728; and Wm. Hunter, No. 738.

St. Andrew's and Dundee.

Med. Dept. of the University.

963. *Obverse*. Arms of the University. Inscription: VNIVERSITAS SANCTI ANDREE | MDCCCXI

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel and thistle: AIEN APIΞTETEIN

Bronze. 33. 52mm.

Communicated to me by Mr. Lyell.

d. Ireland.

Dublin.

Carmichael College of Medicine.

See Carmichael, No. 622.

Ledwich School of Medicine and Surgery.

964. *Obverse*. Within field: PRESENTED | BY | THE LECTURER | ON | CHEMISTRY. Inscription: LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Reverse. Oak leaves and royal crown. Within: PRIZE MEDAL.

Silver. 37. 58mm.

Fraser, *loc. cit.*, viii, p. 194. Prizes in Chemistry and Materia Medica.

965. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Two olive wreaths. Field vacant.

Gold, silver, white metal. 25. 39mm. Struck in 1882.

Ibid., viii, p. 194.

966. *Obverse*. Bust of Aesculapius. Upon neck: J W(OODHOUSE) In front, the serpent-staff. Behind: AESCULAPIUS

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, DUBLIN

White metal. 25. 39mm. Struck in 1885.

Ibid., viii, p. 194.

Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

967. *Obverse*. Arms, with supporters. J. W(OODHOUSE). Motto, upon band beneath: CONCILIO MANUQUE

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Gold, silver, white metal. 25. 39mm.

Ibid., viii, p. 192.

968. As above, but supporters nude. (An unfinished condition of preceding.) 25. 39mm.

Ibid., viii, p. 192.

The seal of the College is as follows:

969. *Obverse*. An upright oval, formed by a band. Within, a cross, upon which a crown, with anchor above and harp below, and at each side an open hand. In angles, alternating, a knotted serpent and recumbent lion. Above, beneath two pendant branches, and within a smaller oval, an eagle; below, upon a suspended band: CONSILIO MANUQUE Upon band: SIGILLUM . COLLEGII . RE-GALIS . CHIRURGURUM . IN . HIBERNIA

Cameron, History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, fig. on cover.

[To be continued.]

THE CENTS OF 1793.

THE Cents of 1793 continue to attract the attention of collectors of that series of American coinage. Some of our readers will recall the article in the *Journal*, printed with a photographic illustration in April, 1869. This was followed a few years later by the "Monograph" of Mr. Frossard, which was not confined to the Cents of '93, but covered the series from 1793 to 1857, and was illustrated with numerous phototypes; next came a little book by Mr. Andrews, "Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Varieties of United States Cents," which is now very difficult to be obtained, as it was privately printed and the edition consisted of only forty copies, if we remember rightly. In the years which have elapsed since that appeared, the watchful eyes of collectors have discovered some new dies, and also new combinations of those already known. We learn that Mr. S. S. Crosby, who has made a special study of this subject, contemplates the preparation of an essay which shall bring the subject down to the present state of knowledge. He proposes to describe all the known dies and die-combinations of the Cents of 1793, and perhaps may add those of the Half-cents of that date also.

He desires us to say that if collectors having Cents of 1793, differing either in dies or combinations from those illustrated on the plates in the works above referred to, will communicate with him, sending rubbings and descriptions of the same, he will consider it a favor. Where it is possible, it would be preferable to submit for his examination the pieces themselves, which will be carefully preserved and promptly returned. He is particularly desirous to learn of a Cent with the "AMERI" reverse, in which the period following Ameri is larger and more distant from the 1 than in the one well known. Foil-impressions of the Half-cents of the same year will also be gladly received. His address is S. S. Crosby, No. 43 West Street, Boston. We need not assure our readers that Mr. Crosby, who is the Treasurer of the Boston Numismatic Society, will give not only careful descriptions but faithful attention to any pieces which may be intrusted to him.

COINS UNDER THE TREMONT HOUSE PILLARS.

THE Tremont House, which was a well-known landmark in Boston for nearly seventy years, has lately been taken down to give way to a much larger and more modern building. When the large fluted pillars which so long stood like granite sentinels at its entrance were removed, there were found beneath them thirteen pieces of old money. These were mostly copper coins of no special value, probably placed there by the whim of some of the builders; among them was an English Half-penny of 1815, a Copper of 1802, "Georgius III. Rex," a Nova Scotian coin of 1814, a Sou of 1780, and Cents of 1822, 1823 and 1826, two Spanish pieces of 1810, and a Dime of 1823.

"SPRINKLE" DOLLARS.

WE find in the *Boston Transcript* a cutting from the *Wheeling* (W. Va.) *Register*, printed a few weeks ago, giving an account of some curious pieces which appear to have escaped the notice of American collectors, although the writer calls them "the famous Sprinkle Dollars." The person who put them into circulation seems to have had a private silver mine, somewhere in the north-eastern part of Kentucky, near the Ohio or West Virginia line, the product of which he used as money, much in the way that the well-known coppers with the device of an axe, etc., were used by Higley, in Connecticut, more than a century ago. The *Register* says :

Not long ago a man living in Grayson, Carter County, Ky., received in payment for a horse sold to an old farmer living near the Lewis County line, \$46, among which were three of the famous "Sprinkle Dollars" of the early '30s. It has been more than twenty years since any of these peculiar coins have been found in that section, and the production of these will recall a queer character who flourished in the early part of the century, Josiah Sprinkle, who lived in one of the roughest sections of Lewis County. One day he appeared in Washington, the county seat, with a buckskin pouch full of silver dollars of his own make. In every respect they appeared the equal of the national coin. The weight was more, and the quality and ring of the metal were all that could be asked.

He spent them freely, and they were taken upon the assurance of Sprinkle that there was nothing wrong with them beyond the fact that he, and not the United States mint, had coined them. When asked where he got the silver, he laughed and shook his head.

The inscriptions on the coins were rudely outlined, and no attempt was made at imitation of the legal coin. Rudely outlined on one side was an owl, while a six-cornered star showed with more accuracy upon the other. The coins were considerably larger than the regulation article, and thicker as well. Upon various occasions Sprinkle afterward visited town, and spent them more and more freely. At one time he volunteered the fact that he had a silver mine in the hills, but no one ever succeeded in inducing the old man to reveal his secret.

Finally, the Government agents came on to investigate. Sprinkle was arrested and brought into court, but the dollars were proved to be pure silver, without alloy, worth, in fact, a trifle more than a dollar each, and after an exciting trial he reached down in a cavernous pocket and drew out a bag of fifty of the coins and promptly paid his attorney in the presence of the astonished officials. Sprinkle was never afterward bothered, and continued until his death to make the dollars, how and where no one ever knew.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

The *Transcript* says that Theodor Mommsen has received the silver medal of the Numismatic Society of London for his great services to the science of numismatics. The 25,000 marks, presented to him by his pupils in all countries, he has turned over to the Berlin Academy of Sciences to defray the expenses of a complete corpus of the extant Greek coins.

Prof. Mommsen is an Associate of the French Institute, and well known as a historian, numismatist, and antiquarian. His work on the Monetary System of the Romans is a most valuable contribution to the science.

A CURIOUS ROSICRUCIAN MEDAL.

WE give with this number an illustration of a curious Medal, in the cabinet of Mons. L. Potier, of Paris, reproduced from a photograph of the original, sent us by our correspondent, George L. Shackles, Esq., of Hull, England. Mons. Potier has occasionally furnished the writers with descriptions of some of the rare Masonics in his collection, and his attention having been attracted to the Medal under notice by the fact that it has several Masonic emblems upon it, he wrote to Mr. Shackles, who has one of the best Masonic collections in England, for information concerning it. The latter gentleman being in doubt about it, and having consulted Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., the head of the Medallie Department of the British Museum, without obtaining any light upon its history, has sent us the photograph from which our engraving is made, with the request that we shall aid him in ascertaining its origin, history and purpose. If any of the readers of the *Journal* can assist us in the matter, we shall be glad to hear from them.

The description of the piece is as follows; some of the words being indistinct on the photograph, we follow Mr. Shackles' readings.

Obverse, A Latin cross, on which is a rose, stalk and leaves; on its centre the radiant Delta; above, I N R I; to the left a seven-pointed star, and to the right an irradiated crescent moon; suspended from the arms and falling in front of the cross is a ribbon, bearing the legend IN HOC SIGNO VINCES; springing from each side of the base of the cross is a key, wards downward, and a cluster of three banners, or standards, unfurled; above these, and below the arms of the cross on each side is a standard, suggesting the Roman, with a shield on the staff bearing the letters Z A G (?) in monogram; its top is a crescent, points downward, which is surmounted by an animal, thought by Mr. Shackles to be the paschal lamb, but not distinct in the engraving; below this is a sort of tablet with 881 thereon. On the right of the cross the standard has a similar shield on which is C H M F (?) also in monogram, surmounted by an imperial eagle displayed on a sphere, and below the shield a similar tablet with 801.² In front of the banners on the sides of the cross is an irradiated head or face, with a curious appendage, hardly distinguishable in our engraving, but suggesting the tail of a dragon, with a skull, etc., and flames below. Legend, outside of a circular line surrounding the device, PRIMAS . ORDINE . LOCUS . CONCILIUM . CAPUT . CONVENTUS . SYNODUS . TURBA . CONGRESSUS . FMRCCR BRITANNORUM . *

If the first word be meant for Primus and taken with Locus, this may mean, First place in the Order (? Head), Council,

¹ Aside from the well-known meaning of the letters I N R I (Jesus Nazareus) the Rosicrucians made them the initials of Ignem Natura Regenerando Integrat, and Igne Natura Renovatur Integra. There are several other occult phrases associated with them, but their significance is so recondite it would require an adept to explain them. It would not be difficult to

suggest suitable words for the letters on the tablets if there were no uncertainty whether we read them correctly, but at present it would be merely "guess-work."

² The staff, if it is on the Medal, we cannot distinguish, on either of the Roman standards, in the photograph sent us.

Chapter, Assembly, Synod, People (?) and Congress of the Free-Masons'-Rosy-Crucian-College, in the Kingdom of Britain.' If this hypothesis be correct, we may suppose the obverse to have some allusion to a Rosicrucian body, and to different grades in its membership, Turba possibly meaning the crowd, or general membership; but if this be rejected as a satisfactory explanation of the legend we have no other at present to propose. That the device seems to have reference to a Rose-Croix degree, in some Rite more or less closely connected with the Masonic Order, seems to be confirmed in part by the devices to be seen on the reverse. There is also a possible hint at alchemy in the curiously shaped o in SIGNO, which we have followed as closely as our type will allow. It resembles the symbol for antimony, or more nearly the sign *Aries* reversed and surmounted by a cross.

Reverse, The Tables of the Law, above which the words, FELYTES (?) DE MOYSE On the left, in fifteen lines, a rhyming version of the Decalogue in quatrains, but the arrangement of the lines on the tablets disregards the rhyming terminations. The words are LES | COMANDMEN¹ | DE DIEU | VN SEUL DIEU TU | +ADORERAS & | AIMERAS PARFAITEMET | DIEU EN VAIN TU NE | IURERAS NY AUTRE | CHOSE PAREILLEMENT | LES DIMANCHES TU | GARDERAS EN SERVANT | DIEU DEVOTEMENT | PERE & MERE HONORE- | -RAS A FIN QUE VIVES | LONGUEMENT. On the right, the precepts in eighteen lines: HOMICIDE... | POINT NE SERAS DE | FAIT NY VOLONTAIRE² | LUXURIEUX POINT NE | SERAS DE CORPS NI | DE CONSEPTEMENT | LAVOIR DAUTRUY TU | N'EMBLERAS NI RETIEN- | -DRAS A TON ECIENT | FAUX TEMOIGNAGE | NE DIRAS NY MENTIRAS | AUCUNEMENT | LŒUVRE DE CHAIR NE | DESIRERAS QU'EN MA- | -RIAGE SEULEMENT | LES BIENS DAUTRUY | NE CONVOITERAS POUR | LES AVOIR INJUSTEMENT. This inscription is in black letter, and either in old French, or as on some accounts seems probable, a modern imitation of the older spelling; it will be seen that s is sometimes used for the ç, and *ecient* we take to be an old or careless spelling of the word "knowingly." *Felytes*, if that be the word, which is not very clear, we have not deciphered. The meaning, somewhat liberally translated, is: "Precepts (?) of Moses. The Commandments of God. Thou shalt worship God alone, and love Him perfectly; thou shalt not take the name of God in vain, nor otherwise blaspheme; thou shalt keep the Sundays (Sabbaths) in serving God devotedly; thou shalt honor thy father and mother, that thou mayest live long; thou shalt not be a murderer in deed or voluntarily; thou shalt not be libidinous in thy body or thy thought; the things of others thou shalt not take, nor retain them knowingly;³ thou shalt not bear false witness, nor lie at all; the goods

¹ The Latin words, of which these are the initials, being, if the theory suggested is correct, Fratrū Mura-torum Rosae Crucis Collegium Regno [The College of the Masonic Brethren of the Rosy Cross in the Kingdom.]

² I am indebted to Mr. S. Arthur Bent, of the Bostonian Society, who confirms my reading of some of the words in the old French: he informs me *Embleras* comes

from an old verb *emblem*, equivalent to the modern *en-lever*, *dérober*, to steal; the obsolete *à l'emble*, furtively, is from that root. *Ecient* is now spelled *escent*, and *à ton escient* means knowingly, voluntarily. *Felytes* he does not find in any old glossary or dictionary; it may be erroneously spelled on the die, by intention or otherwise; the second and third letters are indistinct. *Con-septement* may be *Consentement*, — willingly.

of others thou shalt not covet, to have them unjustly." Over the tablets is an eagle flying downward, carrying in his beak a triangle from which hangs a small cross. Above at the left, the radiant sun, and at the right the crescent moon; to the left of the tablets an extended pair of compasses and a radiated G over a tau cross entwined with a serpent,¹ below which is a rough ashlar; to the right of the tablets a square, the angle upward, a five-pointed star, a column surmounted by a horse (?) and a perfect ashlar. In exergue, a plumb at left, triangular level at right, and two pyramids (?) on either side of a winged face over a skull and cross-bones. Bronze. Size 56 (95 mm.). The obverse has apparently been "tooled." From the size and the appearance as photographed, we take it to be a cast.

An examination of this singular medal does not give much light as to its origin; as already remarked, its Masonic emblems, combined with the rose upon the cross, seem to point to the conclusion that it has some affinity with the Masonic Order, or rather with some of the numerous rites, which during the last half of the eighteenth century were grafted upon the simplicity of Ancient Craft Masonry by those who sought to advance themselves at the expense of credulous or ignorant brethren. These rites claimed an antiquity utterly false, but by an ingenious mixture of hermetic and alchemistic philosophy, joined with ridiculous pretensions of age and mysterious knowledge, they excited the curiosity of the weak, and many were designed, if they did not serve, to enrich their authors. To some one of these rites which used the emblem of the Rosy Cross we must turn to find the probable origin of this medal.

Of the numerous bodies claiming to possess some of the secrets of the old Rosicrucians, we will confine ourselves to those which had a quasi connection with Masonry. While there are traditions of a "Rosicrucian college," of which some account is given in an old book published by Thomas Vaughan, — who called himself Eugenius Philalethes, — in London, in 1652, not much reliance is to be placed on them, and the "college," if it ever existed, preceded the revival of Masonry, and died before that event; its "secrets," if it had any, died with it, though some of its mystic emblems perhaps survived, and have come down to us on certain Medals; the "College," by which is simply meant one group of alchemists, was merely a name of the class; for while the ancient Rosicrucians, who mingled religious ideas with alchemy, had more or less correspondence with each other, they had a mutual fear lest one should discover another's secret processes, and thus accomplish the "*opus magnum*." This fear prevented the formation of any formally organ-

¹ The tau cross with the serpent, which is the "brazen serpent" of Numbers XXI, is the same in symbolic allusion as the rose upon the cross, — each referring to the Saviour. The eagle, the dragon, the triangle, the sun, the crescent moon, the pentalpha or five-pointed star, the skull, are all alchemistic emblems. (See *Journal*,

XXIV, pp. 76, 80.) We do not consider them to be alchemistic here, but probably selected from Masonic emblems (in one or another degrees of which Order they are all, with the exception of the dragon, well known symbols), for the very reason that they were common to both.

ized guild or fraternity among them, though it is true that there was a "Society."

The "Roya Order of Scotland," which is said to have a ritual in rhyme, is suggested by the rhyming verses of the Mosaic law on the reverse. One of its grades was called HRDM (Heredom Kilwinning), and another RSYCS (Rosy Cross); the grades are said to have been imported from France into Scotland in 1740 or later, and used in the Stuart interest.

The "Philalethes," or "Seekers for Truth," a French body formed about 1771-3, had a grade called the Rose-Croix. It had some little success, when it began working, and was active in 1785 when it held an assembly, called the "Convent of Paris," but the system became extinct about 1790.

The "Antient and Primitive Rite," that of "Misraim," and that of the "Philosophic Scottish Rite," as well as the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," all have a degree in which the Rosy Cross is an emblem. None of these can show an undisputed antiquity, and most of them date from the middle of the last century.

There was still another body, having nine grades, of German origin, dating from the close of the eighteenth century, called *Die Rosenkreutzer*, which used the same emblem; it was hermetic and alchemical, and seems to have been an "adapted" Order. This also has long been extinct. One other body, calling itself a "Chapter of Heredom," according to the Rite of Perfection as practiced in Germany, was brought to London by German brethren in 1778. Its grades, of which it had twenty, were adopted from a French system, and among them was a "Chevalier de Rose Croix."

To some of these bodies, therefore, it seems not improbable that this Medal must be attributed. We are confirmed to some extent in this opinion, by the comments of Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., the head of the Medallie Department of the British Museum, who after an examination of the piece, wrote to Mr. Shackles: "I agree with your view *on grounds of style* [of workmanship] that the obverse is not earlier than the latter part of the eighteenth century. The reverse looks earlier, but it may, on the Medal, be merely a reproduction of older work." Mr. Speth, an English Mason, well read in the history of the various Continental rites, says: "The verbiage is, I fancy, intentionally archaic, that is, not of the time of the impression of the Medal, leading to the supposition that it was struck to bolster up some claim of antiquity." With both these conclusions we are disposed to agree.

After giving it such consideration as we have been able, we are satisfied that it does not belong to the Ancient and Accepted or Scottish Rite,¹ or the

¹ We do not forget that the tables of the law have their place, like the rose and cross, in some of the Grades of the A. and A. rite, and the banners also appear on several French Medals (as for instance Marvin 80) of this rite, but our opinion is based on our personal knowledge of the grades, and their symbols. One of

the banners on the obverse has an indistinct figure suggesting St. Andrew and his cross, and another a Maltese (?) cross. If the figure can be shown to be St. Andrew, the question would arise whether the allusion is to the so-called Scottish or one of the German rites, in each of which there is an allusion to him.

Rosenkreutzer. Of the others mentioned, while not impossible that it may have something to do with the Chapter of Heredom, brought by Lyungberg, Von Hessen and others, to London in 1778, yet this is doubtful, as the Mosaic Law is given in *French*; the lack of Egyptian emblems, which were so copiously used by the authors of the Rite of Misraim (for the objects called pyramids in the exergue of the reverse are conventional, and not of a marked Egyptian style), excludes that body from its ownership, while the "Antient and Primitive Rite," so closely connected in its origin with the Rite of Memphis, not only used Egyptian symbols, but in spite of its pretensions, cannot be shown to have existed before 1814 and 1815. The Philosophic Scottish Rite, was probably founded in Paris by the Lodge *Contrat Social*, which had its origin in a Lodge of another name about 1766; April 2, 1776, it changed itself into a "Mother Scottish Lodge" practicing the so-called Philosophical Scottish rite, with a Rose-Croix grade, whether originating the rite or not, and it held a "Convent" in 1777, opened by De Gebelin, which had numerous sittings; it changed its title several times, and its history is rather obscure, although it seems to be fairly established that it worked for half a century, going into "slumber" in the Revolution, and subsequently reviving; about 1825, when near its death, it was a self-styled "Royal Mother Lodge," but it does not appear to have ever put in practice the elaborate scheme it sought to institute. In the period when it was most flourishing, it adopted the grades of Avignon, which seems for some reason to have been the headquarters of the various hermetic degrees; but after investigating its complex history as far as we are able, and the accounts are very conflicting, we reject the theory that our Medal has anything to do with this body. Its reference to Britain alone seems enough to exclude it, in view of the fact that the *Contrat Social* professed to regard Scotland (though with no real grounds for such a course) as the mother country of the rite it favored.

We seem thus to reduce the probabilities of the origin of our Medal to three bodies among those named, if our reasoning is accepted, viz.: — the "Chapter of Heredom," so-called, the "Royal Order of Scotland," and the "Philalethes" of France. The first of these was of German origin, though working in England at one time, and there is a suggestion of the German style in some of the devices, yet the fact that the Commandments are in *French*, seems to indicate that it could not have come from this. But so little is known of the working of this body, that while the probabilities in its favor are very slight, we cannot altogether reject it; the allusion to Britain, and the evident influence of Templar Masonry, as shown upon the piece, seem to point to some body having English affiliations.

As to the second, or "Royal Order," the first argument against it is the fact that the Rosy Cross, used by that rite, is a Greek cross, with five roses, instead of the Latin, with one; again, one of its historians says the Order at

its revival in France discarded all hermetic symbols and theories of the other Rosicrucian rites; there is no *tower* among the emblems, which as a prominent symbol of that Rite, placed on one of its well-known Medals (Marvin, 239), we might expect to find; on the other hand, we learn from a member of the Order that the Commandments are used in its ritual, which is a rhyming one; the rhyming version of the Mosaic law, and the similarity of some of the peculiar emblems before us to those used in the "Royal Order," with the fact that this Order did strike some medals, are the strongest points in favor of this body, but these are too slight a foundation to rest upon, for some of the emblems are said to have no allusion whatever to the rite, although it has been suggested that the original French Ritual has been modified considerably since its first appearance in 1745 and its revival in 1786, and its symbols also.

The "Philalethes" was formed from a French Lodge, the *Amis Réunis*, which was working in Paris as early as 1771-73. It had some obscure connection, through a few of its early members, with the *Contrat Social*, but was apparently more successful than that Lodge in its beginnings. It is said to have been based on a mixture of Martinism, — an older rite originated in 1754 and revived in Paris about twenty years later, — with Swedenborgianism. The mystical philosophy of the Swedish sage was very attractive to the makers of the hermetic rites. In its membership were included Court de Gebelin, who had been associated with the *Contrat Social*, Abbe Rozier, de Langes its leading spirit, Count Stroganoff, a Russian, supposed to be the same who aided in introducing Masonry into that empire, Beyerle, a "counsellor of the Parliament," Baron Von Gleichen, a Dane and Secretary of a "Convent" called by the rite for the German language in 1785, and many others of Masonic and intellectual prominence. It was thus somewhat cosmopolitan in its material, but we find the names of no English Masons mentioned as connected with it. It sought, as had the *Contrat Social*, to control the Rose Croix grades of all rites, and held a "Convent" for that purpose, Feb. 15, 1785, at which some eighty Rose Croix representatives were present; this Convent or Council seems to have sat until the end of April, or the beginning of May. One writer says it was attended by numerous French and German and a few English Masons, mostly if not entirely from the "high grades," but nothing practical resulted from this or its third Conventus in 1787. In some way it was also connected with or drawn into the operations of the charlatan Cagliostro and his Egyptian rites. Cagliostro is said to have got what he called his "Egyptian" Masonry in London, a few years before the Convents mentioned; if so, and as we know he had control in Paris of a Lodge with the name Philalethes, this may furnish a clue to the "Britannorum."

It is difficult to determine how much reliance, if any, can be placed on the conflicting stories regarding the doings of these fanciful rites; Thory,

a zealous Masonic antiquary, tells us something about them, and by English writers he is thought to be reliable; he mentions the Conventus of 1787. But after all the research we have been able to give, our knowledge of what the *Amis Réunis* really accomplished is most unsatisfactory. This is all that we can definitely say, viz.: The character of the rite was hermetic; it used the Rose Croix emblems; it included a Rose Croix grade of its own composition, which was the seventh in its system of twelve degrees, made up so far as we can judge from previous rituals; it was able to hold well-attended "Convents," which attracted notice; it was cosmopolitan, and while meeting in France, believed it had found in Great Britain the source of revived Craft Masonry, as well as some of the higher grades; its leaders were men of "high intellectual character;" and though it expired in the French Revolution, many of its members falling under the axe of the guillotine, yet, brief as was the period during which it existed, it apparently was stronger than any of its rivals except the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and of the three bodies last named, the Philalethes seems the most likely to have originated the Medal, with our present knowledge.

If it could be shown that its Convents were of sufficient importance to lead to striking a Medal; if it should be found that the story has any truth that Cagliostro, perhaps the greatest of modern humbugs, acquired any special influence over its members, and finally, if any satisfactory explanation can be proposed of the meaning of the letters and dates on the standards, etc., we might be able to bring it home to this rite. The probabilities that this can be done are very doubtful. All that can be said without fear of contradiction seems to be that, from its style of workmanship, it must belong to the eighteenth century, and from the character of its emblems to the latter part of that period; it must, therefore, belong to some rite practicing a Rose Croix grade; the rite which struck it, seems to have had some connection with Great Britain as well as France. While, therefore, the probabilities that we should be justified in attributing it to the Philalethes are, we willingly admit, very slight, we have been able to find no other which seems to have so strong a claim, weak as that is.¹ Information from those familiar with the rites, and the history of the bodies who used this emblem, which may assist in enabling us to assign the Medal to its true source, will be gladly welcomed by ourselves, and by the numerous students of Masonic Medals abroad, who have for many months been vainly endeavoring to discover its origin. M.

¹ Besides the rites alluded to, which possessed a Rose Croix grade, may be mentioned a French rite called "Adonhiramite Masonry," founded about 1781, which is working at the present time, and Medals struck by a Brazilian Lodge using that rite are mentioned elsewhere in this number of the *Journal*. In this rite it is the eleventh degree. It was also the sixth degree in Starck's "Clerical System," a modification of the "Strict Observance," but which disappeared in 1778. It is the seventh or last degree in the French or Modern rite,

which is the result of a compromise with the Grand Orient of France in 1786, and is still practiced by a few Lodges in that country. We regret that we have had no opportunity to investigate the early history and peculiar symbols of this rite, but we can find nothing to lead us to suppose that either of the rites mentioned in this note had any connection with Masonry in Great Britain, which from the word *Britannorum* in the reverse legend, seems to be a condition to the correct attribution of the Medal under notice.

THE LOUISBURG MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

THE interest in American Colonial history has received new impetus by the foundation of the various Societies formed by the descendants of those who took part in the war of the Revolution, and the earlier struggles of the colonies, and some of these in various parts of the country, by their local chapters, have struck appropriate historical medals. The "Society of Colonial Wars" has recently celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the capture of the city of Louisburg, which was taken by a joint expedition composed of British and colonial forces, in 1745. The city, on the southeast shore of Cape Breton, was long considered one of the strongest posts of the French in their Canadian possessions. They erected there a fortress, on which they expended thirty million livres, and built up a large trade, exporting fish caught on the neighboring Banks and dried on the island, to the amount of half a million quintals annually, and five hundred vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. Its strong fortifications caused it to be regarded as the "Gibraltar of America," and as a menace against the British possessions, especially the New England colonies, and when the expedition was planned to capture it, during the war between France and England in 1744-49, known as King George's War, the colonists, and particularly the people of Boston and Massachusetts, eagerly coöperated, most of the troops being from that colony. The attack of the combined forces was a surprise to the French; it proved successful, and the city surrendered June 17, 1745, just thirty years before the battle of Bunker Hill. This event has been commemorated by a handsome medal, struck for the Society named, by Tiffany & Co., of New York, of which the following is a description:—

Obverse, Clothed busts, jugata in profile to left, of Admiral Sir Peter Warren beneath, and General William Pepperell above, the latter in court dress, wig, and a ruffled shirt: under that at the left is ·WARREN· and under the other ·PEPPERRELL· (He changed the spelling of his name after he had been rewarded for his services in this expedition by being created a baronet.) On the truncation of the latter bust TIFFANY & CO. in small letters. On a small circular tablet or medallion at the left is the head of an Indian warrior in profile, and in a similar tablet at the right a colonial soldier with steeple hat, jacket or corselet, and short musket, who stands nearly facing. Legend, above in two lines, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS | "NIL DESPERANDUM CHRISTO DUCE" [With Christ as leader nothing is hopeless], and below, in two similar lines, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 150TH | ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE JUNE 17 1745

Reverse, A view of the city of Louisburg in the distance at the right, surrounded by ramparts with projecting salients; a large building surmounted by a cross, within the fortifications, around which houses are grouped; a point of land extends into the foreground, on the right of which are warehouses, docks and shipping: the sea at the



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

LOUISBURG MEDALS.



THE ENGLISH "INDOCILIS PATI."

left, on which are two ships and three smaller vessels ; clouds above. Legend, above, LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM [Louisburg founded and fortified] and in the exergue, M · DCC · XX

This reverse is a careful reproduction of the well known medal of Louis XV (Betts 142, who has a cut of the original piece), and was struck from metal obtained from some of the old cannon sunk in the harbor, either by the English in 1763, or perhaps from the guns of a French frigate "*Le Celebre*," which was blown up and sunk during one of the sieges. The metal was so tough that it apparently did not take kindly to the smooth face of the die, and "drift marks" appear on some of the planchets, which lend them interest rather than detract from their appearance. The size is 32, American scale. We are indebted to the kindness of the officers of the Bostonian Society for an opportunity to examine this interesting medal.

The city which had been captured after so hard a struggle by the British and Colonial forces, was restored to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, October 18, 1748, and evacuated by its captors the 23d of July in the following year. It was again captured by the British in the next war with France, July 26, 1758, after a sharp struggle. Several medals commemorating the last capture have been struck with the bust of Admiral Boscawen, who commanded the naval forces at that time, and it is singular that he alone was thus honored, while his associate, Gen. Amherst, who commanded the land forces with skill and success, received no such tribute to his bravery. Some of the latter medals are amusing for the absurd representations they bear of the attack. (See Betts, Nos. 403-414, for descriptions.) We give illustrations of the original from which the Colonial Wars Medal was copied, described above, and a cut of the Boscawen-Louisburg Medal, commemorating the second capture, as interesting in this connection. There were several varieties of the last, all of inferior workmanship, and said to be rare for that very reason. The hill shown on the illustration is increased to three on one variety, but none of them had any existence except in the die-cutter's imagination. How vivid that was may be discerned from the staff falling before it is struck ; while the singular trajectory of the fatal missile from the muzzle of the gigantic mortar to the side of the tower, is not less remarkable than the anatomical proportions of the firing party in the distance.

The "Seven Years' War" in which most of the European powers were involved, was closed by the Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, between France and England, and the Treaty of Hubertsburg, Feb. 15 of the same year, between the various powers. Great Britain thus became mistress of all the French possessions in North America and not long after demolished the fortifications of Louisburg at great expense. Since that time the old city has remained in a ruinous state, and its harbor is now almost deserted.

"INDOCILIS PATI."

COLLECTORS of Medals relating to America are familiar with the British piece with obverse, bust of George III, and reverse, a rampant lion bursting the cords which have bound him (Betts, 584), referring to the wrath of Great Britain over the "Armed Neutrality." It is not however generally known that the reverse, both in design and legend, was copied from one by Hedlinger, commemorating the death of the heroic Charles XII, of Sweden, Nov. 30, 1718, more than sixty years previously; the chief difference apparently being that the date in Roman numerals was substituted on the English piece for the word "MAGNANIMI" on the Swedish Medal. The propriety or significance of the use of IN PERPET MEMOR. on the former Medal has always been something of a puzzle, for there seems to be no special point in so emphatic a declaration. The Swedish Medal reduces what little aptness it had to a minimum.

R.

JETON OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AND PRINCESS ANNA.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

Obverse, Busts of the Prince and Princess (the Prince nearest the observer) jugata, right, partly encircled by the legend, W. C. H. F. PRINC · AVR · ET ANNA MAG · BRIT. [William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Anna of Great Britain]. *Exergue*, HO[o resembles an orange]LTZHEY · FEC.

Reverse, Below the orange branch having across it, in the centre, the sheaf of arrows — being the family and Netherland insignia — the inscription in parallel horizontal lines, which, it will be noticed, form a rhyming quatrain.

Byt opgaan | der ORANJEZON | Krygt Nederland | een Gideon [here an orange on a sprig] : J. V. D. STREB [here the meridian sun casting rays behind the legend] 1747.

This legend proclaims the Prince as the Gideon of the Netherlands. Silver. Size, 18, American scale, or 30 millimetres. In my collection.

Concerning the marriage of the Prince and Princess, Smollett says : —

On the fourteenth day of March [1734], the nuptials of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal were solemnized with great magnificence; and this match was attended with addresses of congratulation to his majesty [George II] from different parts of the kingdom.

Evidently this jeton was struck to commemorate the election of the Prince of Orange as Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the United Provinces. On the second of May, 1747, the Prince of Orange was, in the assembly of the States-General, invested with the power and dignity of these offices. The vigorous consequences of his accession to power were immediately manifest, and orders were issued to begin hostilities against the French, both by sea and land. In 1748 the Prince of Orange took a prominent part in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the effect of which on the American possessions of several of the parties to the Treaty, has inclined many collectors to include the Medals relating to it among Americana.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 25.]

MXVI. Obverse, Two right hands joined, the wrists clothed with a portion of a sleeve; above is a radiant equilateral triangle with the All-seeing eye; below, are the square and compasses, sprigs of acacia on either side extending upward behind the sleeves. No legend. Reverse, On the field, within a circle, the inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to conform to the circle, AO M.: P.: E ILL.: IR.: VE.: | TEN.: COR.: D^R. | FRAN^{CO} JOZÉ CARDOZO J^{OR} | GR.: 33 | PREMIO DE SEUS SERVICOS Legend, outside the circle, A.: R.: L.: C.: PERF.: AMIZ.: AO OR.: DO RIO DE JANEIRO N^o 31 and at bottom, ★ 1869 ★ [I take the inscription and legend to mean To the most potent and illustrious Bro. Presiding Master Dr. Francisco Jose Cardozo, Jr., of the 33d degree — as a reward for his services, from the Worshipful Chapitrall Lodge of Perfect Friends, No. 31, in the Orient of Rio de Janeiro, 1869.] Copper. Size 20.'

MXVII. Obverse, A draped figure standing facing, with the forefinger of his left hand on his chin, and a closed book held in front in his right hand. In the background at the left a temple of six columns (one concealed); in its pediment the All-seeing eye; on the steps, which extend across the field behind the figures, one of the tables of the law (?), the compasses partly extended, and a portion of a square pillar which has fallen to the left; on the right, in the background, a bust facing, over which in a semi-circular line HARPOCRATE (the god of silence); a sphinx seated to right, in front, and a pedestal at the right surmounted by a small broken column; a few sprigs of grass growing in the steps. Legend, above, OFF.: CAP.: SEGREDO and below, RIT.: ADONH.:; between the divisions of the legend are two sprigs, but whether of olive or acacia I am uncertain. [Capitular Lodge "the Secret," Adonhiramite rite.] The legend is separated from the device by a circle, within which, curving, and above the figure, 13 D'ABRIL DE 1864 (E.: V.:) [April 13, 1864 common era.] Reverse, Inscription, in seven lines, AO | SEU IR.: VEN.: | DE | HONRA | JOAO PIRES DA SILVA | 8 DE JULHO | 1871 Legend, separated from field by a circle of dots, TESTEMUNHO DE GRATIDAO DA OFF.: SEGREDO and • ★ • at the bottom. [I read this, To their Worshipful and Honored Brother Joao Pires da Silva, a testimonial of the Lodge "The Secret," July 8, 1871.] Copper. Size 24 nearly.'

MXVIII. Obverse, Within a circle a draped female figure standing, facing; a five-pointed star above her throws its rays about her head; in her right hand, uplifted, she holds a flaming torch, and her left, slightly extended, holds a broken chain; with her left foot she treads upon a broken sceptre; on

¹ From Meili, Plate XXIV, No. 141.

² Meili, Plate XXIV, No. 142. The Adonhiramite Rite was of French origin, dating from about 1781, and

practicing apparently a modification of the Scottish rite, with twelve degrees. It has but a limited number of bodies holding under it.

the ground behind her at the right, a crown and broken sword; in the background at the left a tetrastyle temple, over which is seen a part of the sun, which sends its beams over the left field, and in the right field seven stars in two nearly perpendicular lines; above, curving to conform to the circle, 13 D'ABRIL DE 1864 (E.: V.:) [April 13, 1864.] Legend, above, OMNIA VINCET LIBERTAS and below, completing the circle, • 28 DE SEPTEMBRO DE 1871 • [Liberty will conquer all things, Sept. 28, 1871.] Reverse, Within a dotted circle the inscription in nine lines, AO | SEU IR.: VEN.: | DE | HONRA | COMMENDADOR | JOAQUIM BERNARDINO | PINTO MACHADO | 14 DE JUNHO | 1873 [Medal of honor to their Worshipful Brother Commander Joaquim B. P. Machado, June 14, 1873.] Legend, outside the circle, TESTEMUNHO DE GRATIDAO DA OFF.: SEGREDO a five-pointed star at the bottom [Testimonial of the gratitude of the Lodge "The Secret."] Copper. Size 24.¹

MXIX. Obverse, Similar, perhaps from the same die as the preceding. Reverse, Similar to the preceding, but the name is RODRIGO DE LEMOS Copper. Size 24.²

MXX. Obverse, As the last. Reverse, Similar to that, but the name is JULIO DE FREITAS LIMA. Copper. Size 24.³

MXXI. Obverse, As the last but one. Reverse, Similar, but the name is MIGUEL FRANCISCO RÔIZ PINHEIRO. Copper. Size 24.⁴

MXXII. Obverse, Naked head in profile to left of da Rocha. Legend, HOMENAGEM DE GRATIDAO DO IR.: A. J. P.: DA ROCHA, 33.: the square and compasses at the bottom [Testimonial of gratitude to Bro. A. J. P. da Rocha, 33°.] Within a dotted circle the inscription, in six lines, DECR.: | DO | G.: O.: U.: DO BRAZIL | DE | 30 DE OUTUBRO DE | 1874 and a star of five points on which is the letter G at the bottom. Legend, A.: OFF.: C.: UN.: CONST.: AO OR.: DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL • • • [I read this doubtfully, Decree of the Grand United Orient of Brazil, October 30, 1874 — to the Chapitrable Lodge Union-Constancy (?), in the Orient of Rio Grande of the South.] Copper. Size 20 nearly.⁵

MXXIII. Obverse, The bay of Rio Janeiro, with the Pao d Assucar, or Sugar-loaf mountain, at the right, and a small fortress at the left; above is a radiant star of five points, on which is the letter G; in the foreground the capital of a column from which rise three objects, probably the feathered ends of arrows, but not distinct enough in the engraving to determine; at the left the Brazilian globe, and at the right three stars. Legend separated from the device by a circle, above, NOVÆ SED ANTIQUÆ and below, completing the circle, • GR.: OR.: UN.: E SUP.: CONS.: DO BRAZIL • [New but ancient things. United

¹ Meili, Plate VIII, No. 50. The date on the obverse field is probably that of the foundation of the Lodge. That in the legend of the abolition of slavery.

² Meili, No. 50, but not illustrated.

³ Meili, *Ibid.*

⁴ Meili, *Ibid.* The four medals last described, struck by the Adonhiramite Lodge The Secret, allude to

the abolition of slavery in Brazil, Sept. 28, 1871 (see CCCXXXII.) The Brethren who were honored, assisted in obtaining the passage of the law.

⁵ Meili, Plate XXV, No. 143. Rio Grande do Sul is one of the four military divisions of Sao Pedro do Sul, in the Southern part of Brazil. The Lodge may be the same as that mentioned in number MXXIV.

Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil.] Reverse, Within a circle of dots the double-headed eagle of the rite over the inscription, in five lines, DECR.'. | DE 22 DE | DEZEMBRO | DE | 1874 Legend, outside the circle, above, BENEMERITO DA ORD.'. MAC.'. and below, completing the circle, ★ DEDICACAO E TRABALHO ★ [Decreed December 22, 1874, to one deserving well of the Masonic Order for devotion and service.] Copper. Size 21.

MXXIV. Obverse, From the same die as the preceding. Reverse, Within a circle of dots the inscription in six lines, DECR.'. | DE 1 DE | JANEIRO | DE | 1875 | (E.'. V.'.) Legend, outside the circle, A BENEMERITA OFF.'. CAP.'. UNIAO CONSTANTE and the square and compasses at the bottom. [Decreed January 1, 1875, common era, to the well deserving Chapitrable Lodge Union, Constancy (?).] Copper. Size 21.¹

MXXV. Obverse, Within a circle of dots the inscription in three lines, lines, GR.'. OR.'. | UN.'. DO | BRAZIL and beneath, the letter G radiated. Legend, outside the circle, DECR.'. N 26 DE 22 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1875 (E.'. V.'.) * [Perhaps, Decree No. 26 of December 22, 1875, common era, by the United Grand Orient of Brazil.] Reverse, A draped figure of Ceres, standing facing; her left arm rests on a cornucopia of fruits and flowers; her right extended holds an indistinct object; at her right on the ground a sheaf of wheat erect. Legend, BENEM.'. DA A.'. OFF.'. CAP.'. CERES, OR.'. DE CANTAGALLO * [For a worthy Brother of the Chapitrable Lodge Ceres, Orient of Cantagallo.] Copper. Size 20 nearly.²

MXXVI. Obverse, Within a circle of dots the inscription in six lines, DECR.'. | DO | G.'. O.'. U.'. DO BRAZIL | DE | 25 DE AGOSTO DE | 1876 and a five-pointed star with the letter G thereon at the bottom. Legend, outside the circle, A.'. L.'. C.'. HONRA E HUMANIDADE, AO OR.'. DE PELOTAS * (Decreed by the United Grand Orient of Brazil to the Chapitrable Lodge Honor and Humanity in the Orient of Pelotas.) Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G, above which is a radiant triangle within which the All-seeing eye; at the right and left of the compasses, the letter H; at the left of the angle of the square, o, and at the right, u. (Initials of the name of the Lodge and the Grand body.) Legend, HOMENAGEM DE GRATIDAO AO IR.'. DR.'. J. C. CAMPELLO, 33.'. * [Grateful testimonial to Bro. Dr. J. C. Campello.] Copper. Size 20 nearly.³

MXXVII. Obverse, Within a circle a locomotive with tender moving to right; in the foreground a cock to right; above, curving to conform to the circle, DECR.'. DO GR.'. OR.'. UN.'. DO BRAZIL [Decree of the United Grand Orient of Brazil.] In exergue in two lines, 17 DE OCTUBRO DE | 1879 [Octob.

¹ This and the preceding from Meili, Plate XXV, Nos. 144 and 145. The medals appear to have been given, one to deserving members, and the other to the Lodge named, by the Grand body, but for what reason I have not learned.

² Meili, Plate XXV, No. 146. Apparently a mem-

ber's medal of the Lodge named. Cantagallo is 85 miles north-east of Rio Janeiro.

³ Meili, Plate XXV, No. 147. Pelotas is in the Province of Sao Pedro, some 20 miles northwest of Rio Grande.

17, 1879.] Legend, outside the circle, AUG.°. E R.°. L.°. CAP.°. AURORA DO PROGRESSO GRAO. MOGOL * * * [August and Worshipful Lodge Aurora of Progress, Grand Mogul.] Reverse, Within a circle the inscription in four lines, HOMENAGEM | DA L.°. AO SEU OBR.°. | CASIMIRO TAVARES | SOARES; the square and compasses at the bottom. [Tribute of the Lodge to its workman, *i. e.* fellow member, Casimir T. Soares.] Legend, outside the circle, PHILANTROPIA E DEDICAÇÃO A HUMANIDADE * [Philanthropy and devotion to humanity.] Copper. Size 22.¹

MXCVIII. Obverse, Within a circle of beads and lines a group of working tools, — the compasses with their points upon a rule, forming a triangle, the square, triangular level within, and a gavel on the left and mallet on the right, the handles joining within the level, all enclosed by two sprigs of acacia, with a radiant star of five points above, between their tips. Legend, outside the circle, □ FRATERNIDADE AO OR.°. DE SANTOS and 5833 at bottom, completing the circle [Lodge Fraternity, in the Orient of Santos.] Reverse, Within a similar circle the inscription in five lines, 24 | DE | JUNHO | DE 1880 Legend, outside the circle, SESSAO DE BAPTISMO * [Meeting for Baptism, June 24, 1880.] Copper. Size 18.²

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE.

THE tendency of silver, at its recent value, to force gold out of circulation, so constantly denied by the friends of the white metal and so persistently insisted on by the advocates of a gold standard, has received a very practical demonstration in Japan, in the last two or three years. The gold coins in circulation there range in value from one to twenty dollars, while the silver includes coins of one dollar, and the minor or subsidiary coins, down to five cents. Some two years or more ago, the importation of silver bullion was exceedingly large, and the coinage of dollar pieces exceptionally heavy. The result was that the market value of silver coins soon began to fall, and before the year was out, one hundred silver dollars purchased only sixty-one and a quarter gold dollars. In other words, the silver brought in Japan only its market value as bullion, and no more, notwithstanding the government stamp, and that value was the same substantially at the time as in the United States, or in London. This, it is to be remembered, is in a country producing little silver, nearly its entire coinage in that metal being brought from abroad.

Again, between 1871 and 1878, the gold dollar was the unit, and a legal tender to any amount. But when the single gold standard was abolished in

¹ Meili, Plate XXV, No. 148. The locomotive is of course the emblem of progress, and the cock of Aurora, goddess of the morning. I presume Grao Mogol denotes the location of the Lodge, though I have not determined this.

² Meili, Plate XXV, No. 149. Santos is the port of the Province. The medal commemorates the ceremony of Masonic Baptism administered on St. John Baptist's day, 1880. The ceremony is of French origin, and rarely practiced elsewhere.

1878, and the silver dollar of 416 grains and 900 fineness was made current in all public and private transactions, without limit, gold began to disappear, slowly at first, so that the fact was unnoticed for a while, but surely, nevertheless. It is now found that over two-thirds of the gold coins struck at the Japanese mint since 1871 have been exported, and the Japanese Financial Minister came to the conclusion that if the rate of depletion continued, there would soon be very little gold left in the treasury. It was then estimated that there was four times as much silver in circulation as there was of gold, and the proportion of silver in the "Treasury Reserve" was three times that of gold.

With China so near at hand, one of the greatest absorbers of silver, surpassing India in that respect, — especially since the cessation of silver coinage there, — and the state of affairs mentioned above having attracted the attention of Japanese financiers before the recent war between the two countries, this is the more remarkable. A more complete demonstration of the necessity of maintaining the gold standard could hardly have been found. The old motto read, "*Experientia docet.*" If lessons like these, with the constant out-flow of gold from the United States Treasury, teach nothing to the silver-maniacs, nothing but some great popular uprising will do so.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE COIN COLLECTOR, BY W. CAREW HAZLITT. New York, Longmans, Green & Company, 1896. Small octavo, pp. 298, 12 Collotype plates of coins, by Morgan & Kidd, England.

This handsomely printed volume is the first of a series to be called "The Collector Series," the volumes of which are to deal with various subjects of interest to collectors, such as Engravings, Autographs and Manuscripts, Porcelain, English Book Plates, Violins, Miniatures, and other matters dear to the hearts of those having antiquarian tastes. They are to be issued in a uniform series, by Mr. George Redway, of London, and in this country by the publishers named above, and each is to be prepared by a writer specially conversant with his subject. They will approach their topics from the point of view of the amateur of moderate means, who desires to specialize in some one or two departments of his favorite study, and who does not wish to acquire objects which have no merit save that of rarity; such a one will be able to bring together, if he follows the hints which will be given him in these volumes by writers thoroughly familiar with the subject, a cabinet, which though it may not be of great magnitude, will yet be of such value that the owner will have no cause to regret his purchases, or hesitate to show them to those most familiar with the lines to which his attention shall be given. It is proposed to make these volumes substantially uniform in size, and to illustrate them with phototypes not only of rare and valuable originals, but by pictures of examples which skill and patience may enable anyone to gather. With this end in view, the entire series will be of interest to all classes of collectors, whether they devote any care to the special topics treated in the separate volumes or not. So much for the plan of the series, of which the initial volume is before us. The cost of the volume under notice is \$2.25, and we understand the others will be offered at about the same price.

"The Coin Collector" is written by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, who is no stranger to numismatists; his "Coinage of the European Continent," which appeared in 1893, copiously illustrated, with Catalogues of Mints, Denominations, Rulers, etc., has already met with a very favorable reception. The present volume contains chapters on collectors and collections; the value of coins; unique or remarkable coins; a full chapter on Greek coins, with descriptions of their types and a brief numismatic history of the various departments of this most fascinating branch of the subject; in his arrangement he follows, as far as may be, the plan of Dr. Barclay V. Head, admittedly the leading English authority on the subject; other chapters are devoted to Roman coins, to those of the continent of Europe and of the United Kingdom; to terminology, bibliography, etc. In the last he gives but eighty titles, and among them we do not see any mention of the admirable work of Svoronos on the Coins of Crete, one of the finest and most complete Monographs of which we have knowledge. It would no doubt have been easy for Mr. Hazlitt to have greatly enlarged this chapter, but he has contented himself with a selection of those he deemed most useful to the purpose in hand, and in a work intended for all classes of collectors, this is perhaps all that we have a right to expect. A valuable feature of the work is found in the outlines which it gives for collections of special series, and of a cabinet which shall have sufficient variety to satisfy the collector who must be contented with a collection of moderate size, yet including coins of real interest and value.

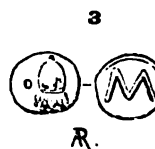
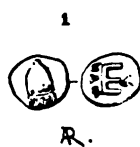
Brief descriptions are given of a few famous cabinets, and occasional references to leading authorities in special departments. We notice that he recommends a greater attention to the acquisition of the best attainable specimens in the bronze and copper coinages; and many interesting coins of this class can be obtained by the watchful and judicious student. The chapter on terminology will be found very useful to those who contemplate the formation of a cabinet. He is quite severe in his criticisms of the plates in Humphreys, a work which though now, as he remarks, almost obsolete, did much in its day to aid collectors. The general use of photogravure in modern works on coins, perhaps justifies him in calling those plates of Humphreys "caricatures"; the illustrations which Mr. Hazlitt shows us are bright and clear, and give an excellent idea of the pieces represented. Nothing could be better than these. But few American coins are thought of sufficient interest to be mentioned, though he includes the "Hog money" of the Bermudas, the New England series, and the Baltimore coinage, as well as the Rosa Americanas, as desirable additions to such a cabinet as he proposes.

EDITORIAL.

In the *Journal* for January, 1895, page 95, was a query concerning a Medal of Maria Theresa, with reverse relating to the Academy of Sciences and Letters, Brussels, Belgium; our correspondent read the initials of the die-cutter I G H, for John G. Holtzhey, but we learn from Mons. de Witte, one of the Editors of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, who has kindly sent us some particulars concerning the piece, that the letters are T V B for Theodore van Berckel, and that the Medals were made the subject of an article in the *Revue*, in 1888 (p. 281). They were struck in 1779, and served as "*jetons de presence*," and impressions in silver were given to each Academician resident in Brussels, who was present at the sessions, beginning with January of that year. Those members who came from a distance were entitled to receive two impressions, for each time they attended.

Mons. de Witte informs us that the piece is not rare in silver, and that there is a variety in bronze; but that he was not aware of its existence in gold; an example apparently in that metal has been shown to one of the Editors of the *Journal*. An interesting account of Van Berckel and his work has been printed in the *Revue*, by the Chev. von Ernst.

We have received a number of rubbings of Mexican Masonics, from Dr. Bastow, which will be described in our next issue.



MANTINEAN COINS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLOR IN ARCA.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXX.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1896.

No. 4.

FURTHER NOTES ON MANTINEAN COINS.

THE October number of the present volume contained an article by Mons. Svoronos, of Athens, Greece, on the device of a singular Mantinean coin, which he believes represents Ulysses planting his oar in the ground, at the end of the long journey which he was compelled to make, after his return for a brief period to Ithaca, to appease the vengeance of Poseidon, as foretold by the shade of Tiresias. While the prophecy is given in the *Odyssey*, the journey itself is not mentioned ; but the story is told at length by Eugammon, in his *Telegonus*. Without entering here into the account of the events of this journey, it is sufficient to say that Ulysses consulted the Oracle of Trophonius, to ascertain how or where he might find the man described to him by Tiresias. This celebrated Oracle had its home in a cave near Lebadea, in Boeotia. Those who wished to receive information from this source were obliged to submit to certain customs, and to wear a mystical costume so *bizarre* that it was made the subject of ridicule by the scoffing Lucian. It conforms so closely to the unusual dress in which Ulysses is clothed on the coin discussed by Svoronos in the previous paper, that he finds a further verification of his theories in this fact.

In that paper he proposed to comment further upon this costume, in connection with this coin, as well as on certain other matters of historic interest, to which he finds an allusion in the type ; and we now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a brief statement of the views he holds regarding it, regretting that our limits do not permit us to print them in full, with the numerous references to the classical authorities which he gives in the original.

In defending his theory that we have Ulysses on an Arcadian coin, as shown in his previous paper, Svoronos remarks that no doubt the objection

will be raised that the authorities not only do not say that Arcadia was the country indicated by Tiresias, but on the contrary, some name another country. In reply to this objection, he calls attention to the fact that the *Odyssey* closes with the account of the slaughter of the suitors, and the defeat of their friends who had tried to avenge their deaths upon Ulysses; Homer himself does not inform us what country Tiresias indicated, nor how the hero obeyed his counsel. He simply tells us that a long series of adventures was still in reserve for Ulysses, and this information the hero himself gives Penelope, after he had slain the suitors. We must look elsewhere, then, and not to Homer, to find what country was meant. Various commentators have suggested different places, all however agreeing that it was some country distant from the sea.

A short summary of the *Telegonus* of Eugammon, who wrote about 572 B. C., is preserved by Proclus; the poem treats of the events of this journey, and the latter portion especially has much to say of the country where Ulysses was to find the man whose reply he sought so carefully.¹

At Elis, as the *Telegonus* says, Polyxenus, his old companion in the Trojan war, advises him to ask the Oracle of Trophonius at Lebadea where he may find the man who had never seen an oar. As an evidence in favor of his belief that Ulysses followed this advice, Svoronos cites a gem, of which we give an engraving, which represents the naked Ulysses with his oar upon his shoulder, carefully walking in the night, guiding his uncertain steps by the light of a torch, as he enters the cave. This is in accord with the description of the ceremonies required on such occasions, as given by Pausanias, as will presently appear. The naked figure shows Ulysses returning from his bath in the river, at night, as indicated by the torch; and this gem is one of the rarest, if not the only remaining "monument" directly inspired by the *Telegonus*, and Overbeck thinks its device was suggested by the *Odyssey*. We might perhaps suppose that the engraver had in mind a parallel between Diogenes searching for his "honest man" with his famous lantern, and Ulysses seeking the peasant who had never heard of a ship or an oar; but the serious character of the figure disproves any such theory.

As to the Oracle of Trophonius he says: after having bathed by night in the river Hercyna, those who wish to enter the cave put on the dress alluded to above, and which is described by Pausanias. It was a linen tunic, fastened by a girdle of fillets or bands: on the feet of the postulant were shoes of a peculiar form, such as were worn by the people of that country. These shoes

¹ Briefly, the first portion of the *Telegonus* gives an account of the funeral rites of the suitors, the sacrifices which Ulysses offered to the nymphs whose protection he had sought before sailing to Troy; his visit to Elis, and his gifts from Polyxenus, to whom he explained the necessity of his continued journey; then follows the description of the journey, and other matters which need not here be mentioned, and finally his return to Ithaca, where he offered the prescribed sacrifices. After a dis-

cussion of the merits of the poetry of Eugammon, unnecessary to quote, Svoronos refers to various authors beside Eugammon, who have written more or less concerning the close of the life of the hero, of whom the most prominent is Sophocles, who wrote two tragedies on the subject, one of which is lost, and of the other only fragments remain. He next mentions other writers, Eustathius, etc., by whom he thinks the learned scholars who have discussed this type have been misled.

had pointed toes which turned upward, something like the prow of a ship, and incidentally, therefore, we obtain with absolute certainty from this coin an exact representation of the remarkable fashion of the footwear of this ancient people. Here, then, we find the reason of the form of the shoes and the explanation of the equally remarkable tunic, which the device shows Ulysses wore at this point in his journey.

We should naturally suppose that Ulysses, having learned the name of the country where he was to find the man he sought, would at once go thither, in order to fulfill the Oracle; and we find in the abstract of Eugammon given by Proclus, that he proceeds to the country of Agamedes, who was a relative of Trophonius, and the son of Stympthalos, who gave his name to an Arcadian city; the brother of Gortys, from whom another Arcadian town took its name; and the great-grand-son of Arcas, from whom the country itself derived its title. All these considerations then confirm our theory that Ulysses went to Lebadia in Arcadia by the advice of Trophonius, and dissipate all doubt that we have found the explanation of the singular costume he wears upon the coin.

Although the Arcadians took part in the expedition against Troy, they were mountaineers, utterly unfamiliar with maritime affairs; their favorite food was acorns, so that they are frequently called "nut-eaters" by ancient writers. It was to one of these mountain peasants, who had never seen an oar, that Ulysses propounded the question, an answer to which he had so long been seeking,— "What is this which I carry upon my shoulder?" and receiving the hoped-for reply that it was a winnowing fan, knew that he had at last reached the end of his pilgrimage; and planting his "shapely oar" in the ground, he offered, as directed by the shade of Tiresias, a sacrifice to Poseidon, whose relentless anger at his treatment of the Cyclops had caused his weary travels, and then returning to Ithaca, completed the required sacrifices "to the immortal gods, who rule the sky, the sacred hecatombs, according to their rank."

Svoronos mentions many of the Arcadian legends which corroborate his theory. Among them he refers to the temple which, according to Pausanias, Ulysses erected on Mount Boreion, "after his return from Troy," dedicated to Athena, who had so pitied and protected him, and to Poseidon, whom he had so seriously offended.

On the earlier coins of Mantinea we find a type which alludes to the nut-eating habits of the Arcadians; these bear, sometimes one, sometimes three, acorns; but on those which Svoronos considers to be of later date, we have the figure of Ulysses, now under discussion, with reverse types alluding to Poseidon and to Athena. Some, for example, have the helmeted head of the goddess; others her emblem, a helmet above an altar.² There are others with a similar obverse, the reverse of which has an altar surmounted by busts of

¹ See plate, figures 1 to 4.

² See plate, figures 5-7.

the Dioscuri, as described on page 34 of the present volume.¹ The close connection of these types with the Arcadian temple erected by Ulysses to Poseidon and Athena, combined with the figure of the hero in his singular garb, corroborates, as Svoronos believes, his theory.

These busts of the Dioscuri indicate that it was to Poseidon that Ulysses offered his sacrifices. Indeed, nothing could better show that it is the altar of the ruler of the ocean, Poseidon Anax, than the busts of the Twin Brethren, his special attendants, charged to ride over the stormy sea, aiding mariners in peril, who believed that when they appeared their dangers were ended; it will be remembered that the electric balls which occasionally are seen on the masts and spars of ships during a storm, known as "corposants" — holy bodies — are regarded by Mediterranean sailors of the present day as a like augury. That this was the belief of the ancient mariners is shown from one of the Homeric Hymns. We may venture to add the suggestion that the use of these deities as the symbol, was perhaps an indication of the forgiveness of Ulysses by the offended god, whose stormy wrath had been finally appeased.

Having thus, as he believes, established his theory that the figure represents Ulysses, Svoronos next inquires if we can discover the date of these coins, and the reason for the substitution of the device of Ulysses, as described, for that of the earlier type of the acorns.

On this point he remarks that Mr. Percy Gardner considers that the coins with the type of Ulysses were struck after 431 B. C. Mr. Barclay V. Head places them between 400 and 385, the year of the destruction of Mantinea by the Spartans under Agesipolis. But Svoronos thinks that the style of the coins and especially of the bronze fractional parts of the silver, which were contemporaneous with the latter, indicates a period later than 385. If this theory is correct they cannot be older than fifteen years after the fall of Mantinea, that is, about 370 B. C., the period of the reconstruction of the city, after the battle of Leuctra. With their attribution to the later date M. Weil agrees, who believes that the hero and the altar allude to the rebuilding of the city. Svoronos considers that Weil is right in his judgment as to the date, even though he may regard the hero as representing Tiresias or Trophonius.

To explain the adoption of the type, he reminds the reader that when about to engage in the battle of Leuctra, Epaminondas, seeing his soldiers discouraged by the superior numbers and the superb bearing of their enemies, as well as by the fact that the oracles had given unfavorable auguries, devised various stratagems to revive their drooping spirits; among other measures which he adopted, it is related by historians that he caused a man to appear before his army, crowned and wearing the costume of those who sought to consult the Oracle of Trophonius; he was instructed to say that he had visited

¹ See plate, figures 8-9.

the oracle, and had been ordered to predict a certain victory for the Theban army. The soldiers, believing his story, engaged with enthusiasm in the battle with the Spartans, and won the victory; one of its first results was the rebuilding of Mantinea. Naturally the first coins struck thereafter, in token of its autonomy, would bear an allusion to an event of so great historic interest to the people. The device of the acorns on the earlier coins, which were struck before the previous destruction of the city by the Spartans in 385 B. C., recalled to that people the Delphic Oracle, which warned them not to attempt the conquest of Arcadia, "because there were there many brave nut-eaters who would not permit it."

It seems to Svoronos, therefore, that the later type of Ulysses sacrificing to the gods at Mantinea — that is, the city indicated by the prophet (*Μάντις*), was used by the Mantineans, as if to say to the Spartans, "Would you destroy the sacred city of Trophonius, that city whither Ulysses went to erect a temple to the immortal gods by the advice of the Lebadean Oracle? remember that it was rebuilt after your terrible defeat at Leuctra — a defeat which Trophonius himself predicted to us, who was justly incensed against you. Beware, then, and do not attempt again to renew a war against his sacred city."

In closing his admirable paper, Svoronos comments on the manner in which these facts, which he has thus brought together, are clearly explained by the sole numismatic monument which remains to us. It enables us to understand, after so many centuries, and for the first time, who were the people alluded to by the greatest of poets in one of the most interesting passages in his Epic; it helps us to avoid the incorrect interpretations of ancient and modern writers; to understand the allusions of the later Epic, which continued the story of the Odyssey; and acquaints us with the style of the curious costume worn by those who sought counsel of the Oracle of Trophonius, and with the form of the Lebadean shoes, which has hitherto been unknown; it tells us why it is in Arcadia and not elsewhere that we find so many legends of the close of the life of Ulysses. In this coin again, we have, so to speak, a monument commemorative of the battle of Leuctra; of the rebuilding of Mantinea by the counsel and under the protection of Epaminondas, one of the most distinguished of ancient generals; and thus, by fixing so closely the date of its issue, a great service is rendered to those attempting the classification and chronological arrangement of the entire Peloponnesian series of coins.

Surely in view of these facts, one cannot but regret that so little attention has been given to monetary devices in archæological studies. There are thousands of problems to be solved, questions of the highest historical importance to be settled, which might receive great light if those who are interested in ancient history would but turn their attention to these most interesting types.

THE LYDIAN TOUCHSTONE AND ELECTRUM COINS.

THE very interesting article by Professor William Ridgeway, entitled "How far could the Greeks determine the fineness of gold and silver coins," which appeared some months ago in the London *Numismatic Chronicle*, and to which a brief reference was made in the *Journal* for October, has attracted considerable attention among numismatic students in England. In his Annual Address before the London Society, printed in the last number of the *Chronicle*, we find some remarks by Sir John Evans, K. C. B., etc., the President of the Society, on this subject, from which we quote the following :—

"Professor Ridgeway has broached a very curious question. That a touchstone was used for testing gold is a well-recognized fact, and that the Lydian stone was the best for testing purposes is also well known, but the exact method by which the fineness of the metal that was examined could be determined, is still a mystery. Acids do not seem to have been employed, and even if standard bars or needles of different known alloys were used for comparison, the colors of the strokes on the stone could hardly have enabled the most experienced eye to detect the minute differences which are claimed as discernible by the Greeks, going down to one part of alloy to one hundred and forty-three of pure metal. That the Greeks in the days of electrum coinage should have been able to ascertain with nicety the proportion of gold and silver in each piece, appears to me, I must confess, more than doubtful. Even had the alloy been copper, it would seem impossible. My doubts are not lessened when I remember that it was not until the time of Hieron II, say 250 B. C., that the method of determining the proportions of gold and silver, in a mixed metal, by the method of specific gravity was invented by Archimedes. Had touchstones then sufficed, our modern advertisers would never have become possessed of their favorite word, *Eureka* — a word, I may observe in passing, which is always deprived of its aspirate."

FINIS GERMANIAE.

SOME months ago an article, which from the initials is presumed to have been written by Mr. Adolph E. Cahn, of Frankfort, Germany, appeared in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*. A correspondent has sent us the following translation, with a request that it be printed in the *Journal*, in the hope that it may lead to more definite knowledge on these satirical (?) pieces :—

In Mr. Nandrowski's discussion, "Anticipations on Coins, etc." (*Numismatic Circular*, No. 19), there is mentioned among many others a Five Franc piece of Napoleon III, with the inscription FINIS GERMANIAE, which is accompanied by the statement that this coin was struck before or about the beginning of the war, by Napoleon, "counting upon the certain defeat of his opponent." This assertion, which is given without further proof, is absolutely unjustified. Never has the French official mint struck such a coin : even a bare comparison between the plump and awkward make of this piece, and the beautifully and artistically finished current Five-franc pieces, shows sufficiently that it cannot be an issue of the Government ; on the contrary, the piece is doubtless of the same origin as the well known issues of the same denomination which have the busts of Thiers, Gambetta, MacMahon, and Don Carlos, none of which

saw the light in the *Hotel de la Monnaies* in Paris, but which the avarice of an obscure man devoid of honor brought into existence. The same is also true of the series of pieces said to have been struck for Napoleon II and IV, which are described in the succeeding article. These also were no more genuine issues of the Pretenders or their adherents than the former, although the word *ESSAI* is upon them.

In consequence of these statements the writer is compelled to come to the defence of the memory of the late Mr. Korn, who, according to the article of Mr. Nandrowski, is said to have produced the coin with the legend *FINIS GERMANIAE*. In the year 1870 Korn was no longer an engraver in Mainz, but had long been duly installed as an associate Master of the Mint in Berne, and it never entered his mind to manufacture a coin to the shame of his native country. Why, then, the paternity of these pieces is ascribed him is incomprehensible; perhaps it may be because he made that medal of Napoleon III with the German inscription, *MAY GOD PROTECT THE EMPEROR AND HIS REALM*, which was introduced into circulation under the name of the "Double Dollar of the Confederation of the Rhine," and of which many tales were spread abroad. As these stories came, in the course of time, to be generally believed as facts, it seems necessary to make an accurate statement of the genesis of this medal.

Korn, who in Mainz was an ordinary private engraver, a position which offered no opportunity whatever for the development of his high artistic skill, sought to obtain employment at some public Mint, and his ambition was afterward realized in Berne. When in the "fifties," the Emperor Napoleon opened a competition for Medals, he sought to recommend himself to that ruler by the production of the metallic piece mentioned above with a German legend. This is a simple statement of the facts; there was no underlying motive, or any "*germano-phobe*" intention. Much less could this have been the case, since the incident occurred long before the Franco-German War, and at a time when the relations of both countries were entirely peaceful. A. E. C.

The statements above, while relieving from unjust suspicion the memory of Mr. Korn, leave us still in the dark as to the originator of the *FINIS GERMANIAE*. Who was the "obscure man, devoid of honor" whose avarice is referred to? Collectors would be glad to receive further light, which the writer above quoted may be able to give. — Eds.

THE "LAETARE" MEDAL.

THIS is a gold medal founded in 1883 by the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. It is designed as a gift to those who have rendered some special service to the Church, in the ranks of its laity. It is very highly valued by the recipient, and has even been compared to the "Golden Rose," given by the Pope annually to some crowned head in Europe. It is of gold, about the size of a silver dollar, and worn suspended from a golden cross-bar which is inscribed with the name of the medal. Its principal device is the national shield, in proper colors, worked out in gems and colored enamels. This is surrounded by the legend "*Magna est Veritas et praevalerebit*," in black enamel. The reverse bears the name of the recipient. The last was lately given to General Rosecrans. Others have been presented to Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian; Gen. John Newton, scientist; Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, long the publisher of the *Pilot*, and others less prominently known to the public.

GEMS USED AS MONEY.

To the Editors of The American Journal of Numismatics: —

In the *Journal* for January, 1896, p. 76, the article entitled "Gems used as Money," refers to the use of precious stones as money in India only; and it is said that no previous mention had been made in the *Journal* of such a use of precious stones for monetary purposes; I have thought, therefore, that the following, although not throwing much light on the subject, might be of interest to those who may wish to investigate the subject more fully.

Licentiate, Manuel Orosco y Berra, in his *Conquista de Mexico*, p. 259, says: "Small bells made of copper were used in Yucatan as money; they were valued according to their size; red shells brought from other lands, which were strung on threads in the form of a rosary, cacao grains, *precious stones* and copper hatchets, brought from New Spain, were also used as money."

Bancroft, in his *Native Races; Wild Tribes*, p. 545, states that: "The Papago Indians, in general, care but little for gold; all their trade, which at times is considerable, is carried on by barter; a kind of blue stone, often called turquoise, beads, skins and blankets serving the purpose of currency." The Papagoes inhabit the frontiers of Arizona, U. S., and Sonora, Mexico.

"Among the Opatas and Yaquis, pearls, turquoises, emeralds, corals, feathers and gold, were in former times part of their property and held the place of money, although simple barter was extensively carried on." *Idem*, p. 583. These people lived in Central and Southern Sonora, Mexico.

Cogolludo remarks that: "In Nicaragua a rabbit sold for ten grains of cacao; a tolerably good slave could be bought for one hundred, and copper bells and rattles of different sizes, red shells on strings, precious stones and copper hatchets, often served as money, especially in foreign trade."

Obsidian cannot well be called a precious stone, yet it is a stone, a species of volcanic glass. I mention it, however, as having been used as money by the early aboriginals of this State (Guadalajara), if not elsewhere. It was found cut into the forms of the shell money used in California, described by Mr. Powers in his *Tribes of California*. Again, Horatio Hale in *Popular Science Monthly* for January, 1886, p. 304, *Origin of Primitive Money*, quotes Alex. del Mar in his *Monograph of the Money in China*, as describing the same forms of money as these pieces of obsidian, which it is said were used in China over five thousand years ago. The obsidian money is cut into circular disks of from 13 to 23 mlm. diameter; also into oblong, long truncated cones and semi-circular or horse-shoe figures, and all are perforated for stringing.

In a longer article on *Commerce, money and medium of exchange between the ancient people of Mexico*, read before the *Congreso de Americanistas* in October, 1895, in the City of Mexico, I alluded more fully to the subject, and gave the bases upon which my reasons were founded for calling this substance (in the form presented) money. No author on the Ancient History of Mexico has heretofore, to my knowledge, made mention of obsidian or shells as money.

J. W. BASTOW.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO, February 12, 1896.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 82.)

I must here insert :

V. UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

Dr. Henry Salzer (), of Baltimore.

970. *Obverse.* A shipwreck. Inscription: N. D. L. (Nord Deutscher Lloyd) STEAMER BALTIMORE. Exergue: OFF | HASTINGS

Reverse. DEM | SCHIFFSARZT | HEINRICH SALZER | FUER SEINE AUFOPFERUNG | WAEHREND DES SCHIFFSBRUCHS | IN DER NACHT VOM | 22^{TE}N ZUM 23^{TE}N MAI | 1872 | VOR HASTINGS ENGLAND

Gold, bronze. 20. 32mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 91, No. 200. In the Government collection.¹

F. C. Pharmacists' Tokens.

Caswell, Massey & Co., New York.

971. *Obverse.* CASWELL, MASSEY & CO | 1121 | BROADWAY | AND | 578 | 5th Avenue | NEW YORK.

Reverse. PRESCRIPTION | 517 (incused) | CHECK

Vulcanite. 19. 30mm. In my collection, the gift of Mr. John R. Caswell, of Newport and N. Y.

972. *Obverse.* CASWELL, MASSEY & CO. | 578 | FIFTH AVE. | N Y. | + (incused.)

Reverse. PRESCRIPTION | 744 | * CHECK * (incused.)

Silver plated. 14. 22mm. Edges milled. In my collection, from Mr. Caswell.

Farwell, D. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

973. *Obverse.* D. G. FARWELL 17 COURT ST. BROOKLYN.

Reverse. A mortar. Inscription: SODA WATER.

14. 22mm. In the John Hanna MS. list at Library of Am. Num. and Arch. Society.

Fuller & Cone, Waterbury, Ct.

974. *Obverse.* Upon a shelf with milled edge, a large bottle, upon which, perpendicularly: FULLER'S | HAIR | RESTORATIVE Exergue: 1868

Reverse. FULLER & CONE, | (scroll) | APOTHECARIES | —AND DEALERS IN— | DRUGS, MEDICINES, | PATENT MEDICINES, | FANCY ARTICLES, &C. | 7 HOTCHKISS BLOCK | (scroll) | WATERBURY, CT.

Plated shell. 24. 37mm. Edge of obverse milled. In my collection.

Gilbert, "Dr." J., Wilmington, N. C.

975. *Obverse.* DR. J. GILBERTS CHECK, GOOD FOR

Reverse. HARNETT'S BILLIARD SALOON. WILMINGTON N. C.

20. 32mm. In the Hanna MS. list at Library of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society.²

Huggins, Frank, Columbus, Wisconsin.

976. *Obverse.* FRANK HUGGINS | DRUGS | & | MEDICINES | — | COLUMBUS WIS. (The first three letters s are larger than the others.)

Reverse. A spread eagle, with head to right. Exergue: 1863

Copper. 12. 19mm. Edges milled. In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne, of Framingham, Mass., from whom I have rubbings.

¹ I have been pleased at discovering that the gentleman whose heroism was commemorated by this medal is now Prof. Salzer, of Maryland, who is very favorably known to our profession.

² I presume that the above may refer to the rear portion of a druggist's shop.

Lane & Paine, Rochester, N. Y.

977. *Obverse.* LANE & PAINE DRUGGISTS ROCHESTER N. Y.

Reverse. SODA WATER.

14 22mm. In the Hanna MS. list at Library of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Personal.

Dr. William Hunter.

978. *Obverse and reverse* like No. 736, save that it is not only without date, but the engraver's name is omitted. Upon rim : S^T GEORGE'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE SESSION 1856-57 ANATOMICAL PRIZE, AWARDED TO M^R HERZEON.

51. 80mm. Sotheby, W. & H. Catalogue, 31 Jan., 1896, No. 1538. I have its description from Dr. Weber, of London.

B. 1. Medical Colleges, Ireland (continued.)

Med. Dept., Catholic University.

979. *Obverse.* A shamrock wreath. Inscription : CATHOLICA UNIVERSITAS HIBERNIAE 1854

Reverse. An ancient Irish cross. Legend : SEDES SAPIENTIAE Exergue : W WOODHOUSE F.

Gold. 30. 48mm. Fraser, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 615.

Though to appearance not a special medal, it is only given in the Medical School.

The Medical Department of the Queen's University in Ireland employs no special medal, but only those common to the other departments.

Ibid., VII, p. 615, and VIII, p. 192.

The following seal is interesting in this connection.

980. *Obverse.* The Irish harp and crown. Inscription : IRISH MEDICAL OFFICE

Ibid., VII, p. 458.

Medical School of the University of Dublin.

See hereafter, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

c. The Colonies.

India. Bombay. Grant Medical College.

See F. S. Arnott, No. 596; Burnes, No. 616; Jijibhai, No. 745; and McLennan, No. 788.

Bulrampore (Burrampoor), Presidency of Madras.

See Digbijay Singh, No. 815.

Calcutta. Med. College of the University.

See Mouat, No. 793.

Madras. Medical College.

981. *Obverse.* Bust of Lady Grant Duff, wife of Governor of Madras. Inscription : ANNA JULIA — GRANT DUFF.

Reverse. Within laurel wreath : TO THE BEST FEMALE STUDENT THE LADY GRANT DUFF MEDAL FOUNDED BY HINDU AND MUHAMMEDAN LADIES MDCCCLXXXVI.

Gold (£10), silver. 27. 42mm. By Pinches, of London. Grueber, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d ser., XI, 1891, p. 391, pl. XVI, fig. 7, of obverse.

982. *Obverse.* Arms of Great Britain. Inscription : MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Reverse. Two laurel branches. Inscription : GOVERNMENT MEDAL. 2^D DRESSERS PRIZE ESSAY

Copper. 20. 32mm. In the Government collection. See also Johnstone, No. 758.

The medals of the Medical Colleges of British America have already been described. Montreal: Med. Dept. of McGill University, Nos. 1, 2; Med. Dept. of University of Bishop's College, Nos. 6-8. Toronto: University of T., Nos. 3, 58; Trinity Med. College, No. 4; Med. Dept. University of Trinity College, No. 5. Quebec: Laval University, No. 126.

For the medals of Training Schools for Nurses, see under Hospitals.

The following has here its place. I have as yet been unable to ascertain the locality to which it belongs.

983. *Obverse*. Within a wreath of flowers, fruit and laurel, an unrolled diagram, upon which a skeleton. To left, an eye; to right, an ear. Inscription: FOR | ELEMENTARY-PHYSIOLOGY.

Reverse. A similar wreath, within crossed palm and laurel branches, tied by ribbon. In field: REWARD | OF | SUPERIOR | MERIT

Silver, white metal. 28. 44mm. In my collection.

In this connection, medical instruction, may be classed the pieces of Botanic Gardens.

Bath.

984-89. *Obverse*. Within waved circle, an entrance gate; upon arch above: BOTANIC GARDEN (incused.) In front, upon paved walk: A Below: BATH TOKEN | 1794 Inscription: HE SPAKE OF TREES, FROM THE CEDAR TREE THAT IS IN LEBANON (rosette).

Reverse. Within similar circle, at left, a ruin; at right, a large tree. Beneath: I . KINGS : CH : 4 . | V : 33 . Inscription: EVEN UNTO THE HYSSOP THAT SPRINGETH OUT OF THE WALL (rosette).

Copper. 19. 30mm. Edges milled. (Six varieties). In my collection.

Conder, p. 130, No. 2, and p. 132, No. 12; Pye, p. 5, No. 8; Prattent, Nos. 12, 50; Neumann, Nos. 23, 717-18; Batty, I, p. 28, Nos. 324-6, and p. 213, Nos. 1886-8; Atkins, p. 169, No. 3, and p. 171, Nos. 22-22d.

Liverpool.

990. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: SHERRIF . F . Inscription: CAROLUS LINNAEUS .

Reverse. Two cornucopias, filled with flowers; between them a bird. Inscription: LIVERPOOL BOTANIC GARDEN.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 11, DXXXVII, 17; Kluyskens, *Revue Belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 176; *Ibid.*, Num. Linnéenne, p. 7, No. 18.

London.

991. 1794. (Botanic Gardens.)

Copper. 19. 29mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 46, No. 67. This has as yet eluded me.

Southampton.

992. *Obverse*. Device uncertain. Crossed branches below. Inscription, in three circles: BOTANIC SPA GARDENS SOUTHAMPTON.

Reverse. A shield of arms. Inscription, in three circles: SUBSCRIPTION TICKET NOT TRANSFERABLE | KENNEDY & HOLST | JUNE . I : 1815

Silver. 20. 31mm. Edges diagonally milled. I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber.

B. *Hospitals*.

a. *England*.

Bath, Somersetshire.

993. *Obverse*. View of building. Inscription: GENERAL HOSPITAL Exergue: OPEN TO PEOPLE OF ALL | COUNTRIES, BATH | ALONE EXCEPTED

Reverse. Within oval depressed field, the city arms. Inscription: BATH CITY . | TOKEN .

Bronze, copper. 18. 28mm. Neumann, No. 23, 756; Batty, I, p. 216, No. 1940; Conder, p. 134, No. 35; Prattent, No. 234; Atkins, p. 175, No. 64. In the Government, and my own collection.

Birmingham, Warwickshire.

994. *Obverse*. View of buildings. Inscription: GENERAL HOSPITAL Exergue: ERECTED | 1779.

Reverse. A small armorial shield. Inscription: P. KEMPSON. | MAKER OF BUTTONS . MEDALS &C. | BIRMINGHAM

Bronze, copper, brass. 14. 22mm. Neumann, No. 24, 204; Batty, I, p. 255, Nos. 2360-62; Conder, p. 165, No. 46; Prattent, No. 54; Atkins, p. 216, No. 115; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1575. In my collection.

995. *Obverse*. Front of the hospital, irradiated from above. Exergue: THE GENERAL HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM

Reverse. Within laurel wreath, in eleven lines: BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OCTOBER 3-4-5-& 6 1826 PATRON THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY PRESIDENT THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL HOWE. Beneath, crossed lyre and flute upon open book. OTTLEY

Bronze. 48. 75mm. Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Grueber, *ibid.*, XII, 1892, p. 310; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1576.

996. *Obverse*. View, raised, of buildings. Upon base, to right: ALLEN & MOORE. FE(CERUNT) Exergue: GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND | BIRMINGHAM. | COMMENCED BY | PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE 1846. | ESTABLISHED AS | A PUBLIC INSTITUTION | 1848.

Reverse. Within circle: THIS BUILDING | WAS COMMENCED | 23RD APRIL 1851, | AND COMPLETED | 22ND JULY 1852. | — • — | ISAIAH XLII, 16. Inscription: ' THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER, PRESIDENT ' | THO^S GOODMAN ESQ^E, TREASURER.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Edge of obverse milled and lined; of reverse milled and ornamented. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1539. In my collection.

Brighton, Sussex.

997. *Obverse*. Building. Beneath: OTTLEY-MEDALLIST-BIRMINGHAM Inscription: BRIGHTELMSTON DISPENSARY | FOUNDED | MDCCCIX | REBUILT MDCCCXLIX

Reverse. Upon crossed branches of laurel and palm, a shield bearing two dolphins, to left. Beneath: THE FOUNDATION STONE OF | THIS BUILDING WAS LAID BY | THE EARL OF CHICHESTER | THE PRESIDENT | MARCH 1ST, 1849 | IT WAS OPENED JAN^{RY} 21ST 1850 | — • — | FIRST MEETING OF GOVERNORS | MARCH 14TH 1850 | — • — | HERBERT WILLIAMS ARCH^T | G. CHEESMAN BUILD^R

Tin. 33. 53mm. Edges raised, finely milled. In my collection.

Brompton. See London.

Chelsea, Middlesex. See London.

Coventry, Warwickshire.

Bablake Hospital and Ford's do. are but almshouses.

Gloucester.

998. *Obverse*. The building. Inscription: S^T BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL Exergue: REBUILT. | 1789.

Reverse. Armorial shield. Beneath: P. KEMPSON-FECIT Inscription: THE ARMS OF GLOCESTER | CITY-TOKEN Exergue: 17-97

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 22,823; Batty, I, p. 9, No. 59; Conder, p. 37, No. 7; Atkins, p. 31, No. 14; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1579. In the Government collection.

Greenwich, Kent.

Asylum for naval invalids.

999. *Obverse*. The building. Inscription: GREENWICH HOSPITAL Exergue: COMPLEAT^D IN THE | REIGN OF KING | CHA^S THE IIND

Reverse. In depressed field, between crossed palm leaves, the arms of London. Inscription: LONDON PENNY TOKEN Exergue: A rosette.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,426; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 158; Conder, p. 71, No. 28; Prattent, No. 134; Atkins, p. 75, No. 47; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1890, No. 1362.

There are one or more medals of a school connected with the Hospital, but as it is for the children of the pensioners, they are hardly admissible here. Dr. Malcolm Storer, of Boston, has one of them in his collection of naval medals.

Lancaster.

1000. *Obverse*. The building. Inscription: RIPLEYS HOSPITAL Exergue: LANCASTER.

Reverse. The staff of Aesculapius. Inscription, upon a ribbon surmounted by four semi-circles, at whose junction is a trefoil: OPENED NOV. 3^d 1864.

White metal. Batty, I, p. 116, No. 559; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1891, No. 1899.

Liverpool, Lancashire.

1001. Infirmary. Published by Woolfield, 1831.

Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d ser., VI, 1886, p. 320. I have as yet failed to obtain the description of this.

1002. *Obverse*. Within a chased circle, armorial shield. Below, on band: DEUS NOBIS — HAEC — OTIA FECIT Inscription: MAYORALTY OF JOHN BRAMLEY-MOORE ESQ^{RS} | .A. D. 1849.

Reverse. Within similar circle: HELD IN THE | PRINCE'S PARK | FOR THE BENEFIT | OF THE | INFIRMARY, | NORTHERN & SOUTHERN | HOSPITALS, | LIVERPOOL, | 8TH 9TH 10TH AUGUST | 1849. | F. E. HAUSBURG L'POOL DIREX: Inscription: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FANCY FAIR Exergue, above crossed palm leaves: ALLEN & MOORE F.

White metal. 28. 42mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1580. In the Government collection and my own.

See also previously, Royal Infirmary Medical School, No. 912.

1003. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Inscription: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: LIVERPOOL | SOUTHERN | HOSPITAL | GRAND | FANCY FAIR | SEFTON PARK | MAY. 1872

Bronze, white metal. 20. 32mm. *Journal of Liverpool Numismatic Society*, July, 1873, p. 57; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1581. In the Government collection and my own.

1004. *Obverse*. A seven-pointed star, upon which a swan (the "Liver") with twig in its beak.

Reverse. A cross bar attached, bearing: LIVERPOOL NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL. Silver. I have the description from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.¹

1005. *Obverse*. Inscription: VAUXHALL | FOUNDRY. Within field: SICK | SOCIETY

Reverse. A circle, with central dots.

Copper, iron. 22. 35mm. Batty, I, p. 12, No. 115. In my collection.

[To be continued.]

"THE FIVE FRANCS A LA MECHE."

THE French Five Franc piece "with the lock," suppressed by order of Napoleon III, and the reputed reason for his edict, are well known to collectors. Every little while, says the "*Annuaire*" of the Numismatic Society of France, the great rarity of these pieces is descanted upon. A year or more ago it was stated in several newspapers that only 23 were struck, and that in 1878 one was sold at the Hotel Druot for 240 francs. The truth is that between five and six hundred kilos of metal were coined, or from 20 to 24,000 pieces, before the mint received orders to cease striking them, but in the meantime all of this first mintage had gone into circulation.

¹ At the Chicago Exposition of 1893, there were a number of interesting Nurses' medals, collected by Miss Josephine L. De Pledge, of Chelsea Infirmary, London. Of these I received descriptions and impressions through the kindness of Dr. Tyng.

THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE MEDAL.

WE had the pleasure of printing an article from Pres. Tyler, of William and Mary College, in October last, relative to the Botetourt Medals, which, as there stated, were the first Collegiate medals issued in our country; he now informs us that he has lately examined the original dies, which are in a good state of preservation. He writes: "They have a steel disc, one and three-fourths inches in diameter, let in an iron octagon, each of whose faces is two inches by one and three-fourths inches. Each die weighs two pounds ten ounces avoirdupois. On one of the faces I contrived, after a good deal of cleaning, to ascertain the names of the makers, "[Mc]Cartney and Bayley." I have enclosed the first two letters in brackets, as my reading is somewhat conjectural as to them, owing to the rust. The other letters are plain enough. . . . I have examined one of these medals, which as you will remember, were struck in gold; the figures and letters on that are beautifully defined, and show superior art in the cutting."

We thus learn who supplied the original dies of these interesting pieces; as they have so close a relation to English history, we hope some of our friends in England will be able to furnish us with information concerning the die-cutters.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN LIFE-SAVING MEDAL.

WE have lately seen an interesting medal awarded to an American shipmaster for saving life at sea. The obverse has a crowned bust in profile of Queen Victoria, and the legend VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA F. D., and the reverse bears the inscription in eight lines within a wreath of oak: FROM THE | BRITISH | GOVERNMENT TO | CAPT. CROPPER | OF THE | UNITED STATES VESSEL | COLUMBUS which is surmounted by the royal crown of England. Legend: FOR SAVING THE CREW OF THE LEONIDAS, and at the bottom the date, 1840. The obverse die was cut by W. WYON. R. A. The edge is plain. Size 28; weight 792 grains.

Six medals were presented in 1840 by the British Government to the masters of six American vessels for saving the crews of as many British ships. The recipients were Captains De Peyster, Wootton, Cropper, Thomson, Palmer and Stoddart.

The circumstances in Captain Cropper's case, as told us by one of the family, were that finding the Leonidas in a disabled condition in mid-ocean, in November, 1840, he manned a boat, and, going to her relief, succeeded in saving the lives of the captain and his crew and bringing them to his own vessel. After the boat and the rescued sailors had returned to the Columbus, it may be of interest to add, the sailors discovered that a fine Newfoundland dog was still in the wreck, and the boat again put off and brought him also safely back. The animal became greatly attached to his preserver, and was his constant companion for many years after. According to a seaman's custom, the bell of the Leonidas was also saved and is still in the possession of our informant. Before Capt. Cropper's ship got well under way again the Leonidas went down, so that he was just in time to perform the humane service for which this medal was awarded him.

L. H. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 98.]

MXXIX. Obverse, A five-pointed star in very high relief, the points extending to the edge of the medal. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, portions of which are covered by the points of the star, □ FRA— TERNI— DAD N° 4 TOLUCA and at the bottom between the two lower points, 5636 [Lodge Fraternity No. 4 Toluca, 1876.] In the field above the date, and between the star points, PENA (the die-cutter). Reverse, Plain, for engraving. A loop on the planchet by which it was attached to a ribbon striped in different colors.¹ Silver. Size 21.

MXXX. Obverse, The capital and a portion of a fluted column, more closely resembling the Doric than Tuscan order; on the top of the column lies an open book inscribed CONSTITUCIO on the leaf at the left; upon the book a crossed sword and mallet; above is a radiant star of five points; to the right of the column on the field, curving upwards in very small letters, RAMIREZ (the engraver's name). Legend, separated from the field by a circle, RESP.: LOG.: PEDRO OGAZON.: N° 108. and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE MEXICO ★ [Wor. Lodge Pedro Ogazon, etc.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, GR.: DIETA SIMB.: DE LOS EE.: UU.: MM.: and below, completing the circle, ★ R.: E.: A.: A.: ★ [Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico — *Estados Unidos Mexicanos* — Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] A loop on the planchet by which it was attached to a bar, and worn with a red ribbon of watered silk.² Silver. Size 23.

MXXXI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G; on the field at the left of the compasses N° and at the right, 100, both curving to conform to the legend which surrounds the field. Legend, above, RESP.: □ CARLOS PACHECO and below completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE TEZCOCO ★ [Wor. Lodge Carlos Pacheco, etc.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. A die-projection pierced for a loop above. Silver. Size 20 nearly.³

MXXXII. Obverse, A six-pointed star formed by a double triangle, one surmounting the other; on the outer one is the inscription in five lines, DEL | R.: □ | LEALTAD | N° | 113. In the left corner of the base, v and in the right, E.:; on the other triangle, A.: in the upper left, R.: in the right, and A.: in the

¹ This and the following Mexicans I describe from rubbings and notes kindly sent me by Dr. Bastow. Toluca is the capital of the State of Mexico. The □ has three dots and the N in Peña the circumflex.

² Pedro Ogazon was a lawyer, and general officer, and Governor of Jalisco during the Three Years' War; he was President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and finally Minister of War. The "Grand Symbolic Diet" is synonymous with "Supreme Grand Lodge," but has no connection with the higher grades, or as Dr. Bastow remarks, it is "supreme so far as it goes, and without

dictation from any source." The double letters simply denote the plural, and the *Constitucio* lacks the final N for which there was no room.

³ Carlos Pacheco for whom the Lodge is named, was a prominent Republican General who lost an arm and a leg in the service. He died in office as Minister of Public Works. Tezcoco is the chief town of the district of the same name, in the State of Mexico. The date of mintage has not been ascertained. The □ has .: Pacheco seems to have been a member of the Lodge Probidad. See MXXXIV.

lower angles. [The Wor. Lodge Lealtad (Loyalty), No. 113, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] A circle simulating a cable tow, formed by two wires closely entwined, encircles the star, uniting its points. The inscription is incused. Reverse, Plain (the field between the points removed). A ball and ring attached to the outer ring, at the upper point of the star, for suspension.¹ Silver. Size 22 nearly.

MXXXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, above, RSPT. LOG. U. Y CONST. NO. 2 and below, completing the circle, OR DE MONTEREY [Worshipful Lodge Union and Constancy, No. 2, Orient of Monterey.] Reverse, On a mosaic or tessellated pavement stand the two pillars surmounted by globes; on the rear of the pavement between the pillars, is an hour-glass, over which, inclining outward, the mallet at the left and a trowel at the right; above them the All-seeing eye. Legend, above, F. 28 DE ABRIL 1885. and below + N. L. MEXICO + [Founded April 28, 1885, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.] A loop and ring at the top for suspension. Silver. Size 20 nearly.²

MXXXIV. A clothed hand surrounded by rays emerging from clouds which form a semicircle, and holding suspended a pair of scales; below the scales and curving upwards, C. K. RUIZ, C. PACHECO. Legend on a slightly raised and matted border, above, □ PROBIDAD Nº 76 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR. DE MEXICO . 5641 ★ [Lodge Probidad (Probity or Sincerity) No. 76, Orient of Mexico, 1881.] Reverse, On the centre of the field a radiant delta enclosing the All-seeing eye, surrounded by three circles of names; in the inmost circle, J. FUENTES at the left, and F. O. ARCE at the right; in the middle circle, F. RACZEK at the left, J. P. PENA above, LUIS D. LARA at the right, and V. ECHAGARAY below; the outer one has, beginning at the left, E. CHAVERO, A. ARZAMENDI, J. P. ALVAREZ, R. J. GAXIOLA and at the bottom, completing the circle, M. A. O'GORMAN. A die projection for a ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended with a dark red ribbon. Silver. Size 20 nearly.³

MXXXV. Obverse, Two triangles forming a six-pointed star; one, superimposed, has on its centre the All-seeing eye on a radiant triangle; on the rays, small, G. P. (die-cutter's initials), below which are the letters R. E. A. A. [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite]; separated from the field by a line is the legend on the right side of the triangle, □ PROBIDAD Nº 76; on the left, OR. DE MEXICO and on the base, FUNDADA EN 5641 [Lodge Sincerity, in the Orient of Mexico, founded in 1841.] On the left upper point of the second triangle are the letters C. K. R. 30. reading inward; on the right point, reading outward, J. P. A. 30. and on the lower, also reading outward, V. B.

¹ Dr. Bastow has not ascertained the locality of this Lodge. The □ has the three dots; the workmanship is rather crude, and the date of issue is unknown.

² Monterey is the name of the capital city of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. For the full title of the Lodge I am also indebted to Dr. Bastow.

³ The names, as on others previously described,

are probably those of the founders. E. Chavero (whether the same Brother or not, I have not learned) appears on DCCCCLXXVII. It requires something more than ordinary courage for Brethren of the Order to give their names so openly, as members of an institution to which the Roman Church in Mexico is so bitterly hostile. The □ has . and Peña the proper accent.

30.'. The letters nearest the triangle are much larger than the others. By the aid of the preceding medal we are able to read these as the initials of C. K. Ruiz, J. P. Alvarez and Y. Echagaray, while the figures of course denote the grades they had received. Reverse, Beneath a radiant star of five points is the inscription in eight lines, EUGENIO | CHAVERO 33.'. | C. PACHECO 30.'. | R. J. GAXIOLA 30.'. | A. ARZAMENDI 30.'. | F. RACZEK 13.'. | J. P. PENA 13.'. | L. DELGADO LARA 3.'. (names of members); on the upper left point, reading inward, F. O. A. 18.'.; on the upper right, M. A. O. 3.'. reading outward; and on the lower, also reading outward, J. F. 31.'. In the same manner we find these to be the initials of F. O. Arce, M. A. O'Gorman and J. Fuentes, with their several grades. The points of the star terminate in small balls. A ring at the top by which the piece was worn suspended with a coffee-red ribbon. Reddish bronze (?), possibly vulcanite. Size from point to point, 32.¹

MXXXVI. Obverse, A star of five points which are terminated by small balls, and having rays between the points springing from a circle on its centre; on the field a naked head of Mazzini, in profile, with full beard, to left; under the decollation, very small, PENA (the die-cutter). Legend, above, R.'. □ MAZZINI N^o 61 and below, completing the circle, * OR.'. DE MEXICO 1879 * [Worshipful Lodge Mazzini, No. 61, Orient of Mexico, 1879.] On the points of the star, beginning at the top, R E A Y A [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, The star as described, with the same letters; on the centre a circle with the inscription in nine lines, J. FINAMORI, | A. GUERRIERI, J. | VICTORERO, | G. GUE- | RRIERI, E. CROTTI, E. | CHAVERO, F. BANCHIETTI, | F. FERRI, V. FURIATI, | B. LOMBARDI, R. RE- | YES, V. DE LA MO- | YA, B. AMELIO. A ring at the top, with bar, by which it is worn suspended by a ribbon of the Mexican national colors, red, white, and green. The star and rays gilt; the central circle silver. Size from point to point, 32; of circle, 19.²

MXXXVII. Obverse, A map of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, showing the railroad terminus on the Gulf of Mexico, — the port of Coatzacoalcas, and on the Pacific the other terminus, at the port of Salina Cruz; the town of Juchitan, where the Lodge which struck the piece is located, is shown very near Salina Cruz; there are also the names of several other towns and rivers distinctly indicated, as well as portions of the adjoining States of Vera Cruz and Tabasco on the Gulf, and of Oaxaca and Chiapas on the Pacific. Legend, separated from the field by a circular line, RESP.'. LOG.'. PORVENIR DEL ISTMO N^o 5 above, and below, completing the circle, * OR.'. DE JUCHITAN * [Worshipful Lodge "Future of the Isthmus," No. 5, Orient of Juchitan.]

¹ This medal is in the possession of a friend of Dr. Bastow, and he has not certainly ascertained the metal. He writes me he is also uncertain which of the two is the older; the present one gives us the full name of Chavero and the middle name of Lara, which do not appear on the other; it also gives their grades; why this difference exists we can only conjecture. The □ has the ∴. For Pacheco, see MXXXI, note.

² The names I take to be those of the founders. Chavero again appears; of the other names nine or ten appear to be Italian, and from the name of the Lodge it seems probable that it was founded for the reception of Italians resident in Mexico. The □ has ∴ and Peña the proper accent.

Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the radiated letter G between two pillars surmounted by globes, which stand on a tessellated pavement; lengthwise on the pavement is a sprig of acacia (?); over the head of the compasses is a radiant five-pointed star; the device is surrounded by a cable-tow of twelve knots. No legend. A die projection for a ring at the top. Silver. Size 24 nearly.¹

MXXXVIII. Obverse, A pentalpha or five pointed star formed by five interlacing and parallel lines, with formal rays between the points forming a pentagon with irregular edge; on the centre of the star a small square and compasses enclosing the letter G; between the left vertical lines, R. CARLOS; between those on the right, K. RUIZ; between the upper horizontal lines, OR. DE LEON; on those running obliquely downward from the upper left point, N^o 101 and on the other bar of the star ANO DE 1882 [Regular or Worshipful Lodge Carlos K. Ruiz, No. 101, Orient of Leon, 1882]; the medal has to be turned upside down to read these last two lines; between the rays on the pentagon are small balls, growing larger as they approach the edge. Reverse, Plain. A projection at the top for a ring. Silver. Size from point to point, 24.²

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

JACOB PERKINS.

THE following item, taken from "J. Russell's Gazette" (Boston), January 6, 1800, has some interest for medal collectors. In connection with another extract, published in the *Journal of Numismatics* (XXIV, 21) for July, 1889, it shows conclusively that the Washington Medal, there mentioned, was the work of Jacob Perkins, which hitherto has been a matter of surmise only.

S. A. G.

"Mr. *Jacob Perkins*, of Newburyport, has designed and executed a very beautiful Medal of Gen. WASHINGTON. On one side is an excellent likeness of that illustrious personage; and on the reverse, a memoranda of the most remarkable periods of his life. They are struck off on gold, silver, or white metal, and may be purchased of Mr. Perkins, or at the Bookstore in Newburyport, and of Mr. *Eben. Moulton*, Goldsmith, in this town."

The item given by our correspondent is interesting as confirming statements made in Vol. XXVII, p. 27, of the *Journal*, which has probably escaped his notice. — EDS.

¹ The names of the various places are quite legible on the map, though in very small letters; on the water are represented several vessels on either side of the Isthmus, which is shown with the Pacific coast running nearly east and west. Juchitan is in the State of Oaxaca. The date of issue has not been ascertained. The number of the Lodge is local. Reference has already been made to the irregularities in numbering Mexican Lodges. Some approximation to the date of striking or rather to that of the foundation of the Lodges might be had but for this, and occasionally the same Lodge has different numbers on its medals. No attempt at explaining these discrepancies can be successful without a very elaborate study of Mexican Masonic history, for which the means are lacking, even were there any certainty that a correct arrangement

could be made, for it would seem that vacant numbers belonging to extinct Lodges have occasionally been given to those founded later than those bearing higher numbers.

² Carlos K. Ruiz, from whom this Lodge takes its name, was a prominent Mason of the Scottish rite, and active in the establishment of the "*Libre y Aceptado*" (see note to MII); Leon de las Aldamas is a large manufacturing centre in the State of Guanajuato. It will be observed that the number of this Lodge (founded in 1882) follows that described under MXXXI, which has no date; on MXXXIV is also found the name of the Brother honored by its assumption by this Lodge. The □ has . and ANO the circumflex. This, like others described, is struck on a star-formed planchet.



COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

THE Medals awarded at the "World's Columbian Exposition" in Chicago, in 1893, have at last been issued. We have not yet seen an original, but from an excellent engraving which has been kindly furnished us by Mr. MacKellar of the American Type Founders' Company,¹ we give the following description:

Obverse, A full length figure of Columbus who has just landed from his vessel, the prow and ropes of a boat appearing behind him and at the left; he wears plate armor, over which is thrown a short cloak open in front and disclosing his armor and the hilt of his sword, while the end of the scabbard projects below; his head is bare, his face uplifted, and his arms and hands extended forward and downward, the palms upward, as if in thankfulness; behind him at the right are seen portions of four figures; the one directly in his rear is concealed, with the exception of a part of the leg and the point of his sword, which are shown beneath the edge of the cloak of Columbus; just behind, at the left, is another figure wearing a costume with full sleeves and sword by his side; in his right hand he grasps the staff of a banner, which floats to the left, its folds filling the space between the great discoverer and the edge of the medal; portions of two other figures, apparently about to disembark, are seen behind those already mentioned: above their heads is the inscription in four lines, | CHRISTOPHER | COLUMBUS | OCT-XII | MCCCCXCII and above this are two pillars rising from the sea with PLVS | VLTRA between them, over which appear the masts, sails and prow of a ship of the period. At the bottom, curving to conform to it, in small letters, AVGVSTVS SAINT-GAUDENS FECIT.

Reverse, Between two erect flaming torches, bound with ribbons the ends of which fall by their sides, is an oblong tablet on which is the inscription in six lines, WORLD'S - COLUMBIAN - EXPOSITION | IN - COMMEMORATION - OF - THE | FOUR - HUNDREDTH - ANNIVERSARY | OF - THE - LANDING - OF - COLUMBUS | . MDCCCXCII - MDCCCXCIII . | TO; the last word is at the left of a small panel for the name of the recipient. Over the centre of the tablet is a globe marked with meridians and parallels; at its left is a winged female, partly draped, seated; her right hand holds two wreaths which fall near the upper corner of the tablet; with her left she holds a long trumpet at her lips over the globe; on its right is a similar figure with a tablet in her left hand and in her extended

¹ Mr. MacKellar informs us that "under special arrangement with the Treasury Department at Washington, the manufacture and distribution of electrotypes of the Medals awarded to exhibitors at the World's Fair Columbian Exposition was given to the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Branch of the American Type Founders' Company, and all reproduction of this Medal by photography, lithography, electrotyping, drawing or other means is punishable by fine and imprisonment, as regulated by Act of Congress passed March 2, 1895. There have been shipped to this and foreign countries quite a large number of the electrotypes, which were

first reproduced by a drawing and engraved in wood. From the wood engraving the electro was reproduced. It was our endeavor to reproduce the Medal by photo process, but this was found impracticable on account of the very fine shading which would not print under usual conditions, as observed by the printers. It was therefore necessary to engrave the entire Medal, which was done by several engravers, each one engraving that part of the work in which he was most proficient. The electrotype sent is an exact reproduction of the Medal in size and appearance, and we trust will prove of much interest to numismatists."

right, which is in front of the globe, she holds a pen. Below the central tablet is the hull of a vessel, showing also portions of the sails including one on the bowsprit; beneath it are conventional waves with rounded crests; in exergue, C. E. BARBER. FECIT.

The figure of Columbus is dignified, and the expression on the faces is well rendered, but the introduction of the figure which is almost concealed, is unfortunate; the effect of the portion shown reminds us of the five-legged horse on the "Washington before Boston" medal: the line of drapery which presumably belongs to this figure also, is not well managed, as it seems at first sight to pertain to the dress of the sailor holding the standard; the latter individual wears a robe strongly suggestive of a Bishop's costume with its full sleeves, while his face, though nearer the observer than that of his companion at the right, and partly hidden by the arm of Columbus, is turned aside, so that at first sight it seems somewhat out of drawing. On the obverse, the letter v is used for u, while on the reverse the ordinary u is employed. These should have been uniform on the medal. The position of the female figures, over the tablet, half kneeling and half sitting on the edge of the tablet, is constrained, and lacking in grace. While there is dignity and devotion finely expressed in the figure of Columbus, yet the general effect of the medal, as a specimen of the highest attainment of American numismatic art, is we regret to say, hardly up to our hopes, when we remember the great ability manifested by its eminent designer in other directions.

The medals were struck at the United States Mint, and are size 48, American scale.

RESTRIKES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I observe by the "American Numismatist," and by your remarks in the October *Journal*, that the criticism on the announcement of Mr. Thomas, who proposed to re-strike the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, has excited some comment. As I agree with the principles enunciated in your Editorial, and have a natural reluctance to see the value of a piece obtained with difficulty and at a high rate, reduced to a comparatively nominal price by the proposed course, perhaps you will allow me to quote the remarks of that veteran collector, the late Edward Cogan, expressed twenty-five years ago; it certainly may be taken as impartial in the present case, for it was written in January, 1870. I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that every honorable dealer to-day in America, at least, agrees with the principles he laid down, and the practice is now a general one, in the Sale Catalogues, of calling attention to the fact that a piece is a restrike, if that be its character.

Mr. Cogan wrote (see *Journal*, Vol. IV, p. 72), alluding to the steps which had been taken in the United States Mint to prevent restrikes there: "This information will, I am sure, be very satisfactory to the whole body of collectors, as it will put an

effectual stop to the practice, too much indulged in, of re-striking pieces in quantities and selling them at extravagantly high prices, on the plea of their being *extremely* rare, a practice which will leave an indelible disgrace on all connected with it, be they who they may."

C. M.

MEDAL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

SOMETHING less than a year ago a medal was struck by the "Royal Canadian Humane Association," for presentation to those who had been instrumental in saving life from drowning, etc. The device bears the name of the Association in an inscription of four lines (a word in each line), the last curving; the inscription is surmounted by the crown of England, and is enclosed in a wreath of maple leaves on the left and laurel leaves on the right, crossed at the bottom and open at the top. Reverse, plain, for engraving the name of the recipient, etc. A small clasp with an ornamental bar above, by which the medal is worn suspended by a ribbon. It is struck in bronze, and perhaps other metals. We are informed by Mr. McLachlan that the dies were cut by Mr. Rolph, of Rolph, Smith & Co., after a design by Mr. Arthur Henning, of Hamilton. Its size, as engraved, is 29 American scale.

The first presentation was made an interesting event, on the 3d of June last, His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen taking part in the distribution, which took place in the Amphitheatre of the Normal School at Toronto.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VERNON MEDALS.

"MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS," commenting on the Vernon Medals, says: "The popular joy over the success of the expedition of Admiral Vernon to South America and the capture of Porto Bello, Fort Chagre, and Carthagena, is expressed in a hundred and more medalliac pieces commemorating these events. These pieces, miserable in design and still more wretched in execution, are degrading to an art which in by-gone days had produced so many fine objects. It need only be said that they were issued by a manufacturer of toys, and that their only place is among such articles." With the justice of this criticism we agree, but who was the manufacturer alluded to?

Betts, in his "Historical Medals of America," gives descriptions of one hundred and sixty-eight pieces, more or less closely relating to Vernon. Of these, the dies of one are signed P. E.; one by T., possibly for Tibbs; one by T. GILES; three by I. M., possibly a blunder for I. W.; and five by I. W.; on several of the last the NS are reversed; we find perhaps eleven obverse and six or seven reverse dies with this defect, which have no name of an engraver. It would seem to be a fair inference, therefore, that I. W., whoever he was, is responsible presumably for at least twenty in all. I have somewhere seen it stated that a London dealer named Pinchbeck, who is said to have invented the metal or composition called by his name — a sort of brass which when fresh, somewhat resembled gold, — was the individual who made these pieces. He died in London, in 1783. Is this attribution correct?

K.

A TONNINGEN MEDAL.

IN Frossard's One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Sale, Lot 282, is a piece described as a "Siege Crown," without date, the device on which shows a "terrific struggle on a bridge," and the legend ANGOR, NON TANGOR ("I am severely pressed but not taken"). The cataloguer remarks that he has seen no other specimen, and thinks it is rare; he believes, correctly, that it is one of a series of two or more historical coins or medals, but as this bears no date, he was unable to fix the time of its issue. Mr. Wm. S. Appleton informs us that this, with others struck about the same time, is fully described, some of the pieces with engravings, in a rare Danish work in his library, and that it refers to the siege of Toningen, in Schlesvig, by Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, acting for Frederick IV of Denmark. The date is fixed by another struck during the same siege, which has the year 1700, and the same legend, ANGOR. etc.

Frederick IV succeeded his father, Christian V, in 1699, and almost immediately declared war against the Duke of Holstein. He besieged Toningen, but unsuccessfully, from April 22 until June 2, 1700, and during the siege, or perhaps later, in memory of the event, a large number of medals were struck, alluding to some of the most prominent events in the defence of the city. It is not, however, a "coin of necessity," or "siege piece," but rather a historical medal. By the Treaty of Travendal, signed August 18, 1700, between Charles XII of Sweden and Frederick IV of Denmark, the places in Holstein conquered by the latter were restored, but Toningen does not appear to have been one of them; it was taken by the Swedes under Stenbock, in May, 1713, and regained by the Danes in May of the following year.

BOOK NOTICE.

MONETE ROMANE. Manuale Elementare compilato da Francesco Gneccchi, Vice-Presidente della Societa Italiana Numismatica; Membro Onorario della Reale Societa Num. Belge, della Societa Num. Svizzera, e della Reale Societa Num. di Londra. Con 15 tavole e 62 figure nel testo. Milan, 1896.

This little handbook on Roman Coins is the work of one of the editors of the Italian Numismatic Review (*Rivista Italiana*), who, as will be seen from the title above given, is a member of nearly all the leading Numismatic Societies of Europe. It is one of the "Hoepli Manuals." While it is a treatise primarily intended for those who are beginning the study of Roman coins, it contains much information of value to those who have given considerable attention to the series of which it treats. The illustrations are finely executed, and what gives them greater value is the fact that they are almost entirely from very fine originals. The plan of the work is simple and easily understood, and yet covers the ground very completely. Chapters are devoted to the nomenclature of the science; to the bronze, silver and gold coinage; the money of the Campano-Roman series; coins of magistrates, families, etc., with descriptions of the various types, legends, etc., and careful attention is given to Imperial as well as to the Republican coinage, to medallions, contorniates, "Consecration" and "Restitution" pieces, with copious tables and indices.

We greatly wish that some such handbook could be prepared by as competent an editor for American students, for we believe that works of this kind would have an elevating influence on the young lover of coins, who, for lack of suitable guides, turns his attention to die-varieties of American Cents; interesting as these may be to one who is beginning the study of Numismatics, access to books like the one under notice, in his own language, would reveal to him a wealth of interest in ancient coins, a department of which so many know almost nothing.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number completes the Thirtieth Volume of the *Journal*. Our subscribers have no doubt observed that the typographic appearance has been improved, and the number of pages given in each issue has been increased in the year now closing without increasing the subscription price, and if the Editor may judge from the letters received, this has been appreciated, and the interest in the articles printed in its pages has also increased. While more attention has recently been given to Ancient coinage, always the most attractive branch of the science to the student who has the opportunity for its study, yet it has not been forgotten that the coins and medals relating to America should receive due attention in an American numismatic journal. The lack of large cabinets of Greek and Roman coins, which furnish such magnificent opportunities for research to Continental scholars, is severely felt by those in our own land who would gladly devote time and study to this department, and it has therefore been thought desirable to devote a certain amount of space to the publication of papers on the subject by eminent foreign numismatists, translated or expressly prepared for our pages. While it is hoped to continue these papers in the future, and occasionally to illustrate them, as in the present number, we are happy to say that the next volume will contain a series of papers on the Cents of 1793, by Mr. Crosby, to be illustrated by photo-gravures from originals, provided by the liberality of the Boston Numismatic Society. Contributions will gladly be welcomed on numismatic subjects from those interested, and due attention will be given to queries from those seeking information on obscure points, whenever it may be in our power to enlighten them. Finally, if any of our subscribers can aid the publishers in increasing the circulation of the *Journal*, by calling the attention of public libraries and numismatists to the necessity of supporting a magazine devoted to a special topic, and one whose clientage is necessarily a limited one, the favor will be duly appreciated.

THE LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

AT the last Annual Meeting of the London Numismatic Society, Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S., and a member of many prominent scientific societies, was re-elected President; announcement was made of the death of Mr. Hyman Montagu, F. S. A., one of the Vice-Presidents, who had been a very constant attendant at the meetings, in which his knowledge added greatly to the interest of the discussions. Mr. Arthur J. Evans, a son of the President (and who is connected with the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford) and Dr. Hermann Weber, were elected Vice-Presidents; Herbert A. Grueber, Esq., and Barclay V. Head, Esq., both of whom hold positions in the Coin department of the British Museum, were chosen Honorary Secretaries; Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., is Foreign Secretary, and among the Members of the Council is Dr. F. Parkes Weber, F. S. A., whose name is familiar to the readers of the *Journal*. A large proportion of the Board of Government are connected more or less closely with the Cabinets of the British Museum, which afford magnificent opportunities for the study of ancient coins; the contributions of the Museum to numismatic science, published in its systematic catalogues of the various coin collections garnered there, have been of immense service in promoting a general knowledge of ancient coins. In the preparation of these catalogues members of the London Society have rendered most valuable service. The series has now reached nearly forty volumes, the first having been issued in 1873, and further additions are in preparation.

We have often regretted that more of the work of this Society, which numbers nearly 300 members, was not given to medallic research; to numismatists generally on this side of the water, this is a branch of the science with which they are more familiar, and consequently more interested in its study; a fact chiefly due, of course, to the limited opportunities for original research in ancient coins which obtain here. The "Medallic Illustrations," which we have

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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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